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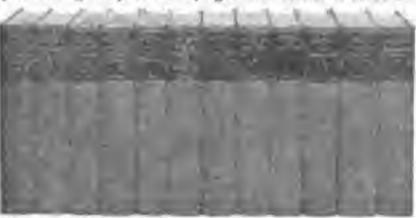
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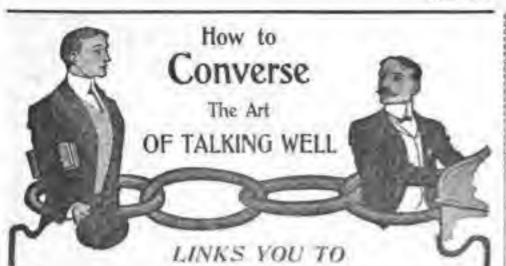


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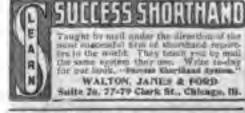
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Collier's War Staff in the East



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> Next week we shall make a most interesting and important announcement of forthcoming features entirely disconnected with the war.



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CEREMONY OF THE WASHING OF FEET ON MAUNDY-THURSDAY IN JERUSALEM

Among the many ceremonies performed during the celebration of Holy Week in Jerusalem, perhaps the most characteristic certainty the most interesting and unusual occurs on the Thirtsday before Easter. On this day is commemorated the washind of the Disciples' feet by Jesus. For this common a platform is executed in the count of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The Patriote had the Greek Church, in company with several pricess of lower order, minutes to the high platform, and, leving aside his splendid rainers, performs the office. The rapidity of the common apparature that the washing of the lettle merely formal ignitation. Due the office is performed with the greatest solemany, amid the profound stience of the multitude, and is impressive in the highest degree.



R. ROOSEVELT'S CHARACTER is one that puzzles, partly through its simplicity. The human mind likes to see prominent individuals as beroes or as villains, as weak or strong, selfish or disinterested. To think of a politician as ardently wishing to do right, and with equal arder wishing to remain himself at the head of the procession, is not so easy; yet that state of mind is natural and frequent, and it is the state of Mr. Roosevelle. He is a good man and a good President, but his concern about himself is vast. He divides mankind into his supporters and his opponents, and he can not help seeing measures partly as those which help and those which injure him. He is not a hero, except in the ordinary boyish sense, but he is an exceptionally valuable individual to have installed at Washington. He is frequently called the shrewdest politician in the country—a description which does him gross injustice. He

THE PRESIDENT is an enthusiastic politician of enough astoteness to be AS POLITICIAN alianst invincible when it is combined with so popular a personality and such unflagging energy. His latest performance. in the pension matter, has brought him nothing but approbrium, even from his friends, and yet we do not think it was unmixed politics. Of course, Mr. Knoseverer would not fight the G. A. R., as Mr. CLEVELAND did. Mr. ROOSLVELT does not take instinctively to losing combuts. And he is very glad to have the soldier vote in doubtful States. But this is not all. He admires a soldier, any soldier, every soldier, as he did when he was ten, and he probably believed that taking millions every year away from toiling civilians, to give it to men who were at one time soldiers, quite apart from any injuries received, was a nuble and large-hearted act. He seldon does what he himself knows is wrong, and undoubtedly he thought that, if the people would stand for such a deed, his own conscience would be clear.

THE USEFULNESS OF STATESMEN is not measured by their personal attractiveness. Mr. Roosavki, r's eagerness does not charm a taste that is squeamish, and we dely anybody to surpass us in fastidiousness. A delicately nurtured friend of ours showed such virulent hostility to the Roosever's family that we sought the cause, and she honestly confessed that she saw the Knosevert names too often in the papers. There is nothing aloof and polished, retiring and serene, about our President. He does not, like GEORGE WASHINGTON, long for the privacy of his own vine and fig-tree. He would doubtless agree with Vol. TAINT about the unpleasantness of being hanged in private. There is a story of HENRY JAMES about a man wito, when he had no audience, ceased to exist. Mr. Rooseverr is not like that, but he certainly exists much more for the public than for solitude. He is no poet and no philosopher. He is merely a strenuous hustler, but as he usually hustles for betterment, he has our hearty approval as a

President. We do not admire his manœuvre on the WHY WE SUPpension question, but when his errors and compromises PORT HIM are set against his achievements, the account is very favorable. What is supposed to be his private platform for reelection is a hold and sound one. Two of the four planks may be ignored, as composing what is technically called a cinch; for no living issue can be made against the canal or the "imperialism" of sane and humane methods. The two active planks, defending the Northern Securities decision, or freedom from the tyranny of capital, and the Miller case, or freedom from the tyranny of labor, are a clear and acceptable explanation of where the President stands upon a sensitive issue. His work in the Post-Office Department has shown him as an effective remover of corruption, and in this regard he has shown an inspiriting independence of party lines. His attitude toward the Philippines and Coba has been just. In face of these large credits, we do not feel like laying emphatic stress on every item on the debit side, much as we may deplore such frailty as the pension order exhibited.

THE TRUST PROBLEM is the most vital now before the public, running as it does into the tariff question, reciprocity, constitutional interpretation, individualism versus paternalism, and purely business arguments. It is a fundamental and imminent problem, but it can be turned at present into a party issue only by gross exaggeration on the Democratic side, or else by more intelligence than, it is to be feared, the Democratic party is likely to exhibit. To agitate for imprisonment in such a matter as the Northern Securities, where the conditions offered for legal decision were publicly known, and the point involved was very abstract, is forced and unreasonable. Something which produced immediate injury, like the Beef Trust, or the Standard Oil Company, might be attacked

criminally with some support from public opinion. Any mere playing upon ignorant passion will, we believe, he doomed to failure in a civilization which is leavened with Anglo-Saxon sense. Cases against the fleef Trust, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, and Ilaini and others are now before the United States Supreme Court, and there are twenty-three suits in one stage or another-not a promising record for those who would make an issue against the Administration's handling of the trusts, especially as it is the only Administration that has done much of anything in that direction, and some amount of feeling USEFUL ISSUES of the way is only reason. Even business men, on the whole, rejoice over the outcome in the Northern Securities case, They would probably support criminal action against the oppressive monupolies of the necessities of life, but they would swing their powerful influence against any wild-cat aguation. If the Democrats are to use the trust issue with any hope of strengthening their party, it must be along the lines of tariil and reciprocity, where the present Administration has departed so far from the latest policy of McKiniev.

OTTON KINGS make assignments, continue to live in fine I houses and drink champagne, and in all their modes of life remain about the same. It is their little followers who suffer, and that is why gambling in stocks is so much worse than roulette, and why forcing the market artificially up and down injures so much larger a number of people than marking a pack of cards. When Mr. Secur "failed," it was to the interest of many creditors and fellow speculators to put him at once upon his test. When a small gambler to the street is once sold out, it is often the end of comfort for his family, and not infrequently the end of life for him. From them that have least most is taken away. Nor is it only the little speculator, his wife, and children, who are injured, but many, the world over, who have never gambled at all, but suffer because the businesses in which they are engaged are thrown out of gear by the sudden ups and downs of such a staple as cotton. Security in values is necessary to true prosperity. Stock speculators can not entirely "curner the market," but they can do enough to produce misery for thousands of the innocent. poor, and they furnish a lorid picture of man's inhumanity to man.

MPERIALISM IS ANOTHER ISSUE which can be made effective by the Democrats only if they have the intelligence to keep within the bounds of reasonable public sentiment. Let them show, by all means, the degradation of the Congressional treatment of the Philippines, in using the tariff to take money away from the natives and put it into the pockets of the plutocrats. If, however, they go further and make an assault, all along the line, upon our foreign policy, they will merely add to their losses. There is in the South, in a small part of New England, and in the generation that is passing away, a certain volume of genuine anti-imperialistic feeling; but it is as nothing compared to the opposite spirit, which, without going deeply into arguments, accepts our expanding rôle not only as inevitable, but as rather inter- IMPERIALISM esting. Mr. TAFT has done nobly by the Filipinos. Mr. Boor has spoken for their independence, and he has boidly said on the general topic of imperialism, in connection with the Isthmus, that "the things done by our officers might not have been permissible in the territory of a strong and orderly government"; but that they were, "according to the universal rules obtaining among civilized nations, not only permissible, but a duty of the highest obligation, in countries whose feeble governments exercise imperfect control." The general position taken by men like TAKT and Root and Hay it would be mere folly for the Democrats to attack, and we are interested in seeing them take the very strongest strategic position that is open to them, because it happens also to be the position of greatest truth and justice.

Love OF OFFICE is an absurd weakness with which to charge the Prime Minister of England. The world is impatient when the curtain is too long down. We chaif about the time it takes the armies of Japan and Russia to get together, as if we were paying for our seats, and both in England and America there is, to a less extent, a similar objection to Mr. Battork's continuing in office instead of entertaining as by getting out of the way and allowing us to see some new actors, episodes, and situations on the British stage. This impatience lies under charges that the ministry clings to power because it loves "the sweets of office." To any careful mind such a charge must seem absurd. Mr. Battores's character is poorly understood by all who think of holding

Diginated by Georgie



office as his only entertainment. He remains in power because that course of action seems to make more probable the triumph of policies which he approves. Speaking once in answer to the argument that separate government for Ireland was inevitable, he said, in substance, that if he knew it were to come in fifty years he would light just as hard against it, as lifty years' postponement was so much to the good. Mareover, he does not believe as much in "the meyitable" as dissatisfied editors do. He probably accepts

Mr. Characterary's surmise that the laberals will come in at the next election and be speedily defeated, after which a change in tarill pulicy may have a better chance

but he knows for how large a part the unforeseen is cast in politics, and he sees no reason why he should resign at an unfavorable moment unless it becomes compulsory. To think of him as loving politics and office with the intensity that they are loved, for instance, by Mr. Roomythir, Mr. Bevas, the Emperor William, or General Murs, is wholly to miss the environment in which he lives and the kind of man he is. There are many other things in life to charm him, and he would step out, with little melancholy, if the prospect made the step a clever one.

JAPANESE VICTORY OVER PUSSIA is frequently regarded as paving the way for enforcing the doctrine of Asia for the Asiatics. Such an outcome is not impossible, but there are difficulties, which we do not always remember, in the vast differences of Asiatic peoples. China and Japan speak a different tanguage, and each is a foreign race and nation to the other. Even China herself is composed of elements more diverse than the inhalitants of a country like ours can readily comprehend. Northern, Central, and Southern China are like separate nations. For Japan and all the second included under the general term of China to work together as one force would be a good deal as if the Continent of Europe should be able to make in a common pulsey against the Course States or Asia. Some of the most progressive vicetors in China together as facility are favorable to Japan, regarding her as purely

LAPAN ing the way to save the East from Western aproximal SHOULD WAS batharism, by borrowing weapons from the guency. Inothers, however, memories of the war are bitler still. The most enlightened citizens of China and Japon differ among themselves about the future relations of their country. The Chinese, who are very proud, look upon the Japanese as fundamentally an inferior race, which has followed their religion and their art, and the Japa nese, while admitting their vast debt to China, think that they have been awake during the two or three centuries that their hoge neighbor has been asleep. If Japan should emerge a britlight victor from the present war, her influence in the East would be mereased, but in calculating to what extent Asia can act as one it should be remembered that in race composition, language, temper, and religious spirit, Japan and China are more unlike than Germany and Great Britain

S OCIAL EMINENCE is to be relebrated at St. Louis by a collection of women "prominent in society," carefully selected by
the "Board of Ludy Managers," or females in control of the woman's department. Shall the men be left behind in so important
a branch of the results flowing from the Louisiana Purchase. It
seems to us self-evident that there ought to be a Hall of Fame
for men prominent in society also, and the male display should be
the more exclusive, and therefore the grander, because the number
of men socially conspicuous is so much smaller. A few leaders of
cotillous, a few young millionaires, and a few out butterflies compose a circle rendered by its smallness more select than

the women can possibly claim to be. The female leaders are willing to furnish photographs of themselves for this exquisite idea, and if the proper men were chosen they would be equally ready to oblige. The list could in every city be chosen by an expert, as there are specialists in every loarding-house who follow with exactitude the doings and the personnel of the group under consideration. It is all very well for us Americans to sympathize with women in their expanding sphere, but there is no reason why they should have the exclusive right to be portrayed for their attendance at social functions. As the day for the opening of the Fair is drawing righ, this subject should be handled immediately by the proper Board of Gents.

MISSOURI IS ONLY ONE STATE, but it deserves the attention politically which it is just now receiving, because it is the place where the hardest and most promising fight is being waged against a corrupt machine. The reports from St. Louis seem in-

credible, and yet they are indisputably true. Mr. Fork's chances for the Governorship are at least strong enough to drive his corrupt opponents to measures of desperation. In the New Madrid County Convention, where Fork had 229 delegates, and the machine 23, the charman of the committee of the county declared bimself elected abarman of the convention, against the procests of the 229, then immediately declared a motion carried instructing for a machine cambidate, and declared the convention adjourned. In St. Louis County, at Clayton, about 500 rothers sent out from the city of St. Louis smashed furniture and dragged the chairman from his seat. In St. Loms several thousand "Indians," as the desperadues are called, went alout from one polling place to apother, young repeatedly and preventing the upholders of Folk from getting to the polls, sometimes dragging them from the line and beating them in plain sight of the police. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have naturally been subscribed to defeat the THE FIGHT Circuit-Attorney. Some of the men most nearly con-IN MISSOURI cerned in the transactions which he has exposed are on the Board of three tors of the Fair, and among the more respeciable opponents of Mr. Fing is a very conspicuous individual who might conceivably be the Democratic nominee in 1908, if Missours were then a doubtful State, as it might be if the Democratic machine were to aid the present light. We read with regret the mitk-and-water editorial to Mr. Baxax's newspaper about the conrest or Missouri. It was evidently written to squint either way, and is quite minorthy of a man who makes the claims to moral proceptes that Mr. Bieves does. Indeed, we are unable to recipe the feeling that Mr. Hayan, since his return from Europe, has been rapidly being respect, in his desperate effort to head his personal power. His use of Hearest is his most noncious bit of denogogy, but the whole attitude looks more

and more the that of a man in whom frightened ambition is pro-

shiring mural weakness

GRAFT IS AN IEL WORD. It has an legitimate accestry, and it lacks the perturbationess, the naturalness, of good slang. It is used too much, and its very pourness as a word helps to tire the public of the issue which it represents. The issue itself, howeves, presented by official corruption, by making money out of poliare as of pre-eminent importance in our life. Mr. Liscoux Sturthe exit distinctively American. His facts we do not doubt, but his conclusions are sometimes exaggerated. "American achievement," he says, "in science, art, and business means sound abilities at bottom Even in government we have given proof of powerful greatness, and our political failures are not complete; they are simply individues." In such sentences proportion is distorted. We have done nothing in art, little in science, and in government, with all our flaws, we have taught the world great lessons. and for the first time process the possibility and the stable adequacy. of thorough-guing democracy. "The inisgovernment of the American people is misgovernment by the American people." True, but the country is not fundamentally misgoverned. Misgovernment is to the whole conduct of allairs as a comple of boils are to a strong man. It would be unfair to call him sick, although he doubtless needs a torne or a change of diet. Mr. Streen sa, speaking of the lady at the Custom House, the lyncher with his rope, and the captain of industry with his bribe and rebate, says that we break our own laws and rub our own Government, and that "the spirit of graft and of lawlessness is the American spirit." There is no essential difference, he thinks, between puls, whether they get a wife nito society, a bunk into favorable notice, a beeler into office, a thief out of joil, or a rich man's son on the board of directors of a corporation. If not, why appropriate this human evil to America? What of the social pull in England? What of newspaper corruption in France? What of the constant bribery of every petty Government official in Irace? What of corruption as a livelihood in official Russia? Mr. Srivrexs's facts are true, and his exposure is valuable, because it will belp to render them less true. Many of his views also are stimilating and just. A crosade against graft, however, sometimes leads to over-statement, like the preacher's eloquence against sin. Democracy has not failed, even if some degree of corruption seems unversal. Whatever may be said of the machinery by which the end is reached, the average citizen enjoys those goods which the leaders wished for him when they made the Constitution. The friendly dedication, therefore, of the little volume is deserved, -and it "is dedicated, in all good faith, to the accused-to all the citizens of all the cities in the United States."



MACHINE AT WORK ON A LOUISIANA RICE PLANTATION

NEW INDUSTRY OF THE GULF STATES

By C. ARTHUR WILLIAMS

Rice-growing, which was started as a means of highing the poli wearth by diversifying the custon cusp, has apread gover nearly a stilling acres in Tesas and Louisiane. Of perticular interest at the present moment is the part Japanese farmers are taking to teaching Americans improved methods of rice culture and the utilization of lands herefolder uncultivated

HE boll weevil crossed the Rio Grande from Mexico and started on the journey which has since cost the cutton industry millions of dollars. The farmers brought all their practical knowledge to beer against it without avail. Legislation, national and State, was directed as it to no pur-The weevil went steadily onward.

After a season of two, during which the cotten far-mers at a large area of Texas lost their source crop-the err went up, "What shall we do to be savee?" "Diversify," answered the press, which at once ap-preciated the seriminess of the

"firms crops the weevil situation,

e co not harm. Diversify, echoed the especie them. "Do this and that in attempting to rid yearselves of the past, bug, above all else, diver-

So, gradualty and not without many protests on the part of the planters, the diversification movement commenced. For genera-tions these planters, who were trying to get the better of the most destructive imset post mantry, had depended on corton is their principal, and in many cases their only, source of feverue. Even in the dark days which came in the last years of the century just past, when corton went as low as five cents, they were able to get cash for their product. Many of them knew-nothing of any scheme of agricul-tore which did not contemplate the raising of cotton to the prac-tical or total exclusion of every

other crop. But the advent of the weevil and the consequent necessity for finding something to take the place of cotton made them active. They tried corn and other grains, fruits of all kinds, alfalfa and various vegetables, all of which were satisfactory on a small scale, but were not susceptible to broader treatment.

Then some one suggested rice.

The weevil-ridden planters could see nothing in the suggestion at first. Another crop year came, with its swirms of insects and its despoiled cotton fields. Then they looked further into the possibilities of rice-growing. It seemed more favorable. Those who had de-

cided to pull up stakes and move to other parts, reconsidered and decided to experiment with rice on the lands they had heretofore devoted to cotton. The railroads interested themselves and began bringing in immigrants and homescekers and selling to them, to be devoted to the culture of rice, other lands which had been held to be practically valueless. The movement gained headway with remarkable rapidity. Soon the time came when the rice industry was no longer confided to a restricted area to Louisians where be-cause the land was especially adapted to it, the cul-

JAPANESE LABORERS IN TEXAS RICE FIELDS

ture of the cereal had been carried up in a small way ever since the Civil War, and where the boil weevil was then regarded as a most remote danger. Every-body talked cice, and soon rice-growing spread all over the great stretch of country along the Gulf of Mexico, between Bayou Teche, in Louisiana, on the east, and a point not far from the mouth of the Rio Grande on the

It is still spreading, and unless all indications are at fault, it will continue to spread for many years to come. There are now about 340,000 acres of rice lands under cultivation in Louisiana, and something like 250,000 in the enast country of Texas. Next year the acreage will be larger by at least twenty-five per cent, and by the end of the decade a large portion of the seven or eight million acres which are util available will probably be under cultivation. A few years ago all the rice raised in the United States came mainly from the Carolinas, with a small production in Georgia, Fiorida, Alabams, with a small production in Georgia.
Fiorida, Alabams, and Mississippi. Now the centre of
production has moved far to the west, and last year
the Texas-Louisiana fields produced approximately
5,000,000 sacks, of 102 pounds each, as against only
470,000 sacks for all the other States named. A fair
idea of the development of the
industry in the new lands may be
gained when it is stated that the

production has increased from traces sacks to the present figares since 1841, when the total acreage in the United States was only 18,000. The value of the crop raised in Texas and Louisi ana last year was approximately \$25,000,000, and the Federal De-partment of Agriculture estimates that by reason of the increase in the value of the lands hereto-fore thought to be practically worthless at least \$15,000,000 has been added to the wealth of the

Lands fit for nothing clse will grow rice if properly handled. Is some cases splendid results have been attained on tracts which were formerly swamps, but which when drained, made ideal rice lands. It is necessary to have pienty of water during the grew ing season and comparatively dry ground during the barvest. Therefore arrangements for both tri-

fore arrangements for both trigation and drainage must be perfect. Some of the rice planters for by horsepower or windmills. Others have deep arterian wells. Those who operate along more extensive lines have causes of their own radiating from convenient streams, while in still other cases the planters get their supplies from big canal companies, which make a specialty of the rental business, although many of them are also extensive growers of rice on their own account. The thing has been reduced to a science, and only in the rarest of cases has a planter science, and only in the rarest of cases has a planter who knew his business failed of a bountiful harvest. In the early days more or less damage was caused by the sail water which backed up from the bays and the





AWAY TO THE WARS!

COSSACK CAVALRYMEN LEAVING THEIR NATIVE VILLAGE FOR ACTIVE SERVICE ALONG THE YALU

DESME OF PROCESS REMINETON. CONTRACT THE BY COLLEGE WITHEY

The Cossacks are a mixed race, forming a small proportion—about 2,500,000—of the population of the Czar's domeins. They are indigenous especially to the basins of the Doluper and the Don, the Caucasus, and the Draf province, but owing us their numedic character are also to be found in Southern Siberia as for cast as the Amur. Deing essentially in lighting people with warflike traditions, the Cossacks contribute formidably in the offensive strength of the Russian Empire. In themselves, the Cossack sudders are regarded as irregular troops. They are, however, incorporated, by military units, in the various branches of the regular array, supplying balantons of infantry, squadrons of cavalry, and believing of military.



A TYPICAL SUPPLY CANAL IN THE RICE-GROWING REGION OF THE SOUTH

gulf through the coast streams, but that trouble has been obviated by the construction of locks and dams

One of the most interesting features of the situation just now is the presence in the rice country of several colonies of Japanese rice farmers. These men are not coolies, but intelligent men of means, several of whom own rice farms and employ many hands. The Southern Pacific has been subjected to considerable criticism for bringing them in, but since they have taught the Americans numerous new and successful methods of rice culture and have shown how various by-products may be profitably handled, the general impression is that they have earned a welcome. And, in any event, a sufficient number of them to cause any race complications will never be brought to. There are perhaps less than a hundred of the Japa in the rice belt now, while one tailroad alone has brought in Loss families, comprising 4 out persons, from the "old States" during the past twelve months, and the other roads have done their share. Fully 100,000 homeseekers have been attracted to the rice fields since their development commenced.

There is no danger of an overproduction of rice. This year's crop will supply only about two-thirds of the home consumption. The rest will have to be imported. The foreign market is good, but it may be many a year before we begin to cz-

many a year before we begin to export on anything like a large scale,
since the demand for the cereal here
is increasing by leaps and bounds as
a result of a campaign of education
set on foot by some of the Southero
railroads and business organizations.
We imported 154,000,000 pounds in
1500 and only 70,000,000 in 1902. In
1500 the consumption per capita was
three pounds. It is five pounds now,
and the Department of Agriculture
estimates that it will eventually goto forty.

to forty.

But, leaving everything else out of the equation, the rice industry has proved the salvation of the planters who formerly depended on cotton and coold depend on it no longer when the boil weevil came. In addition to the dozens of rice milisscattered through the belt, some of the more important towns and cities have bonded warehouses where the producer may store his grain, and, using his warehouse receipts as collateral, get as good a line of credit at the banks as he enjoyed in the days when cetten was not only king, but the whole royal tamily. There are by no means a sufficient number of these warehouses, however, and the problem of securing sufficient cash to move the crop is still the biggest problem with which the rice belt will have to contend.

VERMONT GOES DRY

"No treating" clause too much for Green Mountain Falsialls

A FTER a year of local option Vermont seems to be ready to return to prohibition, if not in theory, at least in practice. Over a year ago the State Legislature passed a law making the question of license or no license one to be settled by each local community. Ninety-two towns, released from a lifty years' reign of prohibition, voted to license saloons; and nine counties out of the four-teen in the State decided to permit liquor selling within their borders.

At the March election last year, however, forty-four-

At the March election last year, however, lorty-four of the license towns voted to return to prohibition, while a solitary town changed from "dry" to "wet," Out of the nine license counties only three chose to retain their privilege of licensing liquor selling. On the face of the returns, therefore, Vermont appears to be of a mind to abandon local option in favor of the old-time State law.

But the defenders of the local option experiment have their theories to explain this reversal of opinion. In some respects the law was unsatisfactory. For one thing, it prohibited treating, and, besides its implied encouragement of blackmail, this clause destroyed the most cherished of the convivial drinker's traditions. "A cop o' sack for the company, landlord!" under the special dispensation granted to Vermont Falstaffs, was

an invitation that useld not be shouted from one end of the room to the other, and "Have one on me!" was a tabooed phrase. Another unsatisfactory provision of the law was that which forbade the selling of liquor to a "blacklisted" man. Whenever the town authorities decided that a citizen was imbibing too freely his name was sent to the saloons and drug stores, and thereafter none would serve him. In his real for the cause of temperance, Governor Goodell once blacklisted a whole town! Such unfortunates join with the orthodox anti-saloon advocates in preferring prohibition, for under the old regime they could get all they wanted to drink in the "blind tigers." Still another class are ready to decry local option, because they could not get licenses, and have been arrested for selling without authority.

NEW ROAD FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN

The Grand Trunk Pacific Relives will open a wildersess and "roll back the map of Canada 500 miles"

To "toll back the map of Canada too miles"—that is the way one enthousant expressed the purpose for which the Canadian Parliament recently assembled. More definitely, the session was called to give effect to one of the greatest railroad projects ever under-

eventually to build a branch to Dawson. That project is as yet indefinite.

The Grand Trunk Pacific is a definite enterprise, not a dream of the future. The organization necessary to undertake it has been perfected and the financial backing has been pledged. At a recent meeting in London of the stockholders of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the terms effected by the Canadian Government were accepted. A guarantee fund of \$5,000,000 was deposited in the Bank of Montreal the next day. The terms of the contract provide that the western section, from Winnipeg to the coast, must be completed by De-

The Canadian Government wanted to open new territory in the cost as well as in the west. Above all, it wanted a complete transcontinental line which would keep Canadian commerce in Canada, and not seek an autiet through the United States. The result of its stand was the agreement which the Grand Trunk stockholders have finally accepted, though not without some litter opposition from the more fimid. The Grand Trunk Pacific Company is to be financed by the Grand Trunk read, and the Canadian Government will guarantee its bonds up to 75 per cent. The Government also will guarantee 75 per cent of the cost of building the mountain section. From Winnipeg castward to Quebec, and thence to Monce-

ward to Quebec, and thence to Moneton. New Brunswick, the road will
be built by the Government itself.
From Monoton the Intercolorial
Railroad will fornish a line to St.
John. New Brunswick, and Halifax.
Nova Scotia. This Government road
will be leased to the Grand Trunk
Pacific for fifty years. For the first
seven years it will pay no rental, for
the next three it will give the Government the net surplus of its recripts over its expenditures, and
after that it is to pay three per
cent on the cost of construction.
The territory thus opened to de-

The territory thus opened to development is looked upon by most people entside of Canada as a frozen wilderness. In reality the eastern portion is rich in timber and mineral lands, while in the west it is possible that an area of 90,000,000 acres will be opened to agricultural settlement. The cust of the entire line is put by friends of the project at \$100,000,000, and by its opport at \$100,000,000

THE OPENING OF THE JAPANESE DIET

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE, AT WHICH NOT A SOUND WAS HEARD BUT THAT OF THE EMPEROR'S VOICE

Special Cable Despaich Non FREDERICK PALMER, Coller's War Currespondent

TOKIO, March 20.-The striking feature of the opening of the Diet was that the ceremony progressed both within and without the Houses of Parliament in unbroken silence. But for the words of the Emperor himself, this national event, at the time of a great historic crisis, was a performance in pantomime. There were no other speaking parts, no chorus. Both princes and populace expressed their veneration for their sovereign by dumb respect, infinitely more impressive than processional music, cheers, or booming carmon. It was silence so eloquent that it clothed each movement of the Mikado with mystery. The public progress of other monarchs would have been the excuse for noisy demonstrations. Especially is this true of the time when a nation is at war. At the approach of other monarchs there would have been mars of cheers, warning words of command, the rattle of muskets presented in salute, the strains of the national anthem,-but to-day the entrance of the Emperor into the chamber was amounced only by a silence so solemn that it could be felt. In silence a parchment roll was handed in him, and only broken by his voice, at which sound each head bowed as though in prayer. This stillness continued. In silence still the parchaent was returned with a bow, and the Mikado glided among his attendants and disappeared without an added word. The members, the publes, generals, admirals, and diplomats separated at the departure of the Emperor. It was the only signal given for their dismissal. Outside, the Mikado passed between long lines of subjects; and, although no officer of his escort gave a command, no policeman raised a voice, he moved through the crowded avenue surrounded by the same reverence as though he were moving down the aisle of a church. One saw in this loyalty, in the strong emotion strongly repressed, and in the power of organization exhibited by this ceremony, those same qualities of discipline, discretion, and secrecy of purpose that at Port Arthur carried the torpedo squadron in safety through the night, through snow and ice to victory.

taken on this centinent or in the world—the building of a new transcontinental line, 3 or miles long, from ocean to ocean. The greater part of this railroad is to traverse a country now almost a wilderness. Except at the Atlantic end, its route touches but two cities of any importance—Quebec and Winnipeg. These are more than 1,200 miles apart. The probable western terminus will be Port Simpson, on the Portland Canal, the inlet which figured prominently in the Alaska boundary decision last fall. This railroad project shows one reason why Canada was so anxious to retain control of that channel. The port is close to the 5th degree of north latitude, or nearly ten degrees further north than Russia's frozen harbor of Vladirostok. An alternative western terminus is Butte Inlet, about 150 miles north of Vancouver. From there it is hoped

LUXURY OF MARRIAGE

New York's women teachers must choose between their profession and mairimony

THE lot of the school ma'am in the public school has never been a bed of roses. School-teaching to most young women is, at best, a sort of bridge across the troubled waters of limited means to a haven and a husband. Now the New York School Board steps in and cruelly thickens the thorns.

New York's determination to keep married women out of the public schools as teachers is unshakable, despite a late decision of the State's Court of Appeals, that the School Board's by-law covering the point was not legal. The Board has relied upon the following paragraph of the regulations to enforce its

theory that it is unjust to unmarried teachers to subject them to competition with those who are in part supported by husbands:

"Should a woman principal, a woman head of department or any woman member of the teaching or supervising staff marry, her place shall thereupon become

A Brooklyn teacher. Mrs. Jennie L. Van de Water, refused to give up her position on marrying, and took the matter to the courts. In the final trial in the Court of Appeals a judgment was rendered in her favor, the court holding that the mere fact of marriage could not be sufficient ground for dismissal without charges being preferred. To meet this ruling, the School Board added a by-law defining marriage as an act of insubordination for which a teacher might is:

Lighted by Geogra

dismissed. In other words, charges could properly be brought against a woman who violated the Board's commandment, freely translated. Thou shalt not

marry and hold thy job."

Critics of the New York Board's action have quoted the opinion, that the average yearly salary of a woman teacher in the United States would not keep a carriage horse in Chicago, to refute the contention of the educational authorities that school-teaching plus a mus-band's care is unfair competition with a more teacher. They declare that some one-father, brother, or has-

band—must supplement the teacher's salary to enable her to live. In New York, the first year's pay is Siest; each year thereafter for sixteen years \$40 is added. Now, \$600 a year in New York will do no more than pay the rent of a comfortable apartment But the Board of Education findthat there is no shortage of teachers, and for every one who marries and steps out of the class-room into a home, another onmarried woman is ready to fill the vacated place

TOO MUCH FOR SULLY

He "sai in the game" too long, and the 'rake-off" does to the Southern pinerer

THE practical effect of Daniel I Sully's unsuccessful effort to our ner the cotton crop is the taking of nearly \$100,000,000 from American and European cotton mill operatives. whith makers, and dealers, and distributing it among American planters. merchants, and others at the Sooth Had he gutten out of the market are weeks ago and gone to Palm Beach. and then decided to keep out, he would have had three million dollars "rake-off," and the introcein at being the first man on record who linew enough to gott such a game when he was well alread of it. They have all been neable to withstand the contemplation of their own good fortune, of their phenomenal successful those who didn't guidown in the carly stages of an effort to corner a world's rup, have stayed too long. It was a with Kanger, with Secenstrand and with Labourer in cotton, with Pariridge, Konio, "Decom" White

Hart-bleson, and Letter in grain, and untailly or in the case of M. Surpetan, who tried to corner the

world's copper supply.

There is something more than the front of late in the fact that Mr. Suily, the Providence and there, reentred his first inspiration of the possibilities of aution speculation in the mill of his New England father-inlaw, for there were no tears shed by the inthis manu-facturers over the dissisteous failure of the young main of forty-three, who had studied cotton two years at the South and sixteen years, perhaps, in brokers' offices to Providence and Boston. It was in 1902 that he decised to come to New York to buy a seat on the Cotton Ex-change and "learn the game." He was an apt sto-tent, evidently, for early last year be decided to "set in" where Price drew out, and began boosting weekt cotton until within two months he was worth a mil-lion. Returning, he "sat in" again. The New Orleans crowd had played his hand during his vacation, and they moved closer together round the table for him. By February this year, after having put cutton to 17! copts, on the craze which he and his associates had stimulated, he announced he was going to Palm Beach for a rest. The story runs that some of those with him the New Orleans crowd accused of having sold out on them, of unloading. Prices ran off. The great public following were alarmed. He didn't dare take a dare, but "sat in" again, for the third time. Bravely he bought, in an effort to stem the tide. He seemed

to think it incombent on him to hold up the price to what he had predicted. But quotations tell away and away, until, as many in position to know aver, he found that "the South"-some of the New Orleans crowd, it was said-were selling the May option and shipping their spot corton to meet the contracts, while he, poor Sully, had been practically the only buyer, That may have been a poetical Southern revenge was certainly a hoist from his own alleged petard. But one must not forget his point of view. He went to Wall Street to "atualy the game." It is safe to say



ENEMY WITHIN THE LINES AT PORT AKTHUR

This photograph was taken early in January, before the beginning of heartities. These thousands of cases are filled with Outretronaga vulka; a turn withary almost as strong as prire election. Dur excrespondent reports that this track was laid in in anticipation of a prolonged siege: he adds that there is enough bigues there to keep the garrison incapacitated for no months. A St. Pereraburg desputch in a London paper says. "Corruption has been responsible for the delega that Busine day softered. . . There are thousands of sacks at Port Arthur supposed to contain sugar, but which in reality are filled with brick chips"

> from the point of time of those able to indge, that not man who regards or includes in option trading as if conducted at Cambrid's or in the backet shape, is of the moid to protect the policy in an economic considevacion of the laws of dereand and supply. That hally's nucle benetical information on those points was saidly in serior was plainly shown elements be and me fromts besk their hards in the market, by the way prince reacted. The cotton manufacturers, the cotton tradeand the public will be benefited by the collapse of the new famous Sully cultum corner, which non-comped being occurrental. Pharmal's little deal in corn on Egypt, as told to the good book, was about the only succeedad services of the kind of which we have any record. But Pharmach didn't go about it as Suity did. He did not pergund be prodicte. He did not regard it as setting on the game.

HELLO! IS THIS THE POWER-HOUSE?

Trailey-car delegiones comuni East St. Louis sircoric care with superistindent's ufficit in case of according

ROLLEY CAR belephones, commercing the car with I bearbourters is a new idea now being tried in East St. Louis. Each car of the service is fitted with a telephone and a generous supply of aire. At every fit-teenth pole along the line connection can easily be made with a wire leading directly to the general auperintendent's home or to the power-house. serious accident occurs at some distance from a telephone or telegraph station, the car can be put into almost instant communication with the source

This tendency to shift responsibility from the man on the spot to the office is characteristic of modern street railway operation. On this same East St. Louis line, as well as on other metropolitan systems, the electric heating is controlled by officials in the cen-tral office. Flags and colored lights are hung out

at power-houses to guide motormen in regulating the heat. Three grades of heat may be turnished according to the color of the flag or light. and it is not for the motorman to reason why. If the warm-weather signal should be lianging out on a zero day, about the only thing for the passenger to do is to sit right and trust in the "government."

AN INJURY TO NEW YORK

Railroads and carrying grain at a loss to other ports in the light to delicer trailie

UNDER the old theory of trans-portation business, railroad rates should depend on the cost of carriage. If one road gave a lower rate than another, that should mean that it had a shorter route or a better equipment. or was satisfied with a smaller profit. As a matter of the t competition under the present system usually means only an effort to force a change in combina-The leading Eastern roads are now engaged in a wor over grain rates between Buffahrand the maheurd. Last full they were getting a scontag businel. Now they are taking wheat at four a sent a bushel, with still lower prices for other grains, ranging down to 4 of a sent for outs. These figures mean an actual loss on every bushel carried. The war has not been very costly on yet, for the amount of grain in Buffalo elevators on February (was only about 1 temperature bushels, but the contest threatens serious consequences for New York City. It costs less to carry freight from the Eastern lake ports to New York than to any other point on the scabourd. For this reason.

New York hitherts has received more of the export grain sont down the lakes. The Pennsylvania Road, a test years ago, secured a through line from Bullah to Philadelphia, and the present rate war means that it is trying to simula for Philadelphia a larger share of this traffic. It began the cutting. A Penneylvania official announced. 'No marker what rate the New York lines make more will be 4 of a cent lines.' It has determined to force the New York lines to agree to much a

differential

The differential primiple has been in force for years on Preight originating further West. The grain rate from Cinyago to New York is usually 125 cents higher than to Britimere, and one cent higher than to Phila-delphia. Proight is carried from Chicago to Gulf ports at from 7 to 10 cents per roo pounds less than 10 New York. The Chicago Board of Trade recently appareled to New York grain men to beyout roads which will not consent to reduce this differential to three cent-The argument of the railroads is that the singless and naturally cheapent route should pay the highest rates. in erder that there may be a division of traffic effect has been a steady loss of commerce for New York City while its rivide profit. In the ten years from 1886 to 1896 New York's registered tonnage de-clined 214, ser tons, while Boston gained sor, 430 tons. Philadelphia, 484 or 7. Baltimore 237, 218; Norfolk, 243-047. Newport News, 623,477. New Orleans, 521,262. New York business men say this is unjust. Morellants





Officers and men of the gun-crew which made the record



THE BATTLESHIP "KEARSARGE" HOLDS THE WORLD'S RECORD IN GUNNERY

In recent trials held off Pensacola, Florida, a gun-crew of the battleship "Kearsarge" established a new record for naval artillery. From an eight-inch gun ten successive shots were fired, within five minutes, at a target on above at a range of sixteen hundred yards while the ship was moving at the rate of ten knots. The result was a total of ten bull's-cycs





American marines in front of the electric railway power-house

Japanese, American, and British non-commissioned officers at Seoul

THE UNITED STATES MARINE GUARD ON DUTY AT SECUL, KOREA

Some four years ago an American company built in Sensi the first electric trolley line ever seen in Kores. The superstitions natives gathered near the power-house and tried by physical violence to impede the starting of the "davit care." It is in just such americans that the goards allotted by the various foreign Governments to their legations at feoul are called upon to protect like and property, both of which are especially measured through the Korean Batred of foreigners. About one hondred marines from the "Vicksburg" are at present in Seoul, and have been on duty at the American legation and the trolley gower-house there since conditions became unsettled in the Far East

of other cities argue that without differentials New York would have a monopoly of trade which would be

The West is also having its rate wars. Heavy cutting has been going on between lines running from Chicago to Missouri River points and further west. The object is the same as in the East—to secure a new discision of truffic. When that is assemplished rates will go up again and the public will pay the cost of the wars. Appeals have been made to the Interstate Commerce Commission. It has ample power to settle such matters, but the railroads usually come to an agreement among themselves without waiting for it.

SPONGING COATS WITH NIAGARA

If corporations had used all the privileges granted them, the Falts would now be dry

THERE is an old joke about a tailor who, upon see ing Niagura Falls for the first time, esclaimed "What a place to sponge a coat" The severely practical spirit of that tailor appears to have dominated the New York Legislature much of the time in its attitude toward Niagara Falls. Perish the thought that it ever contemplated sponging anything but coats! In the last twenty years no less than nine distinct corporations have been granted the privilege of taking water from the river above the Falls for the development of power. And seven of these were authorized to take it in unlimited quantities. As the flow of water over the Falls is only 123,420,000 gallons per minute, and a healthy power plant needs from 6,000,000 to 12,000,000 per minute, it can be seen that if the nine companies had all made themselves busy, not enough water would be going over the Falls now even to sponge a coat. Fortunately, none of the companies with unlimited rights utilized them, and all but one have forfeited their privileges. The last of the group will perish of innocuous descentade this epring unless the Legislature revitalizes it. Almost everybody in the United States who has heard of the matter thinks the Legislature flouse has possed a bill estending the company's unlimited rights, to which is added the right of unlimited rights, to which is added the right of unlimited rights, to which is added the President of land. The Upper House has yielded to public sentiment to the extent of resolving that the President of the United States should make a treaty with Great Britain to protect the Falls, and that the State of New York should co-operate in this commendable object, but whether it will also recognize public opinion in a practical way by rejecting the pending bill is still an open question.

The two companies now operating on the American side and the three building plants on the Canadian side are restricted to nee, soo horsepower each, or toxo, soo horsepower altogether. To produce that amount of power, they will divert more than one-fourth of the water now going over the Palls. The plants which these companies have in operation, or under construction, will have a capacity of 151,000 horsepower — 205,000 on the American side, and 150,000 on the Canadian side. They will divert at least one-tenth of the river's flow within a year.

THE AMERICAN HEN DOES HER DUTY

Laying eggs overtime now that the Japanese War has raised the prices of many other hodstuffs

THE war is blamed for raising a lot of dust in the provision market. "Every time the Japanese gunners punch the Russian meal ticket," as a Western paper breezily observes, "American tea drinkers help to pay the expense." Wheat is booming, and the same day that Chicago May options sold at the record price of \$1.50, the price of rolls went up in New York. Rice will also be affected by the war. The Pacific Coast uses a good deal of Oriental rice, and, if the war continues long, rice for Californians will begin to come from the Gulf rice belt. Luckily, this has been an unusually good rice season in the South, and there is plenty of John Chinaman's staple. Beef is another troduct that has been affected by the Eastern hostill-



Main entrance of the power-house, guarded by the marines



M. ALEXANDER PAVLOV, THE RUSSIAN MINISTER TO KOREA, AND HIS WIFE

Upon their occupation of Semil, February 15, the Japanese politely expelled M. Pavior, his lamily, staff, and the legation guasd of four hundred med. They were sent, with a Japanese secort, by special train to Chemilpo, where they embarked for Shanghai

tirs, and many of our smaller Western ranchmen are watching the progress of the war in the hope of disposing of cattle, which they have been keeping on the ranges for the past year or two, until they could well them at a profit.

the ranges for the past year or two, until they could sell them at a profit.

In this depressing advance of prices, eggs stand ont as a shining exception. Eggs are down. The American hen, sporred by a sense of national responsibility, has been laying overtime. Her enthusiash knows no bounds—except the one egg per day prescribed by tradition. Eggs are down in New York, in the Middle West, everywhere but in the Far West, where hom are fewer and farther between. Communication is less rapid there than in the more crowded East, however, and the news of Chemulpo and Port Arthur has possibly not penetrated to the barnyards. Certainly our fowia know that America expects every ben in do her duty.

THE SITUATION AT HONG KONG

Mysterious military activity at this neutral port, elthough nothing in said of war

MILITARY activity along various librs has been going forward of late at the neutral part of Hong Kong in a manner that has aroused moch grossly among the civilian residents. "First of all," writes J. F. J. Archibald, one of Collier's special war correspondents in the Far East, "workmen are now busy setting op scarchlights of enormous power on ten or more promontories about the entrance to the barbor. Each one of these searchlights has as an adjunct a small watch-tower with two operators, one for night and one for day. What reason may have actuated the installing of these instruments is only for conjecture, but certain it is that no steps were taken to do it before the first news of the fight off Chemulpo came officially to the ears of his Excellency F. H. May, Governor of Hong Kong.

Kong.

"That part of His Majesty's fleet which up to this time has been lying peacefully in Hong Kong Harbor has received orders from home to proceed immediately to northern waters. These orders include all of those vessels which have had Hong Kong as a base, with the exception of three cruisers and the torpedo hoats. The latter have, within the last few days, manifested unusual activity, and are now regularly patrolling waters in the vicinity of both entrances to the harbor night and day.

"Hong Kong has been considered as almost impregnable, by reason of the length of the entrance to the larbor, the fortifications along the passage, and the peculiarly sheltered situation of the city. Besides all natural advantages the city itself is extremely well fortified. However, within the last week, thousands of workmen have been put at work strengthening the old defences and setting up new ones, under the direction of engineer officers of the royal army. The work in hand will need, at the least, four months before nearly approaching completion.

"In the different garrisons there inconsiderable move-

"In the different garrisons there is considerable movement and excitement; especially is this true of the Pirst Artillery, whose hours of practice and drill have been lengthened considerably. This is true also, in a less degree, with regard to all the British soldiers at Hong Kong, and the spectacle of soldiers marching along Queen's and Des Vaux Roads is becoming more frequent every day. This applies mostly, however, to the Sikhs, many of these having been recently enlisted and needing more training than they have been getting, so the officers say. However, in spite of all, there is no word said among officials of impending war. On the other hand, the edict of neutrality, as proclaimed through the Governor, is very strict."

KANSAS KICKS OVER THE TRACES

Farmers of the short-trass country revolt egainst machine and nominate country editor for Governor

WE want Hoch!" they're saying in Kansas. Hoch is the man who has been nominated for Governor. He was made a candidate because, as editor of a little country weekly in the town of Marion he led a revolt against machine rule which aroused

YOUNG BRIGGS' SISTER

THE STORY OF AN EASTER CARD

By OWEN OLIVER, Author of "In His Private Capacity." Etc.

ILLUSTRATED BY E. M. ASHE

Some fellows' sisters give themselves airs, but Briggs' sister didn't. That was why Toman and I liked her. She was nineteen, and had golden hair done up in a knot, and a nose that turned up just enough, and not too much, and as awfolly friendly gray of smiling at you. She made and fully friendly way of smiling at you. She made candy for us the first time we went there to tea, and played for us the first time we went there to tea, and played tennis in the garden. She wasn't any good at it, but we didn't win if we could help it. I thought she was pretty. So did Tomlin. We told Briggs, and he told her. He hasn't any sense, because he it only a kird in the first year. We are in the upper classes. She didn't mind, though, and Briggs got her to ask his mother to ask us to to a sgain. I took her some chorolate creums. So did Tomlin. It was raining, so we played pingpeng indoors. I let her win when she played me. Tomlin said he did, too, but I don't believe he could help it. She played mighty well.

We went there a lot in the Christmas holidays. Our people were abroad, and we were boarders at the selmoil Briggs was a day-boy. She took is to the theatre with Briggy, and home to lea afterward. They hadn't taken the mistletce down, and I was ball a mind to kiss her

the mistletoe down, and I was ball a mind to kiss her under it, but i didn't know it she'd like it, as it waan't a party. Neither did Tomin. So we told Briggs to give her a hint and see what she said. He went and blurted it out before everybody, like a little idios, and they all laughed at us, but she said there was nothing to bush at and we might if we could eater her. Very to laugh at, and we might if we could catch her. You bet we did!

I made up my mind then that I would marry her. So did Tomlin. Of course, we couldn't both. He offered me fifty cents and a log knife for my chance, and I said, if he thought I'd sell my half of her for that, he must take me for a mucker. He said he did Su I had to fight him. We let Briggs come to be umpire because he was her brother. We didn't tell the other fellows because we didn't want them to know. People siways think other people's love affairs are foolish. I got the worst of it at first, but Tombin fell with his bead on a belck. That made him stupid. So I said we'd finish it another time. I didn't want to lick him too easy, because we'd always been good pals, and he's all right when he doesn't make a mankey of himself.

Briggs said he was umpire, and we'd got to shake

Briggs said he was umpire, and we'd got to shake hands and be friends. So we told him he wasn't impire any more, and it was like the nerve of a first year kid to interfere, and he didn't know anything about it, and we were going to fight to the death.

He wanted to know what we were going to fight to the death for, and we told him it was his sister, and he said it wasn't any use, because Violat (that is her name) was too old, and, besides, she was in love with "Budger." He is the English protessor at our school Briggs had heard his married sister talk about it to his mother, and they said she was a saily girl, and he was thirteen years older than she, and too absorbed in his books to think of such a thing, though he seemed interested in her in a brucherly way. We didn't believe it at first, but we put livingly on honor, and be swore terested in her in a brotherly way. We didn't believe it at first, but we put Briggy on honor, and he swore it was true, so we had to. We never tell lies on honor in our school.

Tomin said he should challenge "Badger" to a deal when he grew up, and kill him, and then we could hight for her; but I thought it wouldn't be sportsmanble to kill him if she wanted him, and I'd rather make him

marry her. Tomlin said that I was quite right, and he was sorry he called me a fool-So we decided that we would not light any

We thought the best thing would be to send "Badger" an anonymous letter, say-ing that he'd better marry her if he didn't want to be murdered by a secret society, but that fool. Briggs, went and told her. There are some fellows that you can't trust with a thing. She made him ask us to go and see her first, because she wasn't well. So we went. She was propped up in a chair with pillows, and she called us her 'dear and smiled so that you might have

thought there was nothing the matter. It was all nonsense, she said, about her being in love with Mr. Ransome—that's "Badger"-though she admired him very much, as every one did. (We didn't, but we didn't say so.) It would hurt her very much if such a thing were spoken of, and she trusted to our honor not to do so. said we wouldn't, and we'd awear to it on anything she liked, but she told us our word was good enough for her, and she would be so pleased to see us when she was a little better, but her head ached very badly now, and the doctor was afraid she was going to be ill. So we went. I felt very miserable. So did Tomlin, She was ill. It was a fever or something.

they said, but it wasn't catching, so Briggs could come to school. He was very grouchy about it. So was I. So was Tomlin-'Badger' was always in the dumps just then. So we had a dark blue time of it.

About the beginning of March she was to had that they put straw down in their toad, and after it had been down a week Briggs came to school with his eyes and all red, because they said she was sinking. Some of the fellows called him a cry baby, and he sailed into them. So did Tomlin and I. It was in the play-ground, and "Badger" was just coming across. He kicked up a row, of course, and wanted to know what it was about. We told him they'd called Briggs a cry haby, and he said that was no excuse for our disgraceful behavior, and discipline must be maintained. (We knew what /és/ meant.) It was lucky for us that Brigg-sider brother came along. He said: 'We are alraid my sister is dying, sir. Violes, you know. The boys were fond of her.' and "Badger" blew his nose and said "Ah"
Yes, yes. They would be Any one would
be. You may go, boys—I can't tell you
how sorry I am to hear it. Briggs."

It was a half imitigay and too moddy for baseball. So Tomin and I thought we would call and ask after her. We each took her ten picture protected, because she collected. Mrs. Briggs made a fusover us, as if we had done something wonderful, and took them up to Violet, and then she said we might go and see her far a minute, if we liked. So we went. She had her eyes hall closed and her fare was all white. She didn't smile much, but you could see she was trying to. You had to lean down to hear what she said, and then

you suidn't hear properly. It was nother thing about "dear, kind boys," and "come forted me very much," and her mother told us to kins, her and tusk us downstains. She was crying. She said we musin't be ton lovy because Violet would be an appeal way. angel son. Of course, we knew she would make a corking angel but she we good enough as a girl. I sniveled to did Timile. I pretended something had got in my eyes. So did be-

Then we saw a cat in a garden and three clones at it. One of them but a greenhouse, and a man chased us. He didn't extents. Then we felt henry, and went down to the village to get some grob. (Mr. Briggs give us a quarter each.) We saw some Easter cards in a shop, and that reminised on that the most enough as Easter Day and we thought we'd send her one. We had settled on a fine big thirty-five cent one, and

were just going in hy buy it when Tomain caught hold

of my arm.
"Look here, Taffy," he said (that is what they call
me), "it won't do. There's me place to write on."
"What do you want to write." I select.
"Our names, of course, so as say'll know it's from

If we don't she might think it was from anybody

"I expect she'd like it better if it was " I told him. "Say. Tomlin. Suppose we make out it is! It est would cheer her up. You know what floggy said! About her being gone on him?"
"But she told as she wasn't," he objected.
"It wasn't likely she was going to give herself away." I said. "I but she does. I know what girls

Tumble said I didn't, and I said he was a lobster, and he said he'd punch my head some time, but he wasn't going to have a row then. We hadn't agreed when young Briggs came along. So we put it up to him. He said I was right (I know I was) became he'd



"BADGER" SUDDENLY SAT DOWN ON THE TABLE AND LAUGHED



SHE WAS PROPPED UP IN A CHAIR WITH TILLOWS

heard his mother say that she was always talking about "Badger" when she was light-headed.

So we made up our minds to presend that the card was from "Badger," but we dodn't think those in the shop were the kind be would send, because his class of victims always send verses. We went back to Briggs' shed, in their garden, and tried to make up some poetry. It is not so casy as it looks. We only pounded out two lines apiece, and we didn't agree about them. Tomilin wanted to begin: wanted to begin:

"That Violes, when you are dead."
I'll watter form around your head."

I didn't think it was a bad poem for Tomlin, but I thought we oughtn't to let her know that she was going to die. My verses were cheerful:

"Dear Vallet, I wend stralletter To say I hope you'll soon he better,"

Tomlin said it was not so bad, but an Easter card wasn't a letter. Briggy baid it wasn't her kind at all, and she liked poetry with something about stars and love to it. So we sent him in for some of her poetry books and found some verses that we thought would do. They went like this, it you sitered "Margaret" to "Violet":

"TO VIOLET

Why have I never told you set Of women for three is but one For whom this toud be set pines! Why do we never sell the mon It shines?

eVidet. Why have I seven winspered get.
The pre- at swort-that but or in me?
But wordsped been and fur?
Why do we warming strandly.
A star?

"Violet!

If there and face would give me yet.

One whit—I quiver at the thought.

To braid your hand and our arrait;

Then all the whole wide world were brought—

Ny dear!"

We thought it was such awful stuff that it would not do for the purpose, and she'd believe he was in love with her all the time, and didn't like to say so. We got it typewritten and put "Badger's" name at the bottom, and we bought half a dollar's worth of flowers and cent it with them by mail.

I thought it would be awful tough luck if she—if she was worse—before she got them. So did Tomlin-Richardson said we looked as if we'd got the colly-widhles. So we soaked him. An instructor caught us at it, and took us both to "Badger." He was sitting with his head on his hand, and didn't hear the knock. He was fierce when he saw us. He was figree when he saw us.

"What were you fighting about?" he asked.
"Richardson made ton of us. sir," I explained, "because we—we didn't look cheerful."

There was a jump in my threat. I didn't see how

we could be expected to be cheerful when very likely she wouldn't ever receive the flowers. "Ah" "Badger" said, "I see." He got up and we

thought it was to those us out, but he only put his hands on our shoulders. "You're in trouble, aren't you, my boys? Is it about—Miss Briggs?"

I nodded. So the Tomilia. "Badger" said: "Ah!"

again and looked at the fire.

"Try to remember how kind she was to you," he told us, "and he kind to other people. Richardson didn't understand, I'm sure. Good night, Here! Take a pear each, I—I'm sorry, boys."

We thought it was very decent of old "Badger," and made up our minds to get prizes just to please him. He's very particular the way you do your The next morning we went down the road to meet Briggs, Jr. He had been running and was out of

Ballifed by Bapale

breath. He gets too much fancy grab at home, and

that spoils his wind.
"She-she's taken it all in," he gasped, "and it's braced her up so, they say she's taken a turn for the better. Dad is walking about rubbing his hands, and mother's smiling, and nig brother says I can have his old tennis racket, and the cook's given me two eggs, for breakfast, and Susan's grinning like a Cheshire rat I'll be darned if old Rover isn't wagging his tail. They are all standing on their head, and-and-I can't "You little idiot." said Tomlin. "I believe I'll half

kill you. Do you mean to say you aren't glad."
"Glad!" he cried. "It'll kill her when she knows. She's made mother write a letter to ask 'Badger' to go and see her. They've given it to me to bring. He piked it in our faces. "If he doesn't go she she'il die."

He lay down on the grass and bellowed, and Tombin

and I looked at each other.
"Look here, Tumlin," I said, "we'll have to rake the note to him and ask him to go. He'll give as blazes.

but I don't care."

"Neither do I." said Tumin.

So we took it. "Badger" was just starting for school when we got to his room. "What is it now." he asked "It's about Briggs' sister, sir." I told him.

He sat down suddenly. "You mean she—she's—"He didn't finish; but we know what he meant.

"No, sir." I said. "She—they think she's going to get better." He looked quite pleased. "Only—it all our fault, but we didn't mean it."
"Your fault?" He laughed such a funny laugh that I thought he was off his head.

"We sent her an Easter card, sir," I explained "That was what did it. She thought it came from you. You see, she was stuck on you, and..."
"What?" he shouted. "18 ket do you say?"

Young Briggs heard his mother speaking about i

Tomlin explained. "She used to talk about you "
she had the fever. If "knew it before."
"We thought she was dying," I said, "and we wa tool
to cheer her up. We didn't think you'd mind. At least-

We didn't think about you at all, sir," Tombin owned

He held on to the arms of the chair and stared at us-

as if he didn't know what he was doing.
"I-I had no idea." he said, "no idea. She seemed so young and beautiful, and—" He stopped and pulled. "What do you mean by this nonnimself together. onse" be asked to a herce votes.

We explained. He didn't look so wild as we expected.

and when we gave him the note he drew several long breaths and conglict. Then he smiled a sort of smile. "You've come to ask me not to punish you, I sup-

"No sir," I said "I-we-" I looked at Tomlia.
"We-we thought-" he said. Then he looked at me.
"We knew you'd pitch into as." I told "Badger." only we thought perhaps you wouldn't want her to-

"Most certainly not," he said.
"And we thought-she's a brick, really she is-and if you would make not that you did send it, flow't you see, our! You could tell her that you weren't going to marry her, when she got well, and— Well, you could say Tomlin and I will when we grow up!"

Badger" auddenly sat down on the table and laughed as if he had gone mad

"I think I'd better marry her myself," he said. "You

We to sught of fighting a duel." Tomlin remarked Ah! I see I see Still that would be a pity."
He has theil again and looked at the clock.

Tell Mr. Johnson I shan't be at school this mornng, 'b' ordered. (Johnny is the assistant principal.) You an give this to Mr. Douglas," (Duggy is our astructor.) "On the whole"—he pulled our eargently— you've behaved like gentlemen. Thank you, my boys."

Ton in and I were so upset that we didn't say any thing, only booked at the note. It said.

"He ghes and Tomlin are excused for being late.

They are been doing me a service. Winn we less "Radger" had collared his hat and

overo at. We knew that he was going to see Violet, and I bet Tomlin ten cents she would recover. She did

"I were ulraid she would get done up again when "Bo get" told her that he east." In love with her; but her he found not what a corking fine girl she was the toxy to make any breaks like that he was too toxy to make any breaks like that he made out that he d liked her all along, only he thought she was too young and nice for him (like the man that wrote the poem did) and she believed it Girls will believe anything of a fellow if they like him. Why, she thinks Tombin and I are the best boys in the school. She told "Badger" so "I didn't give you away to her," he said, when he told us. It was at support, after he had taken us to

told us. It was at supper, after he had taken us to the circus in the Easter vacation, and it not a sup-"So I hope you'll give her cause to be proud of

She ought to be, if she isn't. I wan the cup for the best harring average on the school nine, and Tonian wan the hing jump in the track meet, and every one said we made builty "best men" at the wedding. There were some storning girls there, but I liked Vinest heat. So you Topping



MECHANICA

AN ADVENTURE WHICH ACTUALLY BEFELL A TRAVELING CIRCUS IN THE EARLY VENTSHOW DAYS

By CHARLES H. DAY, Author of True Toles of the Sewdust Hing : Hustroled by B. CORY KILVERT

I DON'T believe in Jonales. A Jonah is a show-man's superstition. I've had pretty good lock in my time, and never took any atock in any old wo-man's whims, number 11 evil Friday, cross-eyed men, walking under a ladder, or any of that sort of bosh."

The speaker was a tent-show writer who got only expressed his opinion, but put in his spoke to draw out the group of sawdusters who were circled about the glowing stove of their winter home, a small hotel near the show's resting and renting quarters. The land-lord overheard the remark of the language embellishes and observest. "There's no room 13 in my house. It there was I would use it for a margue." "Fudge on Jonahu" remarked an equestrian win-was drawing on a high-flavored cigar thrust is an or-

nately carved meerschaum purchased abroad; "It is a cruel thing, an outrage, to put a performer under the ban with such a milistone around the neck. Horrible "Huh!" growled Crawford, the boss canvasman, pull-

"Huh!" growled Crawford, the boss canvasman, pull-ing out a black pipe and hunting about his pockets for a match, "tis a horrible thing for a show to have a Jonah along. I'm no Johany Newcomer in this busi-ness, and I know what I am talking about, I do. When a manager hires a Jonah, the cheapest thing he can do is to tie up the trick and not move the show."

Crawford looked from sitter to sitter, and all except the writer and the equestrian nodded assent to the speaker's views.

"I present, that you have an excellent appe-tite (the lat flord on the sly threw up both hands) and perfect digestion?" queried the

literary listener.
"Well." returned the boss canvasman, "I never saw no man around a show except one who beat me on them qualities you have named, and he swallowed stones, nails, tacks, and sech inmards." Everybody laughed except a clown in the corner: he wouldn't crack a smile at any one's conceit—except his own. Crawford admired the white ashes on his cigar, took longdrawn and satisfying puffs at the roll of to-bacco, and then settled it into a corner of his mouth, so that he could talk and still make the eight hold fire. Every one present knew that a remarkable relation was forthcoming, for Crawford was as full of reliable reminiscences and extraordinary and exciting expericates and extraordinary and extring experiences as a popular novelist is of surprising sensations and perfidious plots. "Torkin' about Jonahs." began the boss canvasman. "I had an experience with Dan Costello when I was young in the business that's a worth a

tellin' an' mit a connectitaive to argyfying or discusconing. Item was one of the fast to overland to Californy, an we had adventures emough to make a sizable basis. I've been a mind to write it, but I'm handler with a steller than I am with a pen, and I never was much of a leg-poller, it was I'd be writing circus bills and stugging words to beat the land. This pertirieler season we were making a special feature or Merhanical Jonah.

"Mechanical Jonah!" interrogated the circus writer nermitting his currenity to overcome his couriesy. "I'm not telling this yarn other and first, nor is it in Hebrew with Chapter Once in the back end of the book. As I was about to observe before the dictionary opened. Dan he-well you all know Dan, he was a star leaper and a clown that was a clown in his time. He went to England with Howers & Cushing, and Dan made the personal acquisintance of Charles Dickets, who writ books enough to fill this room, and made enough money to have a circus of his room if he wanted one Dickens was stuck on the circus, an' write book stuffed with awardust called Great Expectations. It was room with sawdust called Great Expectations." It was good I read a book of it till I wore it out, but I didn't mind that much, for I knew it from kiver to kiver by that



"THE CONSARNED THING WOULDN'T WORK HALF THE TIME"

time and could say it backward. Well, the two men got so familiar that they called each other Charlie and Dan, and the only difference they ever had was who

was to pay for the beer."

"What chapter is that:" asked the circus writer.

"I'm jest perfecting a literary style, imitating you, starting in at the middle and going both ways. What is the use of telling a story if you don't introduce your characters' If you didn't, it would be like seein' a play after the first act. It was Dan an Bill Compage llar num back to tenting, as you all know. Case as we mostly called Dan, had allers taken ter the South Son'west an way out West an the lakes an the rivers, there was roughin' an money in it, an it wo men like Cass an' Old John Robinson who usedler ter make lots of money in the outlandish outer ways. When you show in the poperlated partways. When you show in the poperlated par-you get your compertition and your comfort together. I've been a hull season with Dan without even so-much as crossing the track of nonther track or sector a sheet of embody else's paper. That perdentical spring I am relatin' to, I pumped Dan on his inter-shous just as a perspective father-in-law does after a feller has been chasing up a gal, running up the gas bill, an' failing to sign a contract. Case didn't eluoridate extensively, he jest dropped enough to satisfy my curiosity when he said. I'm goin to make some money or lose my scalp.' I knew by that he was goin' Westan, sea I. 'Cass, I'm with you if I'm eat up with cattlesnakes and filled with pizened arters. Where dean, sea L. Cass, I'm with you if I'm eat up with raitlesnakes and filled with pirened arters. Where doyer expecter to winters' sea L. 'Sundown,' see is.
'Road or rail?' 'Any old way,' answered Dan, 'we'll
be so hitched up as ter road it, rail it, or boat, but
principally wagon.' An' then Dan bein' in a talkative
mood communercated: 'I expect to see Californy belare I get back, an' I'll get diss' if fortune don't gite
me the dirty shake.' After tellin' about the company an' the layout he had made for a good show, he sed confidentiarly "Warper, I've got a feature," an' held his breath for as much as a minute, an' looked aroun' keerfully before he spoke. 'Craw'-he most ginerally called me Craw fur short-'Fre got a Straw Man.' "Explanify," see I, an' Cass he went on to do it an' tell how the mechanical figur' was of gigantic proportions. much as eight feet high, an' wore a stovepipe hat which anser'd for a smokestack. The thing had its eyes lit up, an' let off steam through the nostrils, an' tok in fuel at the mouth. 'Dumbest invention you ever heard tell of,' sed Dan 'What good is it' sed I. 'It wolks,' sez Cass. 'Ruts,' sez I. 'Honest injun,' ser Mister Costello as soleminically as if he was under oath. An' I tok his word for it. 'The Steam Man will draw,' sez Cass." (Continued on page 43)

avolters of Desperation 4

The Adventures of Three Fair Anarchists, an Obliging Young Man, and a Dog

A STORY IN FIVE PARTS-PART FOUR

By HILDEGARD BROOKS : : Illustrated by CHARLOTTE HARDING

One day Maurice Silabee, the promised groomeman of his friend Spoffart, who that same day is to marry Miss Ina Bushnell, comes upon three young ladies in a garden adjoining the Bushnell property. These, the Muses Dieg. Houghton, and Halliburton, acres themselves members of an Houghton, and trainers in, according to the sure of the de-unarchistic wriety presided over by one Siepnero. They de-sign, for the benefit of the Cause, to est Miss Buchnell's wedding silver chest, and for this purpose have kied the professional burgier Gardiner. Subsec, appearing at the hour when Gardiner is expected, is mistaken for him and thus initiated into the severt. While imperomating the commat, States tries to dissuade the Boughters of Decperation from their purpose. But when the real burgler arrayes Stilies is found out, everpowerst, and locked in the cellar. Gardiner, however, fails the young halics at the critical moment, so that they are obtained to appeal to their captive for aid in carrying off the heavy sheet. After some purity with Miss Halliburion he comments. The purity discre with the spiles has to a restrict station, wheneve it is expressed to treen subject to the water of a historia person

CHAPTER VII

"HE horse was anxious to get home to his break-fast cats, and we lost no time on our return. This was well, for day brightened and we overtook and passed several milk and trues wagons on their morning way to Keswick. It was light enough now, had we met any persons squarely, for them to note our not very usual appearance. Miss Halliburton in her bridesmand's grown, both of us hattess, our un-usual rig for a pleasure drive, and the unusual bour for that; if these things would not have drawn upon us the auspicion of the passer-by, I say he would have been a man of little imagination.

But chance-hap favored us, and we entered Kes wick's still quiet streets, crossed the park, and made our home run without serving as worm to any early bird of curiosity. Miss Halliburton, who, as far as possible, had kept herself anxiously

withdrawn from view since day had surprised us gave a very human sigh of relief as we entered the gate of the Dicey place.

For my own part, the nearer we approached headquarters the more uneasy I grew as to what might have happened there during our absence, and my own relief was great when we came in sight of the stable and saw Miss Dicey and Miss Houghton, evidently awaiting us impatiently. They were seated side by side on one of last night's hampers, just within the carriage-house door. Not that they had been there since we had left them, for they had exchanged their ceremonial costomes for fresh pretty morning dresses, and when Miss Halliburton descended from the wagon and stood between them, she looked fagged and wilted by contrast. They received their sister in desperation with enthusiasm. They showered praises upon her, and delicate little caresses for the thing she had accomplished. Evidently the three considered the adventure at an end, while to me the serious side of it was but begon. I looked momently for the officers of the law.

Neither Powell nor Gardiner has turned up yet." Miss Dicey volunteered when we had fin-ished our report—"and Josh, he is gone too." "Josh gone" cried Miss Halliburton, as if this

were a straw tost much; and that frown of pain I had seen the night before when her tears had

flowed came upon her brow.

"Josh goes rat-bunting between midnight and breakfast," I hastened to reassure her. "Fixed

habit; but he never falls to turn up.

They all seemed greatly relieved, "Do you think you will need the horse again?" I inquired of Miss Dicey, just by way of remind-ing them that they now had their own safety to

No. indeed, and, Mr. Silshee, could you stable him. since Powell isn't here?" she returned. "Thank you so much. So good of you to help us out. Breaklast, will be ready when you come to the house."

"And we've had your things from the cellar carried up to Powell's room, over this carriage house," added Miss Houghton, pointing to the stairs, "in case you want to refresh yourself; and come right to the house, won't you?"

"Breakfast will be on the back piazza," said Miss

Dicey. Miss Halliburton's eyes were seeking the distant horizon. I should have as soon expected a marble statue to cordially second the others' invitation. But I accepted it. What could I do else? My associates in crime were in no wise alive to all our danger. were quietly to breakfast, all together. It was my part to await developments.

Miss Dicey were pink that morning. Miss Houghton pale green, and Miss Halliburton had changed her gown when I joined them on the piazza to one of fresh white, in which she looked severely beautiful. She sar manipulating the coffee machine as I came up the steps and had no time to give me more than a cold little bow of welcome. But Miss Houghton, who was cook-

ing eggs in a blazer, and Miss Dicey, who was going back and forth into the house fetching things for the breakfast-table, received me in most friendly fashion. I was permitted to half the strawberries, and to open the box of "No-Cooking," the breakfast cereal, with my pucket-knile, and to tetch the plates from the eideboard of the dining-room, just inside, and the cream from the kitchen just beyond; altogether I was useful and be pay. For a few minutes the dark happenings of the night were forgotten. A cheerful party drew around the attractive table.

The plazza was to the south, but at that early hour it was cool and shady while the garden was flooded with morning sunlight. Birds sang; in the breeze the last wisteria blessoms drifted to our white cloth. Miss Hallfourton's coffee was strong and fragrant. lieved I was spending the last agreeable hour of my life. I would lain have forgotten the silver. But the conversation inevitably turned to it. My companions discussed the matter of how soon it could probably be delivered at their apartment in the city, and I presently learned that their friend Stepmons was now at their apartment, living there while he awaited the

"It must reach him to night," said Miss Dicey. "You know the apples I have sent down from here in the fall always come in one day."

"I do hope it won't be delayed," observed Miss-Houghton, "because we can't go home till Siepmove, has smelted it all and carried it away, and if it takes him long we shall be dreadfully horried in packing for

"He can't do it very fast, working all alone." said



I WAS PERMITTED TO HULL THE STRAWBERRIES

Miss Halliburton "But I think Powell and Gardiner

will turn up to help him."
"I'm afraid not," said Mess Dicey. "They were pretty hully scared. I don't believe we shall see them till we get on board the steamer, and then they'll be

"Powell loves disguises," said Miss Halliburton, and there was a lovely flicker of a smile. "I wish he wouldn't It makes him so conspicuous.

"He is not a man of very good taste," said Miss Dicey with regret. "But he is very useful. And I must say it's been a great convenience since we've been here that be assumed the disguise of a servant. We've had all sorts of work out of him that did not structly further the Cause.

What steamer are we going to take?" I asked Miss Halliburton upon my first opportunity.

She looked very much taken aback

"You're not going to take any steamer," she exclaimed.

"What, you are going to leave me behind?" I cried incredulously. "I'm to bear the whole fury of the law while you escape to a place of safety. This impressed the other two. Miss Dicey thought it did not seem very fair, but Miss Halliburton relent-

lessly shook her head. "It would be quite impossible for you to join our party, Mr. Silsbee," she said quietly. "The people who are going are all anarchists. You wouldn't enjoy them, and they wouldn't enjoy you. Besides, there is no reason whatever why you should not return to your former walk of life." former walk of life.

"Impossible." I exclaimed. "Please think how deadly

tame it would be!"

"That's so," said Miss Dicey sympathetically. "But then you may be hunted by the police, and that would be exciting.

"But there is no chance of Mr. Silabee's even being suspected," said Miss Halliburton. "The silver won't be missed till the Spoffards come home at the end of the summer. Then the burglary will be traced to us; but they won't be able to reach us, so that will

"You little know the capacity of the detectives," I arged. "These trained men won't be long in tracing every move that each one of us made last night. As for me. I shall be the first object of suspicion, for it will soon be known that on the day of Fred Spoffard's wedding I mysteriously disappeared. Neither shall I ever

be able to give an account of myself."
"No need," said Miss Halliburton; "we telegraphed,"
"What did you say?"
"That, Mr. Sibbee, I would rather not tell you."
"But I ought to know," I pleaded. "It may save me from juil some day to be able to tell the same story." 'I'm sorry, but it is impossible for me to tell," said Miss Halbburton; "you'll have to trust me that I made a good and sufficient excuse."

Though she spoke firmly, yet the gathering frown on her forehead, and a shimmer to her eyes, made me dread a sudden flow of tears, and I desisted, my

curiosity unappeased.

As for your feeling yourself in danger, Mr.

"As for your feeling yourself in danger, Mr. Silsbee, we certainly won't urge you to stay an the country in that case," she continued, her law slearing again. "I recommend Australia to you." Are you going to Australia." I asked.

"No, but you really can't go with us. Mr. Silsbee," said Miss Houghton in an expostulating tone. "It would break up the whole colony to have a person like you along."

I was deeply hurt.

"What is there alsout mg," I asked bitterly. "which makes you think I would not make a good anarchist? It is true, I have strenuously objected to your broaking the law. I may say, I have demarted all the way through, but actions speak louder than words. I am as deeply dyed in crime as any one of you."

louder than words. I am as deeply dyed in crime as any one of you."

"I think not," said the inexarable Miss Halli-burton. "I remember that I gained you last night only by making a strong appeal to your instinct of chivalry. I doubt whether, accurately speaking, you have had any hand in the larceny committed last night."

"But complements." I arread. "In also a crime."

"But connivance," I urged, "is also a crime."
"Connivance alone is not strong enough to qualify you for a place among us," said Missibalibution. "Every member of this emigrating party, except the wives of a few of our members—every one is at war with society upon one issue or another. Each one of us can claim to have strock one blow against the pernicious order that now exists, and each has either suffered martyr-dom already, or has lived in hiding from the offi-cers of tyranny."

"What is the idea," I rejoined with animation,
"of drawing the line so closely about the merely
disreputable? I should think that a few people
like myself, who have never been in jail or in
hiding, would give (I speak humbly) a rather

pleasing variety to the social intercourse."

"Undoubtedly," she returned with a light rise of color, "but our aim is not to make things as pleasant as possible, but rather to base our new colony on the firmest possible foundation. We can admit only those who have so thoroughly broken with all their ties here that they can cherish no hope

"And you yourselves are going with this permanent exile in view?" I asked incredulously, looking from one

to the other. "Certainly! Why not? What else could we do?"

they returned in chorus.

But won't you-ah-suffer?" I asked.

Miss Dicey laughed, Miss Halliburton looked disdainful, Miss Houghton only would answer me.

"Suffer? Ot course we shall suffer. We are going with a company of untrained and many-minded people into a wild country. But all living is suffering, and we are only going to escape mental torments and face mere physical ills. We shall welcome the change What is exposure to the weather or famine or fever or even war with savages compared to the misery of

being a civilized young woman?"

"I should think -- "I began, but she cut me short.

"You think, but you don't know," she said. "We know exactly how you think, but you can't remotely guess how we feel."

I was dumb. As for further urging my escort upon these would-be emigrants, that was out of the question. To turn the conversation I wondered, most onfortunately, whether Josh had yet come in

Deployed by Grania

They had forgotten the dog for the nonce, and were quite startled to remember him. Now they anxiously proposed to each other to make a thorough search of the premises. I was loath to see the table-round break up; the plazza was growing momently more pleasant as the mounting son promised us an extra het day, and I could have sat there sipping coffee and discoursing with the Daughters of Desperation for another hour

But I diligently joined in the search for Josh.

CHAPTER VIII

OR two mortal hours we sought that dog in garden, stable, and along neighboring streets and alleys. The air became hot, we were all languid From time to time, as our search was still fruit there was that ominous gathering on Mise Halfi-

burton's brow which bespoke her anxiety and disap-jointment. I watched her ap-prehensively. If she cried, I told myself, there would be nothing for it-I should have to confess that the dog had never been mine, that he had now disappeared to seek his own hannts, and I should have broffer to go to the atreet where he had joined me and find him, and find his owner and buy But Miss Halliburton com-

manded herself. She did not cry. once more vaunted Josh's layalty and basely promised my com-panions that he would return of

his own aerord. "But perhaps some horrid, un-principled wretches have their him" suggested Miss Houghton.

The burglar-maidens looked at each other appalled at the thought of such a depredation.

If any one has stolen him, believe me, he won't keep him long," I hastened to reassure

Then I urged-we were in the garden at the time-that they should all retire to the house and rest. I premised to remain under the shade-(rees myself and watch for Josh, giving an accossional whistle. If ne did not return of his own accord before

noon, I preposed to put a notice into the evening paper.
They were so nearly fordone, with all the excitement and loss of sleep in the past night, that it was not difficult to desciate them from longer and ferrer evertions. Even when Miss Haughton and Miss Dicey wearly agreed to go in and rest a while the invincible Show Halliburton still refused to join them. She said she had an important matter to attend to before she could alcep. It presently appeared that her business was nothing less than to call upon Mrs. Business and applicate to her for the distorbance they had caused. her the night before

"I'm sure it isn't necessary," protested Miss Dicey, "and it will be awfully embarrassing for you to face

"not it will be awfully embarrassing for you to face her after breaking into her house last night."

Not in the least," returned Miss Halliburton, "I am never embarrassed. We had a perfectly good reason for breaking into her house last night, so there is nothing to be assumed of." For a moment I feit I had solved Miss Halliburton—site was a humorist, but she continued most gravely: "I should be ashamed however, of neglecting a simple courtesy. Mrs. Bashnell has always been very neighborly when we have come up to stay in Keswick. I am going over to see her now."

"May I go with you?" I asked, inspired by her greatness to take a greater view of the value of my own personal safety.

She seemed willing to consider me as an escent but Miss Dicey protested it was unwise I should be seen with her, and Miss Halliburton agreed.

"The best and safest thing for you in do. Mr. Sils-bee, is to go straight home," said Miss Dicey in a cor-dial way. "We're very, very grateful for what you've done, but now that there is nothing more, why should you run the risk of arrest, as we must? You had bet-

ter say good-by."
"Yes, Mr. Silsbee, your family will be troubled about you," suggested Mess Houghton anxiously. you a time-table. And one of us will drive you to the station.

"Louddn't think of troubling you. It's only a step,"
I returned, wondering wistfully whether my adventure
was really to break off here and now. "I have a time-

table with me, thank you, Miss Houghton. Sadly I pulled it forth and consulted it. There was est time for me to make the next train into the city. "That's nice," exclaimed the young ladies in con-

gratulatory tones. "I was hoping I had an hour's grace to wait for Josh," I said with a cheeriuness that I took sare

should not conceal my disap-pointment. "I'm a little troubled at leaving my dear old compan-on without a word of (arewell-He has been my faithful doggie—and I think he'll feel it. I suppose you ladies intend to take him with you into the dangers

of sea-travel and pioneer life?" There were exclamations of as-

sent from all of them.
"Certainly, we shall."
"Nothing would induce us to be

separated from Josh " "We won't go till we find him.

And now Mes Divey considered

my rase. This a shame for Mr. Silsbee not to see him again," she

You ought to stay over an-

other train," said Miss Halliburton in a tone of restrained reproach for my coldheartedness.

And now they all fell to urging me to stay over to luncheon, not to do violence to my nature by tearing myself from Josh without farewell. They assured me that I exaggerated the danger I was in, that if I left without seeing my dog again I would probably regret it all my life.

I accepted with pleasure their invitation to luncheon. Miss Halliburton was still intent upon her call at the Bushnells. I walked with her as far as the gap in the hedge, and waited for her there. She returned in a few minutes.

"Mrs. Bushnell was at breakfast, so I didn't stay," she explained to me as we approached the house. "She meant to be pleasant, but she saw I was sleepy, and she scolded me because we were all up so late last night. I suppose—" (Miss Halliburton's tone grew bitter) "she thought we were up for our own



FOR TWO MORTAL HOURS WE SOUGHT THAT DOG

amusement." Her heaft drooped wearily. "I wonder where Josh is," she sighed.

Don't give him another thought," I begged her Pray go indoors and rest. I'll wait about the garden

There's a hammick down there," she remarked with a languid gesture toward the lower end of the garden. and we separated.

Aside from the night's exertions, the morning itself was hot and drowey enough to dispose me to slumber. Miss Halliburton's sleepy voice acted like an added soporibe. Though srime lay belond me and almost certain "trouble" bay before. I found that hammock in the cool interior of a hemicak thicket and straightway fell asleep.

I awoke reloctantly when my name was called, but when I saw before me the three Daughters of Desperation, evidently come in a body to advise me of a calamity, for deep distress was depicted on their laces. I was broad awake in an instant and sprang to my feet.

"Have they come!" I demanded.
"Have who come!" asked Mass Halliburton.

The police, to be sure," said I.

'We don't expect the police. It's about Josh." she returned

"Oh. Acta" I repeated, immensely relieved, though at the same time it suddened me to think that I had to be aroused from my reviving sleep for the sake of that wretched cur. Still, it was high noon, as I saw by the effect rays of the sun, and the ladies, so wan that morning, had their color restored by their hours of rest.

"I thought the silver had been mused-or found." I

"It surely has been found by this time," cried Miss Dicey, wringing her hands. "We packed up Josh with it?"

What ?" We shut down the lid on him. We have shipped

"We shut down the lid on him" We have shipped him with the silver to Stepnovo" cried Miss Houghton. "The devil!" I exclaimed involuntarily.
"Yes, wasn't it fiendish, horrible, cruel carelessness?" sobbed Miss Dicey. "I did it myself. Oh, he'll die! He'll be sufficated! It's too ghastly!"
"But are you sure? I don't see how it could have happened," said I, beginning to doubt the event. "It was this way," Miss Halliburton explained, and here was a time when her calmer demeaner shone forth with fine effect: "Miss Dicey had Josh on her lap, sitting in the wayers last night, watching you need." ting in the wagon last night, watching you pack. "I remember," said I.

"Then came the alarm. She said she put Josh down un top of the ready-packed silver-"

"Didn't you see me do that, Mr. Silsbee?" asked Miss Dicey eagerly.

"I don't remember," I confessed. "You put out the

light."
"Then you both got out of the wagon," Miss Haliburton quietly continued. "Miss Dicey thinks he must have curled up in the hollow made by the punch-bowl have curled up in the hollow made by the punch-bowl. (as she describes it it was large enough) and gone to sleep in the time that we all stood listening. Now didn't you close down the lid of the chest before you

relighted the lantern, Mr. Silsbee."
"I did," I confessed: "and this frees you from all blame in the matter, Miss Licey," I added, for her dis-

tress was very painful.

"He was in my care," she returned inconsolably, "I should have missed him at once. I'll never forgive myself.

"But it's unlikely anyhow," I protested, "the dog would have yelped, and we should have heard him."

"Ah, you know his trustful nature. Mr. Silsbee," exclaimed Miss Houghton, "Would he have yelped? We think not. We think he quietly slept while we screwed him in and shipped him. But in the baggage car, on the train, and in the express office, when he realises that he is bewhen he realizes that he is betrayed, it is then that the box marked hardware will send forth how by

I reflected on the circumstances. on Josh's predestined career of making trouble, and I had to admit that the dog was probably in

"Perhaps he passed quietly away for lack of breath," I sug-gested hopefully, "ere ever be awoke.

They received the suggestion with every mark of grief and pity, so that I was sorry I had spoken. There was no stemming their bitter self-accusation for Josh's death until Miss Dicey remembered the large crack between the two places that made up the cleated lid of the chest. This crack, we decided after much talk.

ran right across the place of the punch-bowl and should afford Josh his necessary air. The conclusion did not. of course, tend to make in easy. If Josh was safe, we conselves were in the greater danger. As Miss Houghton had said, the box marked hardware would send forth howls. Who could doubt, in that case, but it would be opened, the aliver discovered?

"And Stephevo arrested" said Miss Halliburter.

"Stepnove?" said I. "How about him?"

The box was directed to Stephovo. They'll go for

"Hot the silver was marked with Miss Bushnell's name, wasn't it?" said I "Won't they search these premises for all traces of the thieves.) Won't Josh be

name, wasn't it?" said I "Won't they search these premises for all traces of the thieves. Won't Josh be recognized as the dog who made himself conspictions at the wedding by his attachment to Miss Halliburton."

"They will come to the Bushneils", of course. Josh will be recognized as our dog, too, "said Miss Halliburton calmly. "But notsody would suspect wr of the hideous crueity of packing up a small dog in a chest-full of silver. The circumstance will tend to lead suspicious areas leaves as a large will be dead suspicious areas leaves. picion away Irom us."

"You are a little too easily reassured," I protested warmly. "I tell you that to the detectives who are perhaps at this very moment looking over the scene of the burglary over yonder—our trail across the lawn and through the hedge and to your stable will be as plain as if we had trod in fresh-fallen spow. Ladies, the hour has come when we must face the consequences of

what we did last night." But I made very little impression on them. They could not, when it came to the point, conceive of the possibility of themselves being arrested. They thought it more likely that nothing would be done in Keswick till the police had secured the man to whom the but had been directed. The question with them was not one of their own safety at all, but of their accomplice

"But he is in your apartment, you say," I still ged. "Won't that bring the guilt directly home urged "Ves. it will in time," said Miss Dicey. "But I've

heard time and again how slow and stupid detectives are. A good many of my best friends in the city have had dealings with them. I think we had better corsider what we can do to warn Stepnovo first and afterward consider ourselves.

must go there He does not answer the doorbell, so it is no use to telegraph. He is simply on the lookout for the express wagon that is to bring the silver."

I promptly declared that I would go, resolving to

make myself as useful as possible.

even in the hour of our ruin. It was an hour before the next train left for the city, and when Miss Halliburton learned that she decided that I must have lunch eon. I was not in the less hangry, but when I found that Miss Dicey, the real hostess of the premises, was too much perturbed to attend to me, and that Miss Houghton was absorbed in encouraging her and consoling her—when, in short, it appeared that Miss Halliburton herself had to attend to my wants. I confessed to some appetite. I followed her to the house. The big cool die. ing-room was pleasantly shaded by faded old yellow silk curtains at the windows. I stood there watching her as she walked about

Appliced by Spooling



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ferthing me bread and cheese and said and ferthing me bread and chees and allocated cold meat, and I took the process of th tars; she seemed analous the strong enough. Then the strong enough. Then the strong enough through the stronge golden legit through the stronge golden legit through the lowest through

The hour was not short. At home Man Houghton and Miss Drocy care in her to warm me that it was the part. Miss Drocy gave me it added the apartment and the key the

"You must go in softly, " will be "!"

If Superave sees you before you be a lively to jump on you.

Must Hallington smiled facility and

with a look from boad to :

"I think M. Shabes will prove the observed quietly.

They all shauk hands with the uttenth recommending now Joah, no state of promised to be the earliest possible morese." I shall see you again, "I add to be observed to be retained to be a delivered to be a delive

face and I was content to he
f had really note than the
my train. As the day was n
slowly to the station. The
about to step into the war
by the tail of my sye, a fittle
minthly round the searest co. 1)
to much like jobs that I
chase; for to be assured to
packed up with the silver
make this very disagreeab

there in a very dingreeable to the undecessary.

The dog tarned out to be much limit to the looked so much limit caught up with him blood by the fatal touch is affairs. In following him street and across if. I lost on is more than I counted a life to the main out to the touch to the state of the later o

name there than I counted a little back to the platform to account. My mortification may.

There was nothing her in local train which left lifts and took marry three times the city. The marry three times to be took for me to go back the first of Desperation and one that I dated not I threeky a ance or it is an axis spent a maximum afformer. anatoma afforming.

OFF HE CONTRACTOR

8 8

THE MECHANICAL JONATE

Directment from Pays -

"Well, we drawed the Steam Man the bally a mile, an' the correspond there a was alless the first thing out it is in the calling it, weighted a him was a true of the calling it, weighted a him was a true. if was breaking everybody a party and a party of the Inventor's. was to poss the top au, potier and and authority to the top and product to the top au product and authority authority and authority and author Dure wasn't room for home to Going West we played some towns, or there shipped to C. Bout half-way across was that hall may arrow wan in the same in the whole calculated warm's appared a life bit, to choose to make the Machan of the Welliam of the world have given a machine would have given a machine. would have given a month a been ascore and the worst a was thinking up the shift per taught lam. Waves! the spice of the gale don't bate, we'll have the gale don't bate, we'll have the gale don't bate, we'll have the go if there wasn't a change for the beller, an suggested that the first the side was the Inventor. I was agreed, an' that it would be idea to use the Mechanical I as the idea to use the Mechanical I as idea to use the Mechanical Joseph for an anther to keep him from coming as again it was, we had to let seat, that are apprights go, and harely manufed to a through For the read of the seat of war. the first the ready and the constant of the Contello wanted by do a bit of twee to the two largers but the performers kinked as that the manager sed, as her 'Craw, I directly have been out on the prairies and use the 550 targets for the Larger test to the content of the prairies and use the 550 targets.

for the Injune to practice on."

"After Uniongo we made a line time well, must as straight as you could draw a line to a map. When we did get out or the lower regions, we had more to fear in a the ran-gades and the black sheep that a grated from the East than from the real Cass riz the price of admission to a fear on when we get to the border. I have built price from a sheroity of the when the border when the border when the built when the skeleton gai and the fat when the possile of marriage at every when the transfer couldn't be induced to bitch water country money selling the couldn't be induced to hitch were coming money selling the graphs. Due loos told the figure is the was an angel. Angelt five at the she could do to walk, and as the first was an impossibility. We did to the cassian gal; she morried a guilt the chap did the square thing with Cassian gal of the regardeness. The pastruck were wide open, an' if my literary



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be a main the town, but a fourbod, a food that makes had
and blood from any times to the
and planapases to the master fore
postering to be true in the same of the tions, would be all allowed and

Brake Star State Service State, Str.



friend over there was to write them up, he'd but to prior the descriptions in red ink on clow paper, an perfume the elects with explore. On the ball, we managed to get suppose. On the full we managed to get beig bederable, an even whet we couldn't get the Shaan Mar up an operator, there are the month belong as boa'd manually expect. To tell the traffit the people were used doing to see abotting for a show, an even have seed Rock beholdboose Bell 8 operator at Paterama of Bottope. It was get there can't suggested that then dump the Mechanical Jonah an let the havening a but he wouldn't bear too.

"We made a southey drive from one mining map to another an got to sopp, and we

mp to acother an got to sarie, and we ado't more than got set up than the in-order started to be put the Steam Man to-other, an for a wender, got it to worker its and shape an a-walkin aroun to best the land. See come in the test and take

nor then he come in the test and take as at the thirty and boyed that it would go said the next day. At then he saided could to see when at says he to me, see he can, they are alarmed here in the bown on logars, and tolking as how the Soon are the mar trail."

So as lecture, suggested the writer.

These waters's as Zon Industrative works to take them, and looking for bland. I am has an the base boother held a convention to we all agreed that our stock of ring and additional would be a temptation to the do, and that it would be advisable to keep good on the watch and by low. The town has the list that was made in that direction, and it was called Finis—a foller that got i mough college before serving out the serinnight college before serving out the sen-

"Happy thought" switamed the circus-mbiner of alliterative adjectives.
"I are thought it would be a good idea it, is formed the course, then they would stop long each other and fight Injune. Dan as combot as thous when he wisn't play-ing shows. You fellers, who've never sent typing had eaged lours to a Wild West thought to eaged lours to a Wild West thought to the course of the real articles the man down way sarves a sign-ctory on tive what Care had just looked at



"The lovestor married the frt woman".

is ticket-real gold set in diamends and wrighed a pound- and sed 'Twelve,' when the Northat had surroundered the term as as set up a yelling, an much as a thousand of them set so to us an the settlement, an remained to make an end of Finis an us. too. Oh, they weren't havin it all their way, for the Finisers were putting up a game oght an the creas weren't slow. We pame ugot an the circus warred t slow. We had all our horses under the big top, an the sent kinder conformed them, but the man who the the basiness was the inventor. He walked the Steam Man ent of the canvas an trarted the Mechanical Jorah for the toda. The machine worked to perfection and was lifed up to the very limit. Since was a trans-The machine worked to perfection and was alred up to the very limit. Stocke was straining from its hat with spares adving, an't the eyes agree a blaze of flames. We were in a use of believe or pitch of ground, an' all the injures corromdering saw the incarthly man der an' balted, stapped yellon', an' insertanted-like, looked! an' boked! an' howed! Reckon the Pinisers were about as skorted as the reds. Right then santhin' happerned to the Mechanical Jonah that seriled the whole business, an Case an' I didn't stop aughor on account of it for the rest of the season. The Steam Man best ins boiler, section. The Steam Man best his boiler, an' the explosion shook the town list an corthquake an' blowed the consumed Mechanical Joseph to finders. The Injury dug out for all they were worth, an' Finis was saved, an' so was the show. The Inventor saved an' so sens the show. The Inventor married the fut woman, 'cordin'ly had no close to month his loss, an' lived happy ever attenuard. We all wished him joy, and the happy man said he didn't know of any one that had more of it—six hundred pounds if there was an ounce. When the Pinisers heard of the marriage they expressed their grattytude at' a gold brock. The grattytudar' was detic in the shape of resoluthups, an' Wells Farge did the rest."

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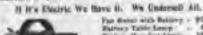


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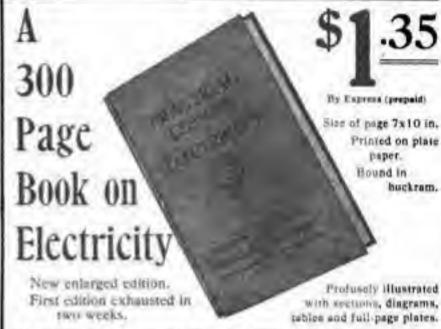
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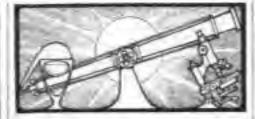


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BY DARRETT P. SERVISS

ME appeared tradeury of the figures used to autonomy to error the faith, if mrs also imagination, of the extentional reader almost to the processing most to illustrates by a recent colorate by Mr. J. E. Carre of the Royal Astronomical Society, converting the productive mass of what, as far as see know at present most be regarded as the greatest body in the colorate that star

The magnitude of the uncomplish who are required to firth in this rate so let transcends the orders proved not of the imagination shad it can only be approached atom by step, as one accords a mountain by Special places to the desired and the lower half-transce. Even to first step here is one from

In estimating the relative magnitudes of colored bodies, the first term of comparison is measured; the earth. Decrease we dwell upon the variety are able to get something like a resulting score of the artisal size. We can go round it in various directions, and can apply a magnitude fact rule to it thus obtaining by direct reasons the data for a start tail powers of a going some thousands as sometimes. Yet all do not find it may be for a first some in proton and a look in before the most a proton and a look in before the color and a proton and a look in before the most are. It come going a look in before the color and a second and the depth of the purposection.

the pursupocities. Because of the depth of the pursupocities.

But, assume to that you have in room sound when porture of the earth of an interconstruct product of the control of an interconstruct product of the found of a service of the control of a service of the control of a service of the control of a service of

is no generator's about it.

When you have not ended, then it form for a deletive mental posters of the great about it the great about it the mental posters, which his there's and the majorator, which his there's and data demands that you make it you hope to understand the scale on which thus was come to be it. I may be call the weak the property and the scale on which they are contained that the scale on which they are certain to depth. These two words should the magnitude of the connection town seculiar to a specific the seculiar to a specific town to the man of the seculiar town town the seculiar three seculiar thre

many the modification is a million. A single hast standard for the surfly a million as million as million and the surfly a million to the surfly as the surfly

a year at least we do not know what elect to call it. But what a wood to carly it. But what a wood the carly is immed in particular than a majorithm to the card the second that the comparison than relative plan or volume, will be the the sea and Campain it relates to their page, or questing of matter. I has been to their pages, or questing a free the dates to opposite. An extend to make its receipt it. An exception to the second to the second to page the second to the second to be a first that Cappains in terms it follows the first that Cappains placed in one pilet together as the second lift a make a new pilet together as the second lift a make it to the second departy of the second the former may not be a million time of larger than the former may not be a million time of larger than the former may not be a million time of larger than the former may not be a million time of larger than the former may not be a million time of larger than the latter. But the probability is that there is no given difference of streety, and that we may are, involved.

production of the second state of the second secon about grammormiles of its orner. This sold globe could not endure a minute. At that distance the bearing orb of Caragon would soon to all a while quarter of the braces, and the Mght and has poured upon us would be ten forward time more name. that the present radiation of the ma-The earth would sent and supprise like a secondary worked into the open doored p (trouse).

The graribitive or attractive power of a plate a million times as manage as the sur puts another strain apon the imagination. That power would be sufficient to sway a great system of such bodies as our sun, budgrant system of seed books all our sun. Notifice and governing them in setup files on many magnificant placets or satellites. Faller, indeed, would be the given and majority of the sen of he chealed existence within the group of Campust. If a system of placets outdients are to him, their speed of residences in the rotality would be readed friendful. The earth is totally a de-

be trafe frightful. The earth, in such a sig-nation, small be compelled to travel about rates miss every second, and the length of the year would be tedesced from ps days to ess than pice hours. Bren stately Jupiter would speed round his entire counts, which new our spice almost twelve years, in about four days.

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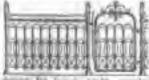
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AND it is fair and very fair This mare of blosom and sweet air, This drift of orchard mows, This radiant promise of the rose Wherein your young eyes see Such buds of scented joys to be, gay green parden, softly famed By the blythe breeze that blove To speed your ship of dreams to the enchanted land.

But I-beyond the budding screen Of green and red, and white and green, Behind the radiant show Of things that cling and grow and glow, I see the plains where he The hopes of days gone by:

Gray breadhs of melancholy, crossed By winds that coldly blow From that cold one wherein my argesy is lost.



TRUE STORIES OF TO-DAY

Wire-Pulling in the Navy

JENRY, the massed goat of the hattleship JERRY, the masset goat of the hattleskip.

Advisors, has proved by deeds that he fears no fee, and in ready to ear anything short of projectiles. But according to a painfully veracious gunner's mate of this floating furtress, Jerry is a victim of wire-polling, and this permicons tendersey has shorked and unnerved the spittim, as it has many other fighters afrost and ashore. When shorked and unnerved the citim, as it has many other fighters afoat and ashere. When a legitions were equipping the dilatess with a wireless tetegraphy apparatus, Jerry was one of the most imperated colookers. While the wires were being town i, a loose loop hung from a series of connections trailing down a topmast, and fell about of Jerry as he ranged the dock. It sickled his neck, and he lited the smeather. Then his universal appetite took command. With an abstracted say, Jerry nibbled, and showly pot himself netside of acveral feet of wire boop.

On shore asperts just then hope to try to make wireless connections with the distance. Jerry phoned in wooder, and instantly became the most surprised goal on the shores of the shores of the shores of the stands whether in the shores. He was a rattle of dors and dashes in his throat. His beant became raid, sparks cracked from each superior and the shores of the shores which has been be allowed from anchorate whicher, he have a distinct and feet. According to the publishing versaling according to the many Manages.

Meanthor, wireless information was accommodating in his land, and be was converted into a deepsted bear for Government manages. The published the for Government increases. The published bear for Government increases. The published bear for sure written that smake brough from the shock but shock then the alightest mention of "wire-palling"

receiver. The indominable market of the Alaidem recovered from the shack had share then the slightest mention of "wire-pulling" in the service has terrified his imagination, and sent him flering toward the making his real-induction. for refuge.

A Cyclonic Postmistress

THE Post-Office Department recently had on hand an investigation which overshadowed in lively interest the work of Mriers. Bristow, Bunaparts, and Council The document in the case came from a lowe of routhwestern Texas, and they revealed a desper-ate state of affairs. The theriff had filed charges against the postmistress in these

"We don't set up any claim that our man-ners are all that they should be, but we'd like to be reasoned with and helped along. The postmistress here is a worthy seman all right, and there ain't anything against her character, but she certainly is rule and harty. One day last week the mayor, being somewhat flushed up and nareless, refused to remove his hat and bow on asking for the official mail, whereupen his hat was shot off otheral mail, whereupon his hat was shot off and plamb ruined, and he left the post-office so swift and undignified that it told against the standing of the town. There's another thing we don't think is fuir. The postnitatress won't let niggers and greasers come in the office under any consideration. We aim't overfood of greasers and niggers our selves, but it is sure discommoding for the leading rifferent to have to selves, but it is sure discommoding for the leading citizens to have to go to the pest-office personally to get their mail just because this lady don't like to see anything but a gentleman. We don't like to appear fault-finding and picayunish where a lady is concerned but this one l'et believe un them. concerned, but this one I'm telling you about is sure arbitrary and abrupt, and we'd like to have her toned down some." Urgent appeals for an inspector followed

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Can You Draw This?

Seeking Burled Treasure

A LONDON police on a strate demanded in court the other day of every one in Englished had shoughly good made. The reason for making the impury was furnished by the presence in the dock of a number of men and presence in the doct of a number of more and women who were charged with damaing public purperty. As an what they had to my for themselves, are defendants sivuded that they were "looking for buried treasure." The magistrate's sympathy with this form of behavily and expressing the importance beavily and expressing the importance of the country took in what would be prosecuted for contract people to make pulser numbers of forms in the pulser numbers of the pulse

come acute and unsatisfactory. The lady posteriorister found out in some way that the

postmaster found out in some way that the major and me and other leading citizens of this lown was some vexed and annoyed with her, and since then the past-office loan't done any business to apeak of. If it was a man dealing out stamps and landing us over our mad, you can rest easy, we wouldn't ask for help, and bather the Postmaster-General. But we sin't making war on women, includ-ing this une, which can handle her armament

But we sin't making war on women, includ-ing this use, which can bandle her armament quite casual and fispant, so we want you to do semething.

This town respectfully postests to you against the way in which this accredited lady postmaster is urging her views on po-lineness; this town respectfully protests that it and got time to leave its hat outside the dark when cetting its male this town re-

the whon getting its mail; this town re-spectfully protests that its duly elected mayor is important in the eyes of its cit-zens, and that there are it no call for him to act humble when he's getting his mail. The mayor aid't fait right save he skipped

son of the post-effice last weer, some undig-nized and resay, owing to the fart that he larged to lace of his but and how, and be to going to resign if something and fine.

Please attend to it, for we are getting snip-pest and fretful in our tempers, and are hable to do sensiting we might regret. Tell the inspector by a better come to sen our first. So 's bootd he a comme, and there and to use of the being runs and careless."

The extraordinary crate of "buried treasure tecking," which has now taken such a firm hold on the population of Great Brigain, that police intervention has had to be brooked, it tops of the most emighteeneddemore ever yet adopted by periodicals for a nowing a sale. Corneys obscure journals have the wallenged processes have disconded to the undiguised practice of Alding packets of colors to public player, which their readets are invited to their. The bread lines on which it is aritema is carried out are as follows: The paper is question employs numbers of its slid to bury to different tocations some of money, varying from a sovereign to give. It then publishes, day by day, or wark by work, a sorial story describing the experiences of the biders. They are suggesty read on occupited the suppliesed tolers, they contain. Armed with these, subscribers table lumponary have of their money and grant up reads, trample have for their up reads, trample have fluwers, and grant up reads. up reads, trample down flowers, and generally decirely property. Nathing, indeed, is secred from them, and they will calmiy grider

second from them, and they will calmity probe among moreons exclisits, or invede private gardens, in their quest. People of every degree take part to B. remarkable beganfield ers mixing with the tag, rag, and testall growd mentary employed.

To such a plack has the nelsance recently arrived that the authorities are almost at their with end to cope with it. This is especially the case on bondays, when the "transure mesters," having melting the to do, spend their whole time in digging and probing wherever they fairs the "clews" in indicate the existence of hidden maney. More than more if has been found necessary to call out both the police and military to clear the parks and public gardens of the abnormal and disorderly crowds of people thus brought together.

thus brought together.
All over the country bitter complaints are constantly being received from landowners and others as to the destruction of fences, and the disturbing of game, etc. Where the momey is bidden in streets, sections of paverount are uprosted, and gaping holes dug to the roads.

Two Thumbless Veterans

TWO men with identical names living to the same section of the same State, and with a war record that bears a striking similarity, was the remarkable situation that confronted the Government in a pension case. These quasi-Siamese twins dwell in Maine, and one of them—Uncle Sam did not know which for a long time—put in a claim for pension. He claimed that his thumb had been cut off in line of duty. In one declara-tion he said that the thumb was cut off by been cut off in line of duty. In one declara-tion he said that the thumb was cut off by an are while he was on duty; in another, that a shell speeding across the field of Preble's Farm, down in the Old Dominion State, had separated the thumb from the cost of his acatemy, while some of his neigh-bors swore that he was minus the thumb be-fore he ever shouldered a musket to go to fore he ever shouldered a musket to go to the front. The Government sent the notice to appear before examining surgeons to the wrong person, and he went through the or-deal and was reported on and considered at Washington with all judicial solemnity. The two cases got together in the adjudicating process, and the interior Department con-lessed itself up a stump. A special exam-iner was detailed to straighten out matters, and finelly succeeded. But the pension was denied in view of the conflicting explanations of the wound.

this letter, and delay inspired this addition to the documents: "There ain't no inspector showed up in 7.75 FOR A SUIT these parts yet, and we'd like to know if one is coming. When I wrate you last week, things wasn't exactly calm and peaceful, and some then the altuation has sure be-

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out his their alter, the second of the world and game at the least of 47.75, to let to due their their his first of the Concell and their concelling and their concelling are their first black of their are made of place on their concelling and their concelling a not glown lines with go hat floor lines who comers satis, thing a clegiontly tallored, have all also from process and the company of th there all sizes from 11 a stilled to the 20 to 12 to 1

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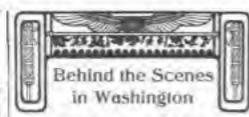


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By F. A. EMERY

Easy Chair to Get Out Of

WHEN Secretary Tails the new head of the War pertiche, was reducted min-the mysteries of a Cabinet season be corned something of the reported that flashes in the inner sanctum. President Rossewit bad just efferively greeted the Ohiosa and feticitated him upon his transition from Civil femiliated him upon his transition from Civil Chivarpur to Secretary of Wer. Faft them glanced about for a seat. Up at the head of the fong table, next to the Possilent, would not be recretary Hay, the previous of the Assimilation, but Have was about and has seat was available. The Previous possest to far table an authority in it. Then he looked to nonfactable. His operard of two hundred pounds of firsh and bone, and has corresponding looght, warrapted hack of appreciation of an ordinary chair.

11 he love, "said Tait unillegity, "that those chairs are a trine lies. I don't also turn."

"Wall, Gavernor," repend Secretary Rese, quick as a flash, remembering that this was his het Caboot meeting. Here are ways by which people can be gotten out of them.

A Wise Woman

M 155 ESTELLE BEEL the Superior pendert of the Universe state a ladian Schools, the outpool salarised section in the Government steel and a featless product of Wynning patient provide many thousand piles above, a interpretion beautiful field in from Washington word to the Bolden Government was included the from Washington word to the Mexican burders. Much at my timerary has firstend to reach the Markon tought and singularized out to 10 mills was out to Nebrusha, and drove to the first was out to Nebrusha, and drove to the first next suppring point. Also wasted once income in that community, and from the form to perform in the afternoon, a cuttle from bove in the first tour tour afternoon, a cuttle from bove in the first accommodations, but Miss Residence?

to the accommodations but Miss had been been to taking charges on further delay. She handled the cuboses that brought op the rear of the large wireless arrived from The cuboses was suitd with another. Several stock tenners and one or two of the train was were there have not an appeared to all, and all pulling these clay tapes. "It's a second, that the pulling these clay tapes. "It's a second, that the pulling the clay tapes. "It's a second a succession of grants es and this second a succession of grants es and this second arrangle between chiraline pullings as the sample pulling to the contest with the page. "Gentlemen," are could out, "id of stop encoding. I have a successing the stop and the supplier.

There also ensured up to the supplie of the calculation and watched the retreating fracks, remaining there and of the tree until the train pulled into Rushville at one or face in

General Gordon's Coal Mine

THE way or which the older Gooden carved THE way in which the older Goods a current a forting out of a monothing a sh is recalled by the recent density of Goods India B. Gordon, the Jornar United States Senator and idea of the South. Gordon Airctorner's death in Tenterson and there benefit a small trace of herein monothin land. To purchase policy was a new airly dollar more, and the main object of the deal was to help a neighbor who was Gylog segmain of dotress. The Gordons sain moved into Georgia. Not line afterward a Tennessee lined. tress. The Gordson sain moved into Georgia. Not ling afterward a Tennessee freed pool a casual catt.

"By the way, Gordon, said the Tennes-can, "would you like in get shet of that have of land you own next to mine! It sin't earth more'n ten dollars, but it II do to let be beeves run on t."

"Oh, I reclaim it's much more than that," replied Gordon. "I paid fifty for it, but I'd libet as send self."

"Pil give you twenty."
"Go a little letter," answered Gordon.
"Well, I'll give you thirty."
Stull Gordon stood out for more. The Type reached one handred dellars. Then Gorden amiled. There was engageed in that holding. Gordon said be'd go to Tennessee and lank at the land. He paid no bred to the protestations of the Tennessees that the reads were dangerous to trave! The pair started on the ride through the rough country and arrived safely. The sider Gordon gazed contemptuously at the meserable-looking land which lay near the Georgia line, just south of the present Memphis & Charleston Rail-roud.

of the present stempons a Charleston Kan-road.

"I recken you've right, neighbor," said br.

"The land isn't worth five deliars."

But just then Gordon's eyes detected a trail, which, the Tennesseen immediately explained, led to a spring. "I love Tennessee spring water," said Gordon, "It makes my mouth water to think of a."

The Tennessee induced that he know a

The Tennessean insisted that he knew a better spring than that, but Gordon followed the trail, and a few yards away discovered men digging coal from the mountain side. Like a flash Gordon grasped the situation. Turning to his compensor, Gordon announced emphatically that he reckoned be wonling't sell. The mine was soon opened and was profitable from the start.

Strong Furnace Claims

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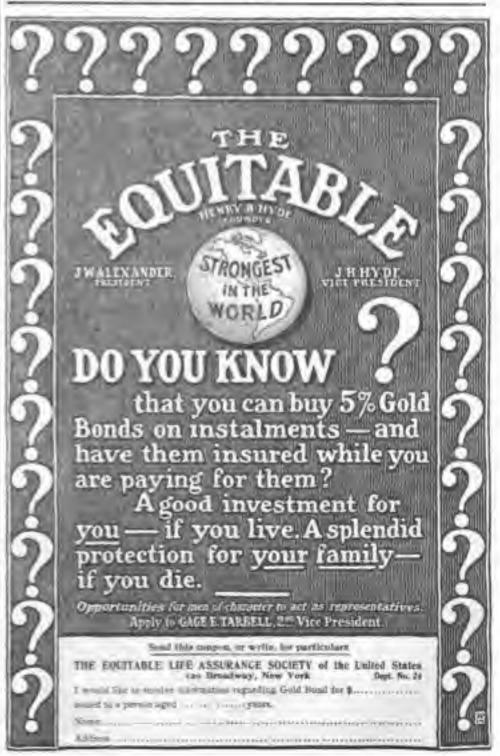
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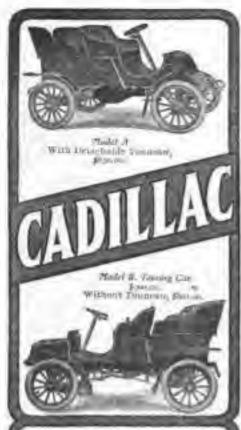
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NOTES OF PROGRESS IN SCIENCE AND INVENTION

There are indirations that Colorado may shurtly add rather to its many other products

THE great demand for rubber, and the high price which it commands, combine threaks the discovery of rubber in a new plant a matter of commercial interest. In a bulletin form the Colorado College Museum, the amountament is made of the occurrence of rubber in a native class. Surveying forefor abburt in a native plant. Percadena fore-funds willir, a dwarf, semi berbacenes plant of the same family as the sunflower and aster. In the other rubber-yelding plants the gam is obtained from the woody stems, here it is found in the roots. Whether or not the cultivation of this plant can be made commercially profitable is as yet unknown.

The fold mines of Korea might prove profitable by the introduction of Assertion mechinery

K OREA is to a certain extent a guid-producing country; good is reported from that empire to the amount of about its expose amountly. This guid occurs is allowed deposits and in vene in the rocks. The allowed deposits are worked to adopting by the natures; the methods, although rather primitive, are perhaps the least eiter one condition in the character of labor. The mechanical deficulties of getting the good from value are rather to main for the Kersen. The ore-grading machinery consists of two stooms, the notice power a squarting pative; very naturally the product is not large. The introduction of modern machinery has been bindered by two causes the nature of the tovernment and the price of coal. All the conducted which there is not dense that Keres contains coal back sufficient for her needs it permission could be intrained to work toem. cotained to work toest

A more water gramping system by which streams may be seen as high as the satiost buildings

PitiLAPELPHIA has recently installed a tunest elaborate pipe systems, solely for five lighting. For some years past, owing to the installed parts of the city, the pressure in the congested parts of the city, the pressure in the regular water mains has been falling, till, even with the aid of fire englers, a good stream can not be majotalond.

The new system is entirely independent of the cid, and supplies only the hydrams; the water is drawn from the Delaware Kever, and kept at a tilch pressure in the mains by a cerural pumping station. The pumping station is not yet complete, and for the pressure is kept up by fire-bonis on the pressure is kept up by fire-bonis on the pressure is much higher than that of the regular water supply mains.

regular water supply mains. It is estimated that when the pumping stafrom streams over the highest building in Fhiladelphia, and that, with such a valume of water at command, the lenghest fire can be drowned out to a nail hour.

The new medico-legal sers for blood is a dis-covery of the ground importance in society

UNDER ordinary circumstances there is no difficulty in determining whether a given stain is, or is not, a blood stain; and, to case the blood corpuscies are inject, the blood of reprises or berts is readily distinguished from that of maternals. But, even moder the most favorable conditions, the determination of the particular mammal from which a sample of blood has been obtained, is a matter of great difficulty, calling for expert skill and very careful microscopical examination. Even the most expert would be state to testify to the presence of human blood, in distriction from dog's blood for example, when such testimony would mean the himed, in distriction from dog's blood for example, when such testimony would mean the convection of one accused of murder. Ceptain scientific discoveries of the last lew years have put us in possession of knowledge which is already beginning to be used in legal practice, and which hids fair to be of great value in all cases where the identity of blood or blood stains is of importance.

After standing a short time the blood drawn than a primal class.

from an animal cluts, the clot soon contracts and squeezes out a find, which, since the red and squeezes cost a final, which, since the red corpusales are all entangled in the clot, is clear and pale yellow in color. This fluid is called blood serum. If the blood or the blood serum of any solmal, r.g., a sheep, is injected into the peritornal cavity or the writes of a rabbit, the blood of that rabbit acquires, after a few days, a remarkable power. The serum of this rabbit's blood comes to contain a so-called precipitie, by virtue of which, when mixed with the serum obtained from sheep's blood it forms there. obtained from sheep's blood, it forms there-with a precipitate, at first like a cloud, but soon settling out as a flocculent mass; this material separating from the mixed sera is called the precipitum. Mornover, this precipitin is specific for sheep's blood, and will give a precipitum with the blood serum from no other species of animal. Applying this to man, it was found that if small amounts of human blood are injected into a rabbit, the blood of that rabbit will contain in a few days a precipitin, which is specific for hu-man blood, and will give a precipitum with



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there and figure will be well standed, year citie will be clear and bandsones, you will feel years promper. Allmost of the heart and other what organs will be carrol. Deshite this, heavy abdomes, fastley checks and other disappeasing evidences of shealty are rem-adled speedily. All patients reserve my persional attention, whether being treated by mall or to per-neut all correspondence is strictly rentidential. Treat-ment for either sex. Plain scaled correlapse and packages seek. Distance makes as difference. San-thaction granuated. Send for my new book on obscity; his mans and curry—it will constant you.

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the serum from no other animal. The serum containing a precipitin, which will react with a given kind of blood, is called an anti-scrum

containing a precipitur, which will react with a given kind of blood, is called an acti-scrim for that species: thus we have authors scrim anti-sheep series, anti-human scrim, etc.

The value of this precipitur test in distinguishing framan blood, or blood states, is at once apparent. Careful experimentation inshown that watery extracts from all scame act precisely the same as the scrim from fresh blood of the same agency. The acseems to make no difference with the fraction; blood states on various objects in the collection of Scotland Yard, some of their thirty years old, gave positive tests with in man anti-scrim, showing thereby find their thirty years old, gave positive tests with in man anti-scrim, showing thereby find their confused with that of man, these are only a few animals whose blood is at all like by 1-th confused with that of man, these animals of belong to the menkey family, and confuses with them in this country is very improvability of leathers, and earth, are readily identified. Certain enemical agents and high temperor three act on blood in such a way that this test can not be applied, and under any cincumstatives the examination must be conducted with adequate precautions and by one skilled in the technique of the test.

Unleadath made a number of rigid examinations of materials furnished blim by the German public prosecutors, and in every rasche was able to correctly establish the presence or absence of homman blood. To some instances, where the blood was not that of man, he was able to saverely establish the presence or absence of homman blood. To some instances, where the blood was not that of man, he was able to saverely establish the presence or absence of homman blood. To some instances, where the blood was not that of man, he was able to saverely establish the presence or absence of homman blood. To some instances, where the blood was not that of man, he was able to saverely establish the presence of any confidently expect its universal asign ton.

8 B

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ITH a view to secure not only the finest work of already famous story-tellers but to encourage and develop younger writers in the field of firther, Cornan-Warker offers the following prizes for orig-inal short stories by American writers:

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If The dutate must be an discretion of maintanally a religious. As the object of the Contest is especially to bring out American fection, we have made this condition, using the world anything on the continuous as well as American eliteria residing above of II. There is no duit to be analoge of contest in the little of the analog of contest in the contest in the best of the continuous as well as American eliteria residing aboved.

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If. All manuscript must be typewritten and fail or failure for the analyse of the story and controlled. It had not be appead but accompanied by a plant accompanied in the writers full name and address with the writers full name and address with the manuscript that would diverge to action of the prize-winding stories until the nathership. No one will know who are the nathership. No one will know who are the nathership. No one will know who are the nathership. The envelope with the corresponding titles will then be opened, but not until then.

If. As the of the different this competition is in secure as many good this stories as

V. As one of the objects of this competition is to secure as many good about stories as possible, the Editor reserves the right to nurchase any of the manuscripts which have nurchase any of the manuscripts which have suitable for publication in the Weekly. All such stories will be paid for at the rate of five cents a word, except to the cases of our thors whose recognized rate is higher than this amount, in which instance the author's regular rate will be paid.

V. The copuragn of the three stories winning precess is to yest absolutely in Course's Weekly. All other stories which full in win a prize, but are acceptable for publication to the Weekly, will be paid for at the rate of five cents a word for the revial rights only. As one of the objects of this competition

the Weekly, will be paid for at the rate of five cents a word for the verial registrance PH. All M.S. west be worked on or before Jone 1, 1904. That is, although a story may reach us a week later than this day, should the envelope bear the post-office stamp with the name of the starting-point and the date of June 1, 1904, or any date previous to that, the MS, will be considered eligible for the contest. contest.

Every atory will be carefully read and con-sidered, but the awards having once been made, the greatest despatch possible will be ased in returning manuscripts to their nutbure. authors.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as jiedges: Hanny Cappy Lorson, United States Senator from Massachusetts; William Allies White, Author and Journalist; Walter Page, Editor "World's Work." All MSS, should be addressed.

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COLLER'S

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1904

Z. S. COLUMN A NO. COLUMN AT THE SEC WEST THEORY IN MEN THE SEC WEST THEORY IN MEN THE SEC WEST THEORY IN MEN THE SEC WEST THEORY IN THE SEC WEST THE SEC WEST THE SEC WEST THEORY IN THE SEC WEST THE SEC WEST THE SEC WEST THEORY IN THE SEC WEST THE SEC WEST



JAPANESE CAVALRY SCOUTING NEAR PING-YANG

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After the Japanese army of invasion landed at Chemilpo, February 10, and percepted Seout, the next step in advance was lowerd Fungyard, a town a fine more than hell-way on the road from the capital to the Yalu River, which is the northern boundary of Korea. Plugyard is not far from the western coast, and many regiments, landed at Chemilpo and other points matter than Chemilpo, have been concentrated at this strategic centre. It was here that the Japanese and Chimese length a decrease the in the war of 1894, the Japanese victory ensuring them the masters of Korea. That there are to be important developments from Plugyang scents certain, because such correspondents as followed the Japanese arms to that point including R. L. Dune, Collier's special war photographer, were "requested" by the Japanese dufficities in return to Seout "for the present." The Russians are known to have a consider-

stile time south of the Police Found is occasional to keep large parties of cavalry-and against these the Japanese base found is occasional to keep large parties of cavalry constantly in the field. The first encounter between these outpost forces occurred on March 27 over Chemistric a small lower about forty miles south of the Yell River and fifty tables morth of Programs. The Russian grantal Mishichenko reported that for several days the Cassack partiels had fried unsuccessfully to draw the Japanese into action and that he had therefore sont out six troops toward Chesen, where a Japanese force was reported to be. The Russians lound the Japanese in the town and attacked from from an advantageous position on higher ground. Hat the Japanese made a gallant defence, holding their ground until intantity semilorcoments arrived, when the Russians were compelled to withdraw. There were heavy casualties on both sides



THE GREAT DIVERGENCE between our two political parties historically has been on the division of power between the Government and the States. The conclusive argument of physical power has made this question a much less active one since 1865, and the Democratic party has been largely at sea for issues because strict construction of the Constitution has become a topic on which there is no longer widespread interest. Occasionally, however, we are still reminded that we are governed by that document. The REED SMOOT case brings up questions of State rights and national power. All the judges in the Northern Secarities decision deny to the Government the right to interfere with certain industries where States might interfere. The Constitution, however, makes a division of power far more important and fundamental. The division between Nation and State was fortuitous. It was a compromise, and much may be said against as well as for its utility. The division of power, however, between judiciary, legislature, and executive is a corneratone of liberty.

DIVISION In a despotism one group or individual enacts, adjudges, OF POWER executes. Free government can not exist without some division of these powers. In the United States the courts have trespassed upon the powers of Congress, often legislating under the guise of interpretation, but there is small danger in their encroachments. When the Executive extends his power, however, it is another matter. The Presidency is very strong, even under the Constitution, and it has been constantly assuming strength. Jackson assumed powers that Washington would not have dreamed of, and government according to CLEVELAND OF ROOSEVELT would have horrified Madison or Morroe. We are not surprised, therefore, at the howl which has gone up from the country over the President's pension legislation. The people are not yet indifferent to the nature of their government. They are not yet willing to be governed by one man. They do not wish a "boss" in national affairs. The President has much more power than the Prime Minister of England. We are not yet prepared to have him develop into an eight-year Ccar.

MR. BRYAN'S ATTITUDE toward Mr. HEARST has been the cause of censure in this newspaper, and we have invited a denial of the story that Mr. HEARST paid for Mr. lievan's articles from Europe a sum so large as to make its acceptance unwise, considering Mr. HEARST's attempt to storm the political faction led by Mr. BRYAN. We have always been friendly to Mr. BRYAN, the more so because of the injustice with which opposing papers have treated him. Without sharing all of his economic theories, especially his financial lucubrations, we have believed in him as an honest man in whose programme there was a good deal to commend. Our comments upon his speeches abroad and immediately after his return were so enthusiastic as to suggest partiality to many of our readers. We retain, however, the privilege of praising a man most heartily one day and censuring him the next. As Mr. Bavan's newspaper and his demeanor generally seem to us to encourage the spread of the Hearst ignominy, we have spoken of him as losing standing by the assistance apparently given by him to the yellow hunter of notoriety. Such an attitude we shall maintain as long as

A LETTER FROM the facts seem to compet it. We are delighted, how-BRYAN ever, to receive from Mr. BRYAN a letter, in the accuracy of which we have absolute confidence, to the effect that the payment for his foreign correspondence was but a fraction of the reported amount, and was no more than the journalistic value of the articles. Mr. BRYAN adds that since 1896 he has devoted more than balf of his time to work for which he has received no compensation, and that he has given away to politics, education, church, and charity at least two-thirds as much as he has saved; that his speeches, which outnumber his lectures, being unpaid, are an expense to him; and that his newspaper, as it loses certain advertisements for political reasons, and does not accept advertisements from trusts, pays but a modest income. It gives us sincere pleasure to know and to publish facts which remove the love of money from among the motives sometimes surmised, in order to explain Mr. Bayan's present attitude toward his party and its candidates; and we shall be very glad if we are in future able to remove other doubts which have been recently disturbing our confidence in the disinterestedness and sanity of the Nebraska statesman

HAVING AN INSATIABLE APPETITE for the best in literature, alleges one correspondent of himself, he reads Collier's regularly; which, of course, is both enlightened and sweet of him. After such a propitious introduction, however, he confesses to having felt a shock at the amount of "venum" emitted by us upon the subject

of Mr. HEARST. As we have a desire for fairness which may almost be described as morbid, we reproduce the essential part of this letter from Mr. Owen J. Kindelon, who is President of the Hears' League of New York, and therefore to be looked upon as a spokesman of the shrinking journalistic candidate for the Presidency: "Now, I'll promise to vote for the next Presidential candidate COLLIER'S advocates, if you will give good reasons why Mr. HEARST is not better entitled to the honor of the Presidency than any other candidate yet named. My reasons for preferring him are (1) that he is a workingman by choice, (2) that he has used his inherited wealth in undertaking most difficult work, and thereby giving employment to thousands of his fellow citizens. That in this he has set an example worthy of emulation-that no man is too rich to be useful. (1) That he has the grit to advocate the cause of the lowliest and to contest the aspirations of the most arrogant. For these, among other reasons, the finger of Destiny points to Mr. HEARST as the next President of the United States." To have the president of the HEARST League in our greatest city vote according to our dictation is an honor so dazzling that we proceed to give our reasons for not deeming Mr. HEARST better entitled theowing nown than any other American citizen to receive the President THE GAUNTLEY dency. We pass over what is exphemistically called his private life, thinking that neither the most important nor the pleasantest aspect of the candidacy. 4 and 2. He works voluntarily, instead of loafing. So does the writer of this essay. So does ROCKEFELLER. So does SULLY. So do many burglars and three-card monte men. 3. Such "grit" any demagogue possesses. It is the easiest snap in existence. Personally, we never feel so safe as when we write scathing editorials against the trusts and whoop it up for the downtrodden union laborer. Grit is precisely what Mr. HRARST most lacks. He is as cowardly as any tricky agitator of the masses. He fears his master more than a Senate slave fears the trusts. He never dares to call his soul his own. Mr. Rousevert speaks against labor or against capital, according to his belief. Mr. HEARST would no mure dare to speak the impartial truth on any subject in which workingnen are interested than Mr. ROCKEPELLER would about his religion. He is a hypocrite through and through-a cheap and vulgar hypocrite-wan would inflict any injury upon his country if it blew him any nearer to the centre of attention. We deem him not only a small but an evil character, and if the president of the League desires any further reasons we shall furnish them at another time.

EVEN AS TWO PRIZE FIGHTERS express confidence in advance, so do great nations find it advisable to exalt themselves before as well as after the encounter. General KUROPATKIN's announcement that he would dictate terms of peace in Tokio, reminds us irresistibly of Concert and Fitzsimmons. The Japanese officials prove their greater instinct for propriety by humbler avowals of their confidence. The line between bragging and stating belief in a favorable outcome is drawn largely by the manner. We think of "I shall fight it out on this line if it takes all summer" not as boastful, but as a quiet announcement of intention. The Russians have been singularly frank in confiding their emotions to the world. They complained bitterly over their surprise, confessed their unpreparedness, they have been honest about their disasters, and now they are equally unreserved in announcing the greatness of their Empire, their Cossack cavalry, and their leaders If General KUROPATRIN does dictate terms of peace in Tokio, his announcement will become historical, like GRANT's. It may, however, find a place with the prophecy that in six weeks the French would be in Berlin. On the whole, the best time for martial grandiloquence is after the event. CASAR's thrasonical brag is more than equaled in self-appreciation by despatches of the greatest soldier who has lived since C.ESAB, but neither C.ESAB nor NAPOLEON has added anything to his fame by these fulminations. To take an illustration from more recent and smaller happenings, Admiral Dewey's account of the Manila fight makes much better reading in history than Admiral Sampson's Fourth of July present to the American people. The Rossians, however, to return to them, have succeeded in infusing a more solemn spirit into the spectators, who now, with each week of waiting, begin to feel more the ominous vastness of one comhatant. Until much hard fighting has been done, opinion about the outcome will be mere guesswork, although your average man will, as usual, be absolutely certain in one direction or the other. While human nature is so easily impressed, it is natural that military men, like statesmen and pugilists, should issue advance bulletins of their victories and their greatness.



VAGUE AND EXCITING POSSIBILITIES in the Far East just now are furnished mainly by the Celestial Empire. Nobody. knows what activities Japan may encourage in her unwieldy neighbor if she finds herself being overweighted by her antagonist. The European nations do not seem likely to come in. France and England are not only friendly to each other, in spite of some rancor left over from Fashoda, but they would naturally rather neutralize each other by remaining quiet than by destroying their resources and leaving Germany, who threatens each, very much increased in relative strength. Germany, for similar reasons, would rather step in and assimilate some booty, after the fighting has been done, than share in the destruction and consequently weaken herself. Russia, in her phlegmatic, or at least lessurely, manner, seems now so confident that she would hardly seek complications either by calling upon France or by threatening India, a move which the British stand ready to resent with every weapon in their hands. Con-

versely, England has an additional reason for rejoicing

in the confinement of the contest, because she feels that

CHINA India is a powder magazine that might explode with little Wars in our day are nervous performances. The news habit has so seized upon the world that public opinion and impatience, at home and abroad, must be considered in the move ments of fleets and armies. Russia, in her comparative indifference to what the reading public thinks, has the advantage of being able to go ahead with coolness to execute plans which mean slow advancement. Japan, more sensitive and highly galvanized, is more eager for developments and more particular about what news is published. Such being the general situation, the most probable means by which the fight could be complicated would be the butting-in of China, secretly encouraged by Japan and by those viceroys and other high Chioese who would like to have China act as an independent power when it comes foodly to making terms of The world's eyes, which a while ago were turned on France and England, now look with the most intense interest upon developments in China-

WATCHING

IS IT NOT SOMEWHAT TRIVIAL, all this talk of Mr. Brvan's, about the distinction between those-who voted for him and those Democrats who differed with him on one or more issues? Is there to be no liberty of conscience within a party? Are we Americans to be two great droves of animals, with labels on us? Mr. Brvan has done what he could to injure every prominent Democratic possibility except his favorite, of whom he says; "I regard Mr. Hranst as one of the men who are to be considered, and at present he hasthe largest following of any person mentioned, and is the only one who heartily supported the ticket whose friends seem to be active." Does Mr. Brvan think that he can hold a position of honor and weight, in the world's eyes, when he says, in substance, that he will throw his influence for any kind of cheap agitator who accepted the gospel according to Brvan, and fight to the death the noblest Democrat who might have had the misfortune to think Mr. Brvan mistaken at times, and to have voted according to his conscience?

He seems to go even further than this, and to oppose SUPPORTING Judge PARKER, who did vote for him, for the ostensible THE TICKET and sufficient reason that the Judge's opinions are unknown, but political relatious are now such that Mr. Beyan's hostility to PARKER must be generally regarded as connected with his friendliness to HEARST. We keep arguing, perhaps excessively. with Mr. BRYAN, because we have believed him worthy of an honorable and useful place in current history, and regret to see him occupying a position so little to his credit. That a radical party is needed, jealous of the power of wealth, careful of the people's rights, we heartily agree, and might well be found voting for such a party, wisely organized, and virtuously led. "The art of government" is not, as VOLTAIRE said it was, "to compel twothirds of the people to pay all they can to support the other third." But nothing can do more to make impossible a powerful and progressive liberal party than the conspicuousness of the shallow and reckless element which is now so liberal in noise.

THE REAL BUSINESS MEN throughout the country, large and small, continue to offer a reassuring contrast to the Wall Street speculators. They continue to look upon the actual amount of wealth being produced in the land, and to pay less and less attention to the gymnastics in New York. Finding it easy to get what credit they need from their local banks, they are not troubled by any tightness at the financial centre. Even where business is dull it is not depressed. Local causes, such as strikes, may check activity, but there is an expectation in all such places that business will

look up as soon as the temporary obstacle is removed. The business man who is remote from the feverish gambler's atmosphere of Wall Street is likely to think that the only cause which could really produce depression would be the failure of a number of crops in any one year—a real, in other words, and not an artificial, cause. By such men are attains throughout and reality the land in the main conducted, and they are as stable and trustworthy an element as our population has, careful, industrious, in touch with actual products and real needs, and hardly aware of what Wall Street thinks. Theirs is industry which helps to make a nation happy. It is the labor from which contentment springs, and wisdom also. It is not

"the toil Of dropping burkets into empty wells, And growing old in drawing nothing up,"

as speculation is. As Bousen Washington said, the other day, in his large and simple way, a man has gone for who has learned the difference between working and being worked, and realized that the former is a privilege. We agree with Mr. Chiarr's plea that Franklis's homely lessons would be well for as all to take to heart to-day. President Elion was in the same vein when he said Grantle Washington considered more his duties than his rights. Never did two men belong more clearly to the industrious, clear headed, unspeculative business type of mind than Washington and Franklis did.

A RBITRATION SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED whenever the opportunity is found. If France and England can establish arbitration for five years, certainly it ought to be possible to enact such a treaty between the United States and Great Britain. Special arbitration has already been successful; American judges have deculed against America; British judges have decided against Great Bruain. "The United States," as a prominent American lawyer puts it, "could safely trust almost any dispute of hers to the judicoal decision of the judges of the House of Lords. England would, I believe, have faith enough in the fairness of the Supreme Court of the United States to submit, if need be, its controversies to them." Arbitration can not make wars obsolete, but it can diminish them and help to render attractive the idea of peace. As Mr. Jam's Buyes points out, it is especially useful in making it easy for contending parties to abate their respective contentions without loss of dignity, and a general provision for arbitration makes it less distasteful to refer differences, because less likely to be taken as indicating want of spirit. England has shown herself ready for such a treaty between the two great English-speaking nations, and it is to be hoped we shall not hold off much longer. There are always opportunities enough to fight, where interests conflict too sharply for adjustment. The Boer War and the conflict between Russia and Japan were not averted by The Hague tribunal. The United States need not fear that by encouraging machinery for keeping peace in adjusting minor difficulties she will ever be deprived of the privilege of going to war.

THE SALARY OF A SENATOR was declared inadequate, during the present session, by Senator Hoak, who called attention to the fact that an amount which has remained the same in figures since 1865 has become essentially less by the increased scale of prices. Mr. Hosn calculated that in reality a Senator new receives about one-half of what he received thirty years ago, and much less than is required by the dignity and character of the office. The question is hardly practical politics, as shown by the fate of attempted "salary grabs" heretofore. In England, which is passing away from the regime of rule by upper classes, there is a possibility that members of Parliament may some day be paid. Representatives of labor are now sometimes supported PECUNIARY by their constituents. We rejected the arguments RECOMPENSE against paid Legislatures, but have not gone to the logical conclusion of paying adequately. Our judges are similarly underpaid, and our foreign representatives also. Against the manifest miestice of such a system, through the advantages which it gives to men of wealth and the obstacle it offers to the services of poor and able men, may be put an argument of no small weight, in a time when money counts too much. Small salaries for Government representatives, like small salaries for professors, do something to combat the increased pomp of living. The manners and standards in a college town can never take their stamp from money, and possibly the small amounts that are paid to public servants have their little influence in checking the hold which a shower of money has upon the American imagination.

Drawced by Scottin



The transport corps at Chemulpo arranging for the daspatch of military equipage and supplies to the north

JAPAN IS PREPARED FOR A LONG WAR

By FREDERICK PALMER, Collier's Special War Correspondent attached to the Japanese General Stall

Tokio, March 4, 1904 NE convection here is universal. Unless Russia wishes to give up in the midst of humiliation, the war will be long. To the General Staff, planning campaigns to extend over years, the impatience of the correspondents to be at the front comes as the patter of rain on the window-pane. These master facticians and strategists are like so many machinists directing a plant under cover. Now many machinists directing a plant under cover. Now and then one comes out and chats politely with the in-

and then one comes out and chais politely with the inquirer, and slips back to the inner mysteries.

Once the whole powerful machine is in action, the
engineers, with a Japanese smile, will pull aside the
curtain. The first tableau was the diplomatic coup
that caught Russia unawares. The second was the
occupation of Seoul and the victory of Port Arthur.
The third will be the appearance of a big army at
some strategic point. Even in peace times the Japanese never say what they are doing, they announce
in due time what they have done. Five men in the
whole country, not more, know the plan of campuign,
even in its general policy. A Cabinet officer put a
question to one of the five, whose answer was: "It is
better that you should not know. It will help us none
if you do know, and you might, in an unguarded meif you do know, and you might, in an unguarded me-ment, let a hint pass your lips. The correspondent who complains must recall that Stonewall Jackson never took his own staff into his confidence. In this land, where authority romes directly from the Emperor, one man, or a set of men, bears all the

the Emperor, one man, or a set of men, bears all the responsibility. The business of the rest is to obey. The Major-General himself may not know what is the objective of his division. He is as essentially one of the chessmen as his own privates, moved by the great players in Tokio. When a local paper says that so officer of the Imperial Guard has departed, "destination unknown," it is telling as much as the officer himself knows. Ten days ago Tokio was full of addiers, today it is

self knows. Ten days ago Tokio was full of soldiers; te day it is was july of moders, the hay it is again a town of peace. At the office of the General Staff, where Lieutenant - General Baron Kudama, the master of the army's work, its plans, and its ambitions, atill remains, the mill grinds with the same regularity and fineness as in time of page.

in time of peace.

The Imperial Guard has gone,
"destination unknown." The next
tableau will show them in action. The system that carries them from Toklo to Korea or Manchuria seems almost as obscure to a foreigner as that of Casar's transports. Ten days ago trooper-packed trans-were roining out of Tokto; the nearby villages were alive with flags. By way of welcome the actistic ingenuity inborn in every Japanese gave the inspiration of its patriotism full play in decorations. Little crowds gathered to cheer the glimpse of a uniform. Now the regular train schedule is being re-established and a newthat of Casar's transports. being re-established and a newcorner, who looks out of the window at the figures, turning the ground for the sawing, might well ask if the country was really at war. This total absence of con-fusion, heretofore considered inevitable to preparation, is the marvel that continues to impress one who waits upon the word of the

General Staff to go to the front. It is this state of peace which partly answers the question whether or not Japan can afford a long It is now clear that the funds will be forthcoming to keep a great

army in the field for two or three years, if necessary. With the Russian navy off the seas, Japan can put back into commission all her merchant ships not actually needed as regular transports. She is conducting operations away from home. No subject of the Emperor not actually with the army need ever hear a shot fired. This people is as widely separated from the devastation of war as our own was from that in the Philippines. Three or four or five hundred thousand of her producers are absent. Of these, to,on are regularly in the army. To take the places of the others is an increasing population of 600,000 a year. The loss from interrupted human industry, then, is inconsiderable. As much land will be tilled this year as last. Japan can go on raising her silk, rice, and tea,

and buying and seiling in the summer of 1904 as size did in the summer of 1903. The excess of consump-tion due to the army will give an impetus to production. Most of what the army uses, ontside of flour-meats, and some amountion, will be produced en-tirely at home. The old saying that no nation that ever wanted to make war was kept from it by lack of funds has a sound economic basis

This nation wants to make war. Every man, wo man, and child is for bloodshed without end till vic-Every man, woters comes. In national finance at such a time, belief is the most valuable asset next to productiveness. If the people distrusted the Government; if they hoarded their gold and refused to subscribe to the war bonds, then we should already be in the millst of a crisis. The contrary is magnificently true. To a war over-seas are brought the sacrifices which are supposed to go with a war against the invader; such sacrifices not in the last ditches but at the outset, when victory is in the air, as the South made in the Civil War, and Frenchmen made in 1870. Joined with this is peacetime production. When a people stand teady to give to the Government their daily earnings and the sale of their products, the nation need horrow only of itself.

In vain you may look for some class which does not regard this entry of Japanese troops into a foreign-land as a matter of life and death to the home land. There are literally no "antis" in Japan. The respect the provincial war Jupus are fed by the money of all classes. The coolie stakes his wages on the ceurage of Japanese throops; his employer stakes his business. Patriotism gives the whole land the community of interest of a club. The nobles send in their gold cups (perhaps given by the Emperor); their wives send in their temperor to be melted down. their jewelry, to be melted down. A certain marquis gave all his horses to the Government. When it came

ward to war with Russia as a set eventuality of the same kind as final examinations to the student, they now look forward to a long campaign which shall test their resources and patience. So they settle down to their sinister programme. In a month the news of conflict has become a set part of national life. The Treasury plans for a two or three years campaign with the same inclusiveness of all possibilities as the General Staff. Heavy shipments of gold may affect the confidence of foreigners, of course, it was foreign exnese composure in this, as in its naval strairgy, knows its work and the wherewithal for doing it.

The proposition to raise the taxes brings no more sign of opposition than the emergency expenses of sickness to a family; for exerybody knew years ago that with the certain war increased revenue would be secessary. Heavy taxasism was a thing to be expected as much as heat in summer and cold in winter. The secret of the universal sacrifice is the Emperor himself. In America, where the abundant resources have yielded vast fortunes for some and great prosperity for all who are energetic, few ever think of how much the nation has done for in. The Japanese go in ther than this. In a land where every monthful at food come-gradgingly from the earth, there is a sweet temper grateful for small favors.

Scratch your man of position deep, and you find that with the fumbler classes by forls the paternity of the empire as the subject of no other nation can and does Instead of thanking fortone for luck or prosperity, or for the daily bread you care by the sweat of your brow, this people thank the Emperor. When Adbrow, this people thank the Emperor, may miral Togo, in response to an Imperial message, says. "We are grateful that almost all the officers and men "We are grateful that almost all the officers and men." who undertook the task returned safely by the unseen power of protection of your illustrious Majesty," the

phrasing means the same as our thanks to God for success. The Emperor gave them the land and national life, so that all berotam to merely paying a debt of love and gratitude. The Japanese idea of the joys of cternal life is limited to the joy of dying for his land. Beyond the grave he expects none of the rewards which excite the cour-

age of the Turks.

In one respect, this war is cartying us back to the days when miconquered new worlds were plentiful and England, France, Spain, and Holland fought battles over distant provinces, which were no sooner occupied than they changed owners. The taking of either enemy's capital is as much out of the question as in the war of the English and the French for supremacy in North America. Russia throughout her great domain may go on with her home affairs without feeling that any possible defeat will bring the war to her doors. From her own resources doors. From her own resources, she, too, can feed and clothe her army in the field, and she, too, can borrow of herself. But to her Man-churia is distant in the material self-interests which make Korea very near to Japan.

These considerations, which are horne in upon us with renewed force a month after the war has begun, when not even a skirmish on land has occurred, may make the weeks that we have waited here in Tokao for passes to join the advancing columns only the two-line prologue of a great drama. In To-

kio we get less news, we know far less of the war than you at home. Our sources are crops of rumors and the official accounts published in the daily papers. Ever since the 15th of February the hope that we may go soon, very soon, has been held out to us by report or by the wish that was father of the report. As we do not know where the armies are going to land (or have landed) we can not precede them, if we would You may hear one day that 100,000 men have already left the islands; the next day the number has gone clown to to,000 of up to 150,000. There is to be one great force moving north from Korea, according to one rumor; there are to be armies advancing on Vladi-vostok and Port Arthur, and from the Valu at the sametime, according to another. The whole truth is known Lighted by Garania



A JAPANESE REGIMENT MARCHING THROUGH THE JAPANESE QUARTER OF SECUL The first brigades of the Japanese army of occupation were landed at Chemulpo on Feb. 8 and 9, and part of the force was immediately rushed to Segul by train. Three days after they were disembarked from transports, the bugiers of the Japanese infantry were making music in the streets of the Korean capital

to the carriage pair, madam protested a little. "My

PRINCIPAL BY A LINES BUILDING MELL HAS RECORD

hushand was never so angry with me in all my life as with that piece of selfishness," she said afterward. If you at home would understand how the individual regards national affairs as his personal affairs, consider that a foreign force had taken New York. Philadelphia, and Washington and was marching inland. Then the Rockefellers, the Morgans, the Vanderbilts, and the Goulds would contribute their millions to defend their property. The Japanese millionaire has no selfish interest beyond the expansion of Japanese trade, which

will follow Japanese successes. But he is a Japanese before he is a millionaire, just as the coolie is a Japanese before he is a coolie. Even as for nine years this people have looked for-



Refugees from Part Arthur in the streets of Shanghai

Russian sallors rescued at the battle of Chemulpo

SCENES IN THE STREETS OF SHANGHAI SHOSTLY AFTER THE OUTSREAK OF WAR IN THE ORIENT

to smiling Baron Kodama, who has at his fingers' ends all details and the buttons that he may press to have his orders executed. But the situation is not unusual. Our public was in the dark six years ago when transports were waiting at Tampa, and the army of correspondents was consumed in the fire of its own curiosity. This is the period of plans for the army and of impotence for the correspondents; the period of action for both is coming. The man who starts from New York a month hence may be in time for the first great battle.

The correspondents at Tampa had the privilege of receiving the rumors in their own language, not in one

which is se difficult in its reading, if comparatively easy in speaking, that not more than twenty men in Japan can get sense out of a newspaper report. You get nothing direct. You are as dependent upon an interpreter for your knowledge as you are upon a mok for your food. In the Government offices are a few who speak a foreign language. At the General Staff is Captain Tanaka, who should be famous the world over. If he is not already. He surprises linguists by his command of languages, attaches by his military knowledge, diplomatists by his diplomacy, and correspondents by his mastery of human nature.

In height, Tanaka is five feet two or three mebes, and he is as erect as a German drill sergeant. He is never absent from the Staff office, and the instant you which is so difficult in its reading, if comparatively easy

never absent from the Staff office, and the instant you send in your card he appears, coming smartly along the hall, smiling as if it was the greatest pleasure in the world to meet men who are after favors. He can understand any kind of English, from Shoreslitch to Glasgow, from Mississippi to Maine. He remembers the correspondent's name the first time he hears it. and all who are employed on the same paper. Ameriand all who are employed on the same paper. Amort cans say he is a good American | Englishmen that he is a good Englishman. He laughs with his alert, snapping eyes, which find something of interest in the most trivial things. Some acute men think that they have quizzed Tanaka to a purpose. My opinion is that Tanaka was only having a lark with them.

He knows a joke even when it is subtle as readily as he knows abother or not souther read willtary his

he knows a joke even when it is subtle as readily as he knows whether or not you have read military history. We even "jolly" him a little, and he takes it in good part. He may get tired, like common mortals, but I have never seen him when he would not throw back his head and appear as interested as if he had just awakened on the first sunny morning for weeks. He is the alertest, quickest, most energetic little man in Japan, outside of Baron Kodama, and that is why he was made side to Ko.

hat is why he was made aide to Ko-dama. The two together weigh about as much as the average Occidental, and they have the vitality of about fifty average mea. It Napoleon had seen Tanaka walk across a room, I am sure that he would have put him on his staff at once. In selecting him as the go-between of publicity and military secrecy, the Japanese have shown their usual judgment of a man to fit a place. He coshions the stone wall of diplomacy with his affability. He can say "I don't know," and make you feel as if he had given you a cyclopædia of information.

Officially, the correspondents are now in the General Staff's hands. You first made your application to the Foreign Office through the Legation. Three weeks ago the word came to send in the names of your interpreter and servant at once-an official "at once," This looked business-like. It kept up the spirits of the hotel lobbles

for ten days. Then we learned that our applications were passed on and duly turned over to the War Department. A week ago, the Foreign Office informed as that passes would be issued soon, and the lobbies were as cheerful as a garden party. When the passes came they were entitled "Certificate of Permission to Accompany the Army," and they said that the named person was permitted to follow the — Division. An attached slip of rice paper real: "The bearer is requested to inquire of the Military Staff Headquarters as to the name of the division to which he is to be attached and the date of departure, and to request the name of the division to be entered upon this certificate." Immediately, everybody went to the General Staff. Tanaka was a little surprised. "We will let you know as soon as you may go," he said, as if he regretted the inconvenience of the coming—to men who wait and pray for departure. His manner I can not describe; it was the beight of art in easing a fall and making you think that you had struck on your feet. "Will it be two or three weeks before we go?" I mked. "If so, I think that I will run up to Nikko and

look at the temples."

Tanaka hoghed. "Two or three weeks! That is a long time." he said.

"Two or three days, then."

"Perhaps." Tanaka laughed again, and I thought almost muchievously, if politicly. "You must be patient," he added.

Occasional plays with words with Tanaka form the oasis in this desert of waiting.



CAPTAIN CROWN, COMMANDING THE "MANDJUR"



THE RUSSIAN GUNBOAT "MANDJUR" IN THE HARBOR OF BHANGHAI

This vessel was very nearly the cause of serious international complications by the refusal of her commander to leave port after hostilities between Japan and Russia had begun

If I could speak Japanese as well as he speaks English, I onight satisfy my ambition to get nearer the heart of this substand people who take a war of life and death with stoical calm. A hardware dealer, when he told me of his thriving business in the native short knives, struck no Gallic attitude. The knife is not in the regulations. Its ready sale speaks of the aggressive individuality of the Roman legionary reincarnated in a bronce skin and slant eyes, who, if he is surrounded, counts upon taking heavy toll with quick thrusts before he is killed, thus adapting to modern conditions the resoluteness of the Aura-tira

The mind of the masses hads these little knives more to its fancy than the strange rifles which carry bullets over great distance. In reading the bulletins of naval action, it is the doings of the torpedo heats that are followed most closely. The "water thunderbolts," as they call them, appeal to the imagination of a people small in stature, living in small houses, more than battleships. Their admiration always would be with the sling thrown stone or the deft sword-thrust, rather than with the smashing blows of the battle-axe that brought down the giant.

SHIP WHOSE CLAWS WERE CLIPPED

Collier's correspondent describes the delicate situa-tion at Shanghai before the "Mendiur" was dismaniful

THE Russian gunboat Mandjur is now a dismantled THE Russian gunbout Mandjur is now a dismantled and harmless steamship lying in the harber of Shanghai, but there were possibilities of trouble enough when she swung at anchor in a neutral port armed to the teeth and with a Japanese warship lying outside the harbor waiting for her to come out. The following letter from the special correspondent of Collier's Werkly at Shanghai, James F. J. Archibald, was written at the time when the situation was most delicate and before the disarming scheme had settled matters, safely at least, if not satisfactorily to all concerned. "The presence of the Russian warship Mandjur here in Shanghai Harbor has stirred the representatives of

in Shanghai Harbor has stirred the representatives of in Shanghai Harbor has stirred the representatives of the various nations represented here to a telegraphic activity that has almost blocked the lines. Despite threats, orders, and pleadings, the Mandjur rides peacefully at anchor off the Bund with absolutely no concern as to the stir she is making in the diplomatic world. At Wu-sung, the entrance port of the Yangtze-Klang, twelve miles below Shanghai, has the Japanese cruiser Atitushima, also violating the laws of the neutrality of China in the most flagrant manner. Just outside the harbor lie two more of the best cruisers of outside the harbor lie two more of the less cruisers of the Japanese navy. They are all waiting the result of the diplomatic correspondence, and hoping that the Mandjur will be turned out to fall prey to their power. "The Mandjur is a small cruiser of about 1,500 tons.

The Mandjur is a small croiser of about 1,300 tons, but with an exceptionally heavy armament, carrying two 8-inch, four 6-inch, and a heavy accordary battery of quick-firing guns. Her spend is officially noted at eleven knots, but it is doubtful if she could make nine knots in her present condition. With the proclamation of war the Mandjur raised her battle flags, donned her war-paint, and made all preparations to enter the lists, but the commander, Captain Crown, tells me that just as he was heaving the anchor he received orders to remain where he was, and so he lowered

main where he was, and so he lowered his battle flags and has continued at his old anchorage, much to the an-novance of the resident Japanese offi-

"The Japanese Consul-General im-mediately took the matter up with the Chinese Government through the Shanghai Taotai, and received assurances that the Russian would immediately be ordered to sea. This was done, but Captain Crown considered that his orders from his own com-mander were of more importance, and so the order was simply disregarded. Two Chinese warships, the Hat Chi and the Hat Tien, were ordered to force the Mandjur out, and for a couple of days the excitement in the foreign settlement ran high in the expectancy of a naval engagement at their very doors, but at the last min-ute the Peking Government countermanded the orders. The Japanese offi-cials then appealed to Commander Dennis H. Mahan—of the monitor Monadnock, which is stationed here-

through the Consul-General, asking that the United States take action in forcing the neutrality of China in compelling the Mandjur to leave. Commander Mahan refused to have any hand in the matter other than in the protection of American interests in Shanghai. Now that the entire fleet under Admiral Cooper has arrived, the matter of the protection of our interests seems to be fairly safe, but the navy apparently have strict orders to take no part in the operations, and to keep the ships well out of the theatre of action so that no complications will arise. Captain Crown says that as the Mandjar has taken no part in the operations of the war, she is not yet a combatant, and that she will now stay here until the end of the war. "Captain Crown was born in New York of Russian

and English parentage, and appears to be more English than Russian, but his sentiment has all the patri-



GENERAL IDIATE ESCORTING THE RUSSIAN MINISTER TO THE RAILROAD STATION AT SECUL

Upon the arrival of the Japanese army at the Kornan capital, Pabroary 22, the Russians were invited to leave. Minister Pavlov, with his family and the legation guard, was attended by General Idiate and a Japanese military except who accompanied him from the legation to the port of Chemolpo, where the Russians embarked for Shangha)



ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE AT THE HAILWAY STATION, SECUL, PERSUARY 15

THE JAPANESE ARMY ENTERING SECUL THROUGH THE GREAT EAST GATE.



SAPPERS AND MINERS STARTING FOR NORTHERN KOREA WITH THE FIRST ADVANCE

There are thirteen of these battalions of suppore and miners in the Japanese army on a war footing, making a total strength of two hundred and seventy officers and seven thousand men

THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF SEOUL

TER MILE



American, British, and Russian warships laid up for the winter in mult docks



The United States Consulate



House of the Kussian Administrator



The Russian garrison drawn up for inspection on the parade ground

NEWCHWAND, A CHINESE TREATY PORT DECLARED BY THE RUSSIANS ON MARCH of TO BE UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The Russians have been establishing themselves publically and commercially at Newchwang for several years, with no apparent intention of ever evacuating the town. The house of the Ad ministrator shown above is a substantial and statorate stidies of brick and some. There are also two other due buildings in course of construction an administration buildings and a post-office.

A large church is also projected. All these buildings are in the main square of the foreign settlement, which the Russians have appropriated to their own uses. (See "On Quard at Newshwang," p. 21)

otic ardor of the officer of the Great White Cear. At this writing the case is lost open for discession, and it remains to be seen what will happen to the little war-ship. The Japanese trainer at Wesseng much accordthip. The Japanese trainer at Wissing most, according to international law, remain in port until townsy-four boats after the Manufair goes out—it she does, but as the Alvinoistems is filted with withless telegraphy, she will simply signal, the cruisers lying outside to make the attack. Thus ends the

power of one of the most important of the clauses international law. From now on the deceno neotral port, to give the enemy a tale start. will mean nothing at all if there are sufficient forces to stand outside with one ship stays insule. If a flest is makmg the attack, one after another of the ships could come in and stay the twenty-four hours allowed, and then go out and be relieved by

out and be relieved by another ship, which can do the picker dary.

"Refugees from Perr Arthur, Dalay, Korea, and Japan have been pouring into Shanghai for the last two weeks, out it is probable that there are now more than

six thousand persons of all patient. Iron all stations at notice and to all normanies, queriency about the time. The Roman Manager to screen, M. Pavine, and the invades of the Legation, are here and built taken up a permittent construct during the less, and from these M. Parine will continue the during the work. "The French abip Pa and came in a few days ago

with the parolol limmon prisoners from the two Russale stops many a change, and there was an attempt made we tred them for the authorities would not allow it, as the provident or shortpung prisoners at any convenient part would be a daug restaure. The Japanese were granus to be yell of their, and were only too

gind to ancept their parels and have them taken away.

Some of the officers
were taken on board the foreign warships and given retage, but the murpander of the VA Ahargerefund in take two Engineer officers on his outp. He had also reprotest against the Japaneed action. I met the Russian naval attache Remitte have attached to the Mandjur, and he was rabidly bitter in his denociation of the Unit. Yours's attion. The whole marter or that bush of the telingereds hope for the support of the Petred States, and, not

getting it, they attack from every side.

"Jost what Russia in trying to do with the Manajur It is bard to say, but the Peking Government fear that she is rrying to force China ipto some act of war, so that she can occupy



LIEBT GER, INQUYE, IN COMMAND OF THE PURST ASMY OF INVASION, AND HIS STAFF, AT SECUL profipabled \$1 6 to large accepts a recommendation of the second and the second a

Dialization by Google

Chinese territory for the furtherance of her war plans. Captain Crown tells me that he will not sail unless ordered by his own Government, no matter what the local authorities say, but will blow up his ship first. The Japanese say that they will force the Mandjur out if they have to come after her up the river. The foreign commanders state that they will allow no fighting off Shanghai or in neutral waters, and if the Japanese make any such attempt they will attack their fleet. And so the matter rests, where a single shot may involve the world in a great war."

CHURCH "COURTING PARLORS"

The Parker Memorial's hospitable acheme for gesting boarding-house young people acquainted

THE Theodore Parker Memorial, an institutional church of Boston, is trying to solve the problem of getting together and acquainted the young people of its neighborhood. The Parker Memorial is located in the heart of the boarding-house and lodging-room section of the city. Thousands of young men and women have their temporary homes near the church. What they need is an opportunity to get acquainted.

The Parker Memorial has undertaken to get these young people together. There is on every Sunday evening a service in the church, which, while religious

The Parker Memorial has undertaken to get these young people together. There is on every Sunday evening a service in the church, which, while religious, is yet arranged to attract young people. It osually consists of an address, with music, and is often illustrated by the stereopticon. After the service, the congregation is invited to a social gathering in the parlors on the same floor. Music is furnished and tea is served, and often a brief reading is given, but in general the young felks are left to their own devices until ten o'clock. The dancing classes connected with the church are valuable aids in furthering the movement. The phrase "courting parlors," used in perfect seriousness by a flooton minister in connection with the Parker Memorial's new experiment, has come to stay in Boston apparently, although those directly interested in the movement are naturally inclined to depreciate such an aggressive and literal interpretation of what is purely a hig-hearted and hospitable idea. The experiment thus far has been deservedly popular, and is being watched with increasing interest by similar communities in other cities.

WHERE THE CLERKS RUN THE STORE

A department-store experiment in which the emplayees initiate shop rules and settle disputes

A N ingenious and original solution of the problem of employer and employee is that new found in une of the largest department stores of Roman. The propro-tur of this store during his first years of business must all sorts of trouble with his help, and found that his busi-

all sorts of trouble with his help, and found that his business was not prospering. After studying the subject for a long time, he formed all his employees into a co-operative association. Into its hands he committed the absolute care and control of a club house, social hall, and library, which he donated to the employees. He exercises no supervision over that branch of the business at all, and the workers are relieved of all espionage or suspicion of it.

More important and original, however, is the fact that this co-operative association has an important voice in the man-agement of the business. The association has the power to initiate or amend any store rule affecting the efficiency of its members. A vote on a store rule, when possed by two-thirds of a quorum of the members, goes into effect at once—subject to the veto of the firm. And even the firm's veto may be overriden by a two-thirds vote of all the mem-bers of the association. Still more interesting is the Board of Arbitration, consisting of nine members of the association, which acts in case of any dispute between the company and its employees. For example, if an employee is dismissed by the firm and a two-thirds vote of the Arbitration Board decides that his dismissal was a mistake or was onjustified, he must be reinstated. If an employee's salary, is reduced and a majority of the Board decides that the reduction was not just, the salary is restored to its former figure.

This presupposes the existence of some one of the employees who must become acquainted with the business of the firm. A young woman

of the firm. A young woman,
who is called "the social secretary," fills that position.
She is really the association, and acts for it in almost
every case; knows just what the firm can pay for work,
and how much justice there is in the employees' claims.

The proprietor of a large concern in Dayton, Ohio, which had a disastrous strike a few years ago, has, it is said, decided to try this scheme, and believes that if he had tried it before there would have been no strike. The trouble in his case was that the firm seemed to say to its employees. "See all these nice things we give you!" In the Boston scheme the offensive element of paternalism is removed.

SHARKS MUST LEAVE POOR LO

Congress and courts' decisions are driving land-grabbers and corrupt utilicials to gover

FROM being a helpless, persecuted dependant, driven about at the will of grasping white men, the lodian is beginning to find himself provided with a host of friends eager to protect his interests. Hardly had



M. DELCASSE

France's Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has held this postunder four administrations, a towaring figure in French politics

the report of the President's investigator, C. J. Bonzeparte, on the charges brought against the "Dawes Commission" been made public, when Congress began to consider two amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill designed to protect the tribes from dishonest officials and to prevent collusion in the sale of mineral rights to the Indian Tarritory. Name India Raymond. Territorial Indian Tarritory of the Indian Tarritory of Indian Indian Indian Indian Indian Indian Indian Indianal Indianal

States, directly or indirectly, to purchase, lease, or have any interest in Indian lands, the distribution of which is in any way pending in the branch of the Government service in which he is employed until after two years after the expiration of such employment."

In the case before Judge Raymond, a tract of land belonging to a Creek minor had been leased to a company of land sharks for 15 cents per acre per year! The land was good and growing splendid crops. The father who signed the contract could not write his name. Judge Raymond's decision affects more than \$0.000 citizens and 20,000,000 acres of land. Threefourths of this yast area has been allotted to minors.

LEVIATHANS ON THE LAKES

Ore-bearing sinematile, big as Atlantic passenger liners, completely built in lour months

THE American Shipbuilding Company has just completed a feat in construction, at its Lorain, Ohio, yard, that would have challenged the best efforts of any shipyard in the world. On December 1 the company began the construction of a 5to-foot steel steamship. The vessel was to be ready to sail in April. Building a steamship of the same length as the Atlastic liners, the Philadelphia and New York, in tour months, is work of wonderful speed, but it excited little comment on the Great Lakes, where everything is done in a hurry.

Salt water men have been inclined to poke fun at the vessels of the Great Lakes, but the size of this steamship cannot fail to impress them. Only 30 of the fleet of 46 transatlantic passenger steamers are longer than this lake boat, and only two of those vessels, the Fi-land and Kroon/and, were built in this country. Only five longer keels have been laid on this side of the Atlantic.

The new lake stramer is 56 feet wide and 32 feet deep, and on a draught of 18 feet she will carry 0.500 gross tons of iron ore. She will have 31 matches, through which she can be loaded with iron ore in an hour. It will be possible, working at the speed record, to unload the 9,500-ton cargo in about five hours. The original date of her launching was April 1, which was changed later to April 9.

THE MAN "HO PILOTS FRANCE

Delcasse, Frence's lanous Minister of Foreign Affairs, will say though Minister falls-

FRANCE's examinity for Russia in the present war and the delicate situation in which size is put because of it, the intrigues against the Combes Ministry and the investigation now being carried on into the administration of the Navy Department, all combine to

Department, all combine to make the position of M. Delcasse. Minister of Foreign Affairs, more than usually interesting. That this famous Minister will remain, whatever happens, assent to be assured, and he may yet have used for as delicate diplomacy as he used in assisting in the puce negatiations at the close of the Spanish War, and in avoiding war over the Fashoda incident. "A runner spread recently," writes our Paris correspondent, "among the brokers in Throgmorton Street, London, that M. Delcasse was on the eve of resigning the parifolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs for France, There was an intendiate break in Loropean securities. The explanation is that M. Delcasse in reckoned among diplomate as the greatest Foreign Minister in Europe, and he is notably a man of peace. I saw M. Delcasse procently at the time of an interpellation in the Chamber of Departes on the Government's policy toward Morocco. When I entered the box in the gallery to which I had been assigned the Chamber was involved in a monotonous debute, which closed the moment M. Delcassé, black purificille is band, appeared at the door. He is short and thick, his harr is closely cut, and he has a bristling mustache. He is near-sighted and always wears a pinceuse. In uniform, he would be the typical soldier of France. His eyes are quick and intelligent, and light up what would otherwise be a plain face.

"The debate turned to foreign affairs, and the Deputy who had deposed the interpellation attacked the policy

pellation attacked the policy of the Government. Then M. Delcassé arose. He did not ascend the tribune, but stood beside his desk, half-turned toward his critics and his friends. He is not an orator, that became immediately apparent; but this is due, in part because his duties do not permit his tongue to reveal all that his brain knows, in part because he speaks too emphatically, if in somewhat involved sentences.

"When he mounts the tribune, however, and reads a paper which he has carefully prepared, the expressions are pithy and direct. They leave no doubt what the Minister really means, and if there is question for



A BIG BLAZE IN NEW YORK'S PINANCIAL DISTRICT

Two office buildings at 59 and 5t Breedway, occupied by the Adams, the American, and the Motris International Express Companies, were burned on March 26, with a total jost of \$100,000. This fire, in the heart of the downtown business and financial district, gained such beadway that the rurely used "two nines" alarm tailed to the scene all the fire apparatus in New York south of Pitty-ninth street, including thirty-two engines

minor children without a competent court's approval.

Mr. Bonaparte found that members of the Commission to the Pive Civilized Tribes were taking advantage of their presence in the Indian Territory to form connections with companies organized to deal in tribal lands. One of these corporations, according to the statement made by Judge Townsend of the Southern District, has based more than a transfer of lands others have gamed control of trains tarying in all from 25,000 to ancountries. What Congress is asked to enact into law as a provision making it arisewish for 'soy person now or hereafter in the employ of the United

a moment, it is dispelled by the spaceholde terk of his forearm. His explanation in regard to Morocca was satisfactory to the Deputies as well as to the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, Italy, and Spain. Gathering his papers closely to be bosom, M. Deleassé left the Chamber, and as he went out he received an exation from the flow as well as me galaxy.

"The Jones went has well."

"In Juse next he will have served five years in his present position, and will have directed the external policy of the Re-public under four adminstrations - an unprecedented feat. He entered the Persign Office at a critical stage in American history. Spain had been defeated in the Philippines, and was on the eve of losing her squadron at Santiago, By reason of preximity and French buildings of Spanish bonds. France's sympathy for Spain was great. For both the belligerent countries M. Deleand, entertained feelings of admiration, and he determined to restore peace, if possible the diplomutically paved the way for Spain to request that Prance use her good of-fices. This is itself was a delicate task for Sponish sensibilities could not brook the idea of begging for peace. Having ob-tained Spain's consent to act, M. Dolcasse than snight in assertam wheth-er President McKinley. was willing to negotiate, and, in order to get the lend terms possible to Spain it was necessary to-keep from the United States of the above late powerleaness of the Curilian kingdow. An-orber difficulty Deleased had by emounter was the

pean powers, which desired long instead of control modiation. He accessfully evaled nitralise seef the Cambon agned the preliminary peak agent seel in Washington. When the Commission in arrange terms of peace assembled at the Quard Others here. M. Leiczes, in the happined possible manner, brought the powers on and Spenial Commissioners angether and unragious the deliberations alded in removing also are word inget, easily have wrecked the populations.

"How M. Dukcoss avoided was over the Pasteson inclinate, in soft of the francial and English relieved tim Paris press. how he forced Turkey, live a naval for materiality, to comply with French the monds, who are not been populationly paid on, how he deaft with the Commission parishently paid on, how he deaft with the Commission and Pinners questions to the monte of his com-

try, and all matters of recent thistory and history. There are two points remaining which must be timeless. spite to show the timilen-cies of the Minister, Of the France-Romina shithe branco-Rimian alleaner, he has been as ar fent and consistent advo-cats. The weight of his influence will be thrown for Russia, but he will by to avoid war, if homorably this can be prompliated. His painfly the were distincted in consensation with played in connection with the Parinda incident and again to miam, and by his messential efforts to remove all questions in the relations of France and Great Britain, France mut Italy, and France and Spain. With melt of timecountries he has nego-tiated a treaty of arbitration, supplementary to the general convention of The Flogue, and he has inteated negotiations of the Conted States These treaties are harmless, for they specifically except questions affecting cational honor and territory but they may be appealed to, and in any event they show that friendly rela-tions exist between the signatury powers M. Del-case made frequent efforts to avert the Russo-lapanese War. His terreentations to Russia were couched in the most delicate language, and it is no secret that he was lept

"When a young journalist, M. Delca is was walking with a colleague along the bank of the Scine near the Ministry of Foreign Affairs "That," he said, in a base of convention, is where I shall be one day." Had

his friend been a prophet, he could have predicted: You will realize your dream of a greater France, and that dream will come true through you, the foremost

statesman of Europe."
"There is one honor still in store for the son of the honor steady to properly a small rown stoated in the lost of the Typopeer where the Monaco was

peachment, Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, and Senator Blackburn of Kentucky.

The only way by which a Federal judge can be removed from office is by impeachment, and he is liable to impeachment when he commits "high crimes and modern exports" a somewhat saggle term and to be interpreted according to circumstances. In the

case of Judge Swayne, he is charged with having been corrupt and influ-enced by personal con-siderations in administr-The Constitution pro-

vides that at the impeachment of the President the Chief Justice shall preside, but in the impeachment of any leaser official it has not been the custom for the Chief Justice to take charge of the proceedings. The form followed is the same in all cases.

The House having decided that sufficient

grounds exist for imprachment, and the House under the Constitution has the all power as originate im-percurent proceedings, it appoints a committee to impeach the accused be-fore the Senate, and to demand that that body hear the impeachment. The committee then pre-pares articles of impeachment, which are submitted to the House. The House, after having approved them directs the com-mittee, known as the mar-

mittee, known as the managers on the part of the Heuse. To conduct the Dist before the Senate. Formal notice is served on the accused to appear on the appointed day before the Senate is person, and by counsel if he as elects, when the Senate results it. when the Samato resolves it-

netf into a high court of im-pear hinen: Every mon-ter of the Separe takes a special outh to do justice accordber of the termitation and the fives of the land. The second is the Constitution and the fives of the land. The second is then arraigned before the far of the Senate, and a required to plend to the arraigned impendiment, one only as any otion person charged with crime in the other cours is arraigned and enters his plea to the mild turner which has been freed against him by the grand part and prosecuting attorney, while the Senate is judge and poil jury.

Area the arrand has pheaded not guilty the Senate is judge and poil jury.

Area the arrand has pheaded not guilty the Senate of the arrand has pheaded not guilty the Senate in the day for beginning the trial, which is compared as day for beginning the trial which is compared to the usual rules of evidence; the correspondence is the part of the Rouse prosecuting and the Senate bearing in evidence as would a jury, and the general respondence as would a jury, and

twe members of a jury, taving the privilege to ask questions of the withesses so as to make their any point about which there may be obscurity. It avydifictions of opinion arises arming the Sometors during the prog-reas of the trial as to the almostion of evidence, or such other matters as would be decided by the judge in a regular court, site chamber is observed and the matter is discussed be-tried closed doors, a ballot is taken, and the majority prevails. After all the evi-Sence has been submitted. the managers on the part of the Boise have made their argument, and the counsel for the necused has been board, the Senatore in warms reach their vordict in the same way that a jury would, and the decision is made public. The Constitation provides that no person can be convicted by court of impeachment without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate. The court has no power to punish otherwise than by depriving of his office the person (ound guilty, who is then tiable to civil or criminal presecotion like any other viclator of the law.

The most notable impeachment trial in this country was that of President Andrew Johnson, who was acquitted. In 1804 Associate Justice Cluse, of the Supreme Court of the United States, was impeached, a trial which ranks second only to that

The impeaclment of Secal Andrew Jubason. remay Belkman, in rays is the one impeachment of ment times, and from the beginning of the history of the United States down to the present day only three Federal judges have been impeached



THE THERE OF WINTER AT EVELOR

As the approprial of agoing this people of this other forms of the short of the form of disord outer a greateness effigi he depressed him not excite, and have it as the exact in the public pure from the water's edge much includes furnished

The in dealford to become the head of the Minerally, a pose in religion shready have occurrent but in which he may not it may extend to be except by His Resolutions encours at above for it a member-

JUDGE SWAYNE'S IMPEACHMENT

When proceedings for characterist, any purpose to the Senson and Phone of Proceedings

THE PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION

This board conseque of the foreness American supposers, will alrest the assurpcions of the Letherlat Catal and have the responsibility of expending to the least ofventage the lightweater appropriated for the work It will also tall to them to save more difficult engineering problems than have ever polary been confronted

> in this country for the past twenty-right years-out since 1975, when Secretary of War Bellinup was impeached in enoportion with the Post Tradership irrands. It is somewhat striking that of the own are in Congress there are only two who took part in that im-



"TEIKOKU BANZAI!"-

ENTHUSIASM AT KOBÉ UPON THE DEPARTURE OF A

Photograph by James H. Hare, Collier's Special War Photo

Digitation by Grouphi



G LIVE THE EMPIRE!"

RAIN FOR UJINA, A PORT OF EMBARKATION FOR KOREA

the Jepanese General Stall. Copyright 1904 by Collier's Weekly

anohiters of Desperation P

The Adventures of Three Fair Anarchists, an Obliging Young Man, and a Dog

A STORY IN FIVE PARTS-PART FIVE

By HILDEGARD BROOKS : : Illustrated by CHARLOTTE HARDING

Our day Maurice Silehee, the promited groomsman of his friend Spoffard, who that same day is to marry Miss Ina Bushnell, come: upon three young ladies in a garden ad-joining the Bushnell peoperty. These, the Misses Diver. Baughton, and Hallyburton, avon themselver members of an thoughton, and Halloweten, away the menter members of an unarchistic society persided over by one Stefance. They devige, for the benefit of the Cause, to each Mess Bushnett's wedting silver-chest, and for this purpose have hired the professional burglar Gardiner. Silver, appearing at the hour when Gardiner is expected, is mistaken for him and thus initiated into the steert. While imperimenting the trus initiated that the leaves of the Planghters of Des-peration from their purpose. But when the real burgues arrives Silibee is found out, everpowered, and locked in the cellar. Gardiner, however, fails the young ladies at the critical moment, to that they are whighed to appeal to their captive for aid in corrying off the heavy their After went parley with Men Halliburion he concents. The party drive with the staten has to a recitory station, whomer it is expressed to be no subject to the order of a factions person. Returning home, the young bodies discover that Salaber's history must have been natifed up with the views. Salaber's little dig must have been natifed up with the views. chest be selectly the police, the dog neight furnish them with welens. It therefore becomes necessary in word September who is restling to receive the box), and this Select volumesers is a

CHAPTER IX

HE senset lights had flitted to the highest outleings before I found the house on West—th
street, the address given me by the ladies in
Keswick. There was a general atmosphere of
being closed up and gone away for the summer about
the whole block. It was perhaps as quiet a place as
stepmove could have found in the

city, for his business of smelting

anden silver. I used my pass-key and entered a dim and quiet lower hall. Avoid-ing the elevator for fear of being challenged, I sneaked upstairs in unhappy trepidation, and was glad to reach the door with the cards

of my fellow-burglars. Swiftly and noiselessly I used my second key and let myself into the apartment. Both on the ground of personal safety and because of curiouty, I desired to take Stepnovo entirely by surprise. He was to have no time to jump on me. I mount to do all the jumping. Further than that, I meant to take a good look at the man before he became aware of me.

The passage was rather dark, lighted only by transoms over the closed doors on either side of the ball. At hazard I tried the first door to the right and thereby enat ander, though it had evidently been lately in use. I saw mi-signs of crucibles and furnaces, however, and Stephovo was not there. From the kitchen, through a dark

pantry. I entered the dinnig-rison-Here were the remains of a modest function upon the table; a few leaves of lettuce, crumbs of brown bread, and a wine-glass that had contained claret. Still there was no sign of the

man himself. Through an open door I peered cautiously into the next room; it was large, its width being the width of the house, and pleasant with the light of several windows and attractive by the home-like and unconventional charm of its furnishing. Still I saw no Stepnovo and was about to arch the chamb the left side of the ball, when I saught sight of a partially curtained alcove in which stood a couch. There lay a figure stretched in sleep.

Noiselessly I advanced, gently I drew aside the curtains to get a light on his face, and then I stood trans-

fixed in consternation.

Stepnovo was a girl! A wonderfully pretty girl it was, moreover! She lay in the lovely re-laxation of deep sleep. Her dark, glossy hair showed black against the yellow silk cushions of the cench, and an unreal and delicate light played on her features. She was exquisitely dressed and had unfas-tened her collar in lying down, so that her round white throat was bare

I stood for a long while regarding her, moon-struck in admiration. There was not the glimmer-ing of an idea in my head as to what I had to do next. Still she slept, her breath coming light and

I HAD MY MAD DOWN

soft as a little child's. I decided that, danger or none, I could not be so rude as to waken her, and resolved to step back into the dining-room and wait till she awoke of her own accord.

I resolved it, I say; yet minute by minute slipped by and I still prolonged my fascinating watch. I had never before noted the awful beauty of sleep nor felt its mystery. While my gaze, as by hypnotism, was fastened to her lids, I speculated on the lastre of those eyes so close behind that delicate veil of flesh. They were unseeing now, their soul in dreamland; yet the next flash of time might bring them back, those lids might be raised, and I be transfixed.

Evening was falling. Slowly the light on the sleep-er's face grew more dim. To lose not a line of it. I bent further over. I held the curtain back as far as I

Suddenly I was grabbed from behind, gripped about the neck and almost clocked.

The real Stepnovo at last! With the output of all my strength I hipped my onseen assailant, and he, surprised into loong his first advantageous hold on me, went down. I was on top of him, but I found him pretty game. If this was Stephovo, he was rather more spirited than product in going for me so desperately. How did he know but that I was the chief of police come for him in

It was no wrestling, it was a free fight. We were cach bent on permeting the other, and the girl sat up and waited. But I was the heavier man, to shoul thirty-five prounds I had proved superior science had my man fairly down, and was punching him thoroughly, when auddenly the gas lighted by the girl. Rished a light on his face and I gazed down upon the still recognization features of my old

friend Fred Spoffurd

He knew me at the same instant, and we lasth arms. For a long one ment we were engaged with our handkerchiefs. The lady was making no end of a fuse over Fred's little. brones: I betook myself quartly to the kitchen sink and managed alone.

Then I went back to the front room.
"Well, old man, we made a mintake, I goess," said Fred rogfully.
"I'm swinily sorry, you know. I
didn't know you, of course."
I was relieved to find him in the

mod in apologize; it seemed to let this mit.

"It's rather an unfortunate meetsent me?

"Ina, this is Silving-out best manmy dear, who had the make-bite," explained Spoffard genially. "Mau-

She looked at me as if I were no end of a monster. I was very un-

happy. Why did you fight?" she cried.

What happened?"
"It was my fault, dear," said fred hombly. "You see, after you went hombly. "You see, after you went to sleep I got confoundedly thirsty. and I throught I'd just step out and have a drink, and I suppose I left the door open (et. Maurice) and you walked in."

I nodded havely. I seemed to be harled along by the hand of fate, and only asked mysell datedly. "Is

Josh in this?"
"And so when I come burrying hark-I wasn't gone five minutes, Ina-" (The scamp! I had been there a half-hour mysell.) "I found bim in the room, and it was rather dark, and I naturally to kied him-3514

Mrs. Spoffard hooked far from sat-

"Men are always shielding each other," she said sternly. "Has this fight nothing to do with the snakebette medicane

"Good heavens!" I exclaimed, aware now what had been the naexcuse for my non-appearance at the

"How heartless you are lead ried her husband. "See how you have wounded Maurice. Do you think he is the kind of man who would stor himself belove he lod slept it od?"

Are you sure it was a rathereshe?"

the asked me, still experious.

'It was a venomous surpent," I cried, thinking of.

Miss Hall Doirton-wondering whether I could ever

fergive her.

Come come, 'areal Fred peaceably. Let's drop that question allogather. We were awild) porry, old

got affect all right. And, I say, it's just like you to make a point of looking us up as soon as you got on your legs. Some fellows would have had a sort of take shame about the whole affair, you know. Now you're here to explain yoursell, aren't you? Let's sit down here in the cool of the window and have a good talk. I'll just turn down this gas; there's no reason why we should get any hotter. Here's a good chair, Inc. Maurice, here's one for you. Oh, I'm all right in the window-seat here.

I sank into the chair with a sense of that awful calm that precedes the last crash of doom. How many minsites was if given to me to live a reputable and sane man in the eyes of my old friend and his lovely briste? Mrs. Spoffard seemed filled with good-natured regret for the black mistrust with which she had first greeted me. Fred having made light of his injuries, she bestewed on me her full lorgiveness. I breathed deeply at the respite. Not till the morning would she know the blackness of her husband's eye—and then I would be far away.

She book occasion to speak to me graciously about the wedding gift I had seen her—and which I had stolen from her again that morning before dawn. utes was it given to me to live a reputable and sane

stolen from her again that morning before dawn.

My mental anguish was accentuated by a profound onesciness in regard to my mission, anfoldilled. I had yet to warn Steponyo that Josh was in the box and had probably betrayed it; that this flat where the box was

addressed was cettainly the first place upon which the officers of the law would descend. And my accomplises, waiting in Keswick for my re-searing telegram! What was their state of mind by DOW !

"Ina. do you think your friends would object if we smoked here?" inquired Fred of his wife.

"Dear me, no!" she returned promptly. "Stepnove

emokes every minute of his life."
"So you are visiting friends here by the quaint and charming name of Siepnovo!" I saked in a rather etrained voice—so great was my effort to make it

"You'd almost think he was the master of the house the way he makes himself at home here," said Mrs. Spoffard in a tone of displeasure. "But to answer Spoffard in a tone of displeasure. "But to answer your question, Mr. Stisbee; no, this flat is occupied

by friends of mine, and Stephovo is an acquaintance of theirs who seems to be living here to their absence. "But you say yourself, Ina, you think he probably has permission to be here." put in Fred. "He is not like us, Maurice, breaking in secretly and making ourseives at home.

"Are you doing that?" I cried; and I admired the whirligig of time which so soon was bringing its re-

"You see I lived here last winter, Mr. Simbee, with

my triends, and feet very much at home in this flat," explained the lady, "and I still had my keys which they forgot to take away from me when they turned me not. So Fred and I came here for a lark to-day. jost to pretend we're bounckeeping, instead of going to the firtel till our steamer sails."

"I see! But these it the presence of this Stephovo-"
"Well, he isn't here now. But he has been here today. In fact, he was funching in the dining-room and
suddenly disappeared, whether he departed by a window, when he heard as coming, or whether he hid
somewhere in the apartment, I don't know."

"And are you not afraid of this rather suspicious
character?" I demanded with surprise.

"On, dear, no, he's a perfectly harmless functio."

character?" I demanded with surprise.

"Oh, dear, no, he's a perfectly harmless lunatic," said Mrs. Spoffard carelessly. "My friends, who befriend him, call him a prophet; but you would have to know them to weigh their judgment. I know Stepnovo very well; he was here nearly every evening all last winter. Of course, I would not be afraid of him."

"But I tell you I didn't like the idea of that fellow having a key and sneaking in and out here whenever he liked," said Fred. "You can't tell about these Russtan Nihillists-

'He's not a Russian Nibilist," said Mrs. Spoffard,

What is he?" I asked.

"Well, if I knew, I suppose I am sworn not to tell," she returned. "I took so many vows of secrecy last a inter I can't remember them all. But I told the girls their secrets were safe with me; they bored me so I couldn't remember them to tell them to any one. But I da remember enough to feel sure Stepnovo is as harm-

"Well, I wasn't going to let him off from a licking, on general principles, when I took Maurice for him," mottered Fred.

"But now, Mr. Silsbee," she said, turning suddenly to the attack I had reason to dread, "we want your story. In the first place, how did you know where to

"Think a moment," I suggested, and in my despera-tion I adopted a light tone of raillery. "To how many people did you intrust the profound secret of your plans?"

"Only to my mother, I declare," said she.

"Then from whom else," I asked triumphantly, "could I have got it?" "Yes," I replied weakly, "I've been there all day.

Mrs. Bushnell is very well."

man, not to have you as the Leonahing, but you see we



"Had she any special message for me?" asked the

"She had," I cried, catching at a straw. I saw a way out of my fearful predicament, and now I pre-tended to search my pockets. I blessed the darkness that they could not see my face. "Where in thunder did I put that note?" I mottered -perfectly conscious that I was overacting my part.

yet in my extreme agitation unable to get myself in hand. "Great Scott! I've left it at the botel; how-

ever, it's only a few steps!"
"Hold on, don't go now," cried Fred, as I hastily rose.
"Yes, sit down. There's no herry at all," chimed in "Yes, sit down. There Mrs. Spoffard graciously.

"Yes, it's very important I should go," I stammered, bound to get away at any cost. "You just wait quietly here till I come back, will you?"

It was a good deal to ask, since I meant never to come back. However, they promised, and I left them.

CHAPTER X

OW I was free and intent only on putting several hundred miles between myself and these unsuspictous friends of mine; but first I meant to do my duty by Stephovo. I would assure myself he was veritably not in the flat before I left it to make my own escape. First I carefully cheed all the doors between the front room and the rear of the apartment that the Spoffards might not bear me waiking about. Then with a box of taper matches I made my search.

I saw some strange things. In one narrow room was a grand plane, and the bed had been drawn by pulleys to the ceiling. Evidently at night it rested on the closed plane. In another room the walls were lined with books, and the bed was not so wide as a forecastle berth. A desk was at one end of the room, and at the other the gas fixture, so that the green, serpentine tube of the drop-light pervaled the room in an ominous, ensuaring kind of way. A in an ominous, ensuaring kind of way. A third room was long with an art student's studies. Altogether, these glimpses I had of the cells of the sisterhoost were not very clicering. But Stephnovo I found nowhere, and, with my last match extinguished, I was creeping down the passage to the door, when I heard low voices outside. I stopped in consternation. The door was opened, and against the lighted stairway without I recognized—not the officers of the law whom I expected, but the figures of three young women whom I knew—the Daughters of Desperation.

"Make no noise!" I warned them in a hourse whisper. They did not start. Soft

hourse whisper. They did not start. Softly they en-tered and closed the door, and on tip-toe we all repaired to the kitchen. There one of the ladies made a light.

We four controlled one another under the flaring gas-t. Their faces were wan and weary. They had evi-

dently spent a hard afternoon.

"Why did you come!" I asked sailly. My tone was low, and Miss Dicey spoke softly in answering met.

"To see what is the matter. You didn't telegraph."

They all looked reproach, and Miss Malliburton added

with a light break in her voice. "We did not know-but you were caught"

Was this girl with tender gray eyes and lips softly parted the same who had the day before had the inhumanity to send my friend a telegram that would make me forever ridiculous? I forgot the perilous situation as I faced Miss Halliburton. Words in which I might upbraid her rose to my lips; but already the questions were pouring in on me. "Where is Stephovo?" "Have you seen him?" "How long have you been here?" "All the afternoon, haven't you?" "Couldn't you have found time to telegraph us?"

"Ladies, ladies, have meter on a more man libe or Was this girl with tender gray eyes and lips softly

"Ladies, ladies, have mercy on a mere man like my-self." I begged morosely. "Believe me, I've not been taking my case. But the whole problem is very much complicated for me. Fred Spollard, my very dear friend, and his wife are..."
"B-r-r-r-r-! wang!" went a bell. We all started.

"B-r-r-r-r! wang!" went a bell. We all started.

Miss Halliburton sprang to a tube in the wall.

"What is it?" she said. A man's voice answered.

She turned to us with wide eyes.

"It's the best!" she whispered tremulausly. And then to the tube again— "Yes, this is the place," and said. "Bring it right up;" and she juggled a button in the wall that opened the street-door.

I felt all strength one out of me, and leading account.

I felt all strength ouze out of me, and leaning against the laundry tubs I at last, and for good and all, gave myself over into the hands of my malignant fate.

Soon we heard slow steps on the outer stairs. Miss Halliburton went out into the passage and lighted the gas, then opened the door to the stairs to admit the men. Miss Houghton and Miss Dicey seemed as overcome as I myself. They had sat down clinging together on one chair, in a corner of the kitchen. I for my part watched the pantry door; for it was by that that I ex-pected every instant to see one of the Spoffards enter Surely, they would have heard the bell and answered it

But if they heard it at all, they had no intention of being disturbed. So much for the alertness of honeymooners. If I go at all far into this business of bur-glary, I will do all my easy apprentice work on newly

married people. Two men staggered in with the chest. I stepped for ward to settle with them. Miss Halliburton was for doing it. Between us the two expressmen were handsomely tipped and went away quiet and grinning. I think

they would have been sorry to see us get into trouble.

And now the box stood in the middle of the floor. And now the box sood in the moune of the floor, and we around it; or rather I stood up, with the screw-driver that had been thrust into my reductant hand, while my companions knelt about the box, listening.

white my companious aner, about me box, istening, calling softly, anxiously whistling to the dog within.

With one last fortive look at the paintry door, I began to take out the screws. The Daughters of Desperation waited breathlessly. Once, when I glanced at Miss Halliburton's face, I noted that her brow was contracted and her tears flowing freely. I knew now

that these tears, in any other woman a signal of pitiful distress, were in her nothing more than an expression of excitement or of angry impatience. I reflected bitterly on my wretched weakness in succumbing to those tears the night before.

The last screw was out; we all rose to our feet. Miss Dicey held ready a moistened cracker with which to rerate the famishing Josh, should we find a spark of life in his little body. With a sense of solemnity we paused and looked at each other a moment. Then I raised the lid. Josh wasn't there! The silver punchbowl offered the hollow where he might have lain; but Miss Dicey's

theory was exploded.

"He must be here!" she cried excitedly, and she threw off the excelsior and cotton that covered some of the larger pieces of silver,

At this moment the door of the pantry opened and Mrs Spoilard appeared on the threshold. She stood transfixed with surprise on seeing us all, and the Daughters of Desperation were equally thunderstruck at her appearance. So we all stood a moment in silence and then, as our eyes fell guiltily from her to the floor, we were aware of a small dog who trotted into the kitchen before her. In one voice we cried out:

'Yes, Josh," said Mrs. Spoffard, with a laugh. "The chief entertainment of our wedding has followed Fred and me on our honeymoun. Aren't you glad to see him, girls?"

Glad to see him! They dropped upon their knees

THE DAUGHTERS OF DESPENATION WAITED BREATHLESSLY

about the creature, and nearly tone him limb from limb in their eagerness to caress him. Miss Hough-ton laughed hysterically, Most Ducey showered pet names upon him and represents that it was well her excitement made partly incoherent. Miss Hallibur-ton, always more quiet than the others, seemed none the less anxions to locable the dog as if to assure herself she was not dreaming. As for me I would not have touched my little moodes with a ton of my boot. I looked at Mrs. Spoffard, she returned my look and

I had dropped the lid of the chest and knelt on it. Now at her easy laugh it accened to me she could not have noticed the silver, yet it had been fully exposed to her view when she entered. Had she not twonized it as her own?

"How did you get him, Ina!" toquired Miss Halli-burt m above the commotion of the other two.
"At Hopperville Statum this murning early," she

'He followed the wagon," cried Miss Dicey

"We had been up to the Lake House for the night," sontinued the beals, "and we came down to take the take it, so that we should not be seen in Keswick K47 train to the city. to take it, so that we should not be seen in Keswick again. And there was your priceless treasore hanging about the station, and the toket agent, who butes dogs, was throwing stones at him. As I already had the plan, gids, of trespassing in the dear old flat, it occurred to me to bring Josh along as a peace-offering, so that when I wrote you my convession of what I had done, I could sugar the letter with the news that I had let Josh safe with the lander.

had left Josh safe with the janitor. "And it you'll count the silver." came Fred's voice. and he appeared beside his wife. Myself and my accomplices started violently, not at his sudden appearance, but at his words. "Don't be frightened, it is only I, the very least among you yesterday and even less to-day," he said humorously, as he greeted his wife's bridesmaids. "I say, if you count the silver wife's brulesmasks. "I say, if you count the silver you'll find none missing. We are no ordinary house-breakers, and we have scrupulously respected your property-except in the line of tea and sugar and water biscuits.

"And we washed up the afternoon teacups and put everything away," added Mrs. Spoffard. "What you'll find in the dining-room is Stepnovn's luncheon. stems to have been interrupted in the midst of it. He seems to have been making himself at bome here. In spite of all the windows open I knew he had been here by the odor of his tohacon. I think, girls, if you let that man come and go as be likes, you ought to be ready to excuse the liberty of an old comrade

There was an embarrassing passe. Mrs. Spoffard evidently expected some cordini reply from the ladies of the house; and she rather flushed and looked a little haughty when it did not come. Indeed, one might have taken for a suffen displeasure the despair that was written on the faces of the Misses Houghton. Diczy, and Halliburton. They stood up straight and pale now, and had at last forgotten Josh and remem-bered themselves. Between them and their former comrade stood the box of silver they had stolen from her. And this box Mrs. Spofferd ignored with mys-terious caim. They said no word. There were a few furtive glances at me and at the chest, and then their

eyes returned to Mrs. Spoffard's face with the fascination of horror.

"Of course, I had not the remotest idea you girls meant to come here to-night, or in fact this week, said Mrs. Spoffard, with rather a pretty affectation of beartiness meant to conceal her mortification. we must hurry and get out of your way. Fred, where are my things

They both withdrew to the front room. We heard their rather animated though lowered voices. Evidently they shared the mortification and were discussing the situation.

Oh, haven't we been abominably rude!" exclaimed Miss Dicey aghast. "I didn't know burglary would bring this in its train."

"But she is going," whispered Miss Houghton. "She didn't see the silver. We are saved!"
"But where is Stepnovo?" I asked, just by way of keeping our perplexities well in the foreground.
"I think," said Miss Halliburton, "that Powell and

Gardiner must have been here and warned him. They've all fled. They've no idea we got the silver."
"Then we have the whole glory." whispered Miss. Houghton.

"But we can't smelt it," said Miss Dicey.
"Mr. Subbee can and will," declared Miss Hallibur-

"Oh, will I?" said I.
"Wan't you?" she asked, and her brow gathered. I saw the menace and had an access of desperation.
"If you cry now, you sphinx, I'll tell you what I'll do," I threatened her in a savage whisper. (I don't excuse my behavior, but I must say my patience had been strained.) "I'll report the whole gang of us at the police station within five minutes."

She gave a low exclanation of rare and

She gave a low exclamation of rage and The two others turned on me like furious little cats.

"What did you say to our sister?" de-manded Miss Diccy with fire-flashing eyes, and Miss Houghton transfixed me with a

"Ladies, we have polled together ami-ably till this extremity," I said with bit-ter reproach. "Is this the moment to quarrel?"

"There is no quarrel," said Miss Hallibur-ton, with sudden icy self-control, "There was simply an insuit."

"An insuff " I protested hotly.
"You called me a minz. That means a
torward, saucy girl," she said with trem-bling voice. "It is not the language I
should expect from a gentleman."
"Madam, I called you a aphinx!" I cried-

"Hush-sh-hab " went the other two "Hush-sh-hab?" went the other two.

Then Miss Dicey prenounced rapid judgment. "If
he said aphinx it's no insult, because you know you
are one, my dear. And Mr. Silshee is incapable of
disrespect. We do wrong to be so peppery."

"Will be smelt the silver or will be not, that is all I
tare to know?" said Miss Halliburton, addressing the
appende wall of the kitchen.

"He will," I said to the faucets over the sink.

"On, as to this box of my silver—" said Mrs. Spoffard, suddenly coming back into the kitchen. We
stood aghast. As she approached the chest, we fell

streed aghast. As she approached the chest, we fell sway from it in guilty silence. She seemed not to notice us, but lifted the lid and calmly surveyed the Engtente.

"What in thunder is all this?" exclaimed Fred, coming in at that moment. His honest amazement won-derfully relieved us. We had been all but hypnotized by Mrs. Spoffard's mysterious composure.

It's my wedding silver, Fred, returned his wife.

shaking her head with a sigh as she still gazed down into the chest. "Isn't it just exactly like mamma to send it after us like this?

We burglars looked at one another-"So that's what you came about, Maurice, is it?" Fred asked me.
"Yes," I confessed. "I came here about the silver."

The Daughters of Desperation drew closer together as if for motual protection. I stood up alone, unprotected save by my poor frozen smile of innocent un-

"Here is another thing for which we most beg your pardon, girls," said the bride to her maids with rather a pathetic little air of formality. "This is making our-selves rather too much at home, isn't it, to have our things brought here to lumber up your kitchen? You see it was this way. Mamma didn't want the silver left in the house at Keswick. She was afraid it would be stolen. But Fred and I insiated because we knew

"There is no such thing," put in Miss Halliburton,
"as a burglar-proof safe. Gardiner could get into any-

"Yes." I added hastily, "the famous Gardiner, you know, Mrs. Spoffard, is at present loose. He escaped from the pentientiary the other day."

That's so," said Fred. "I remember seeing it, Sat-

"Perhaps mamma read about it after she agreed to leave the silver," suggested Mrs. Spoffard. "And that is the reason she sem it here in such haste. This is the only address she could have reached us at before we

She directed the remark to me interrogatively-I responded with a dumb nod. At my defection the Daughters of Desperation gave little gasps

"It's awfully good of you to bother with it, Mr. Silsbee," said the bride gratefully,
"And say, Maurice," said the groom, "since we sail so early to-morrow. I wonder if you won't just finish up the job and get this stored."

I expected to have to see it through," I returned with calm.

"Well, we'll give you the proper papers, and you can have the stuff chucked away into the safety vaults of the bank, will you, Maurice?" "Anything you like," I returned, and my cheerful-

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ness was not feigned. A great and beautiful hope had dawned within me. The Daughters simply stood and dumbly wrung their hands.

"Mrs. Spoffard, there is some more of your silver left in the safe at Keswick," said L "I packed most of it, but not all."

"Good gracious, why not?" she asked disappointedly.
"Well, this chest wouldn't have held any
more," suggested Fred.
"I wish it could all have been kept together," sighed Mrs. Spoffard. "Now, unless I unpack, I won't know what's in town and what's in Keswick."

"Suppose you give me a signed order to get the rest of the silver from your mother's house," said I. "Then I'll put it all together in the bank for you."

"Oh, but this is such a lot of trouble for you."

you," she objected.
"Since I was unable to serve Fred as best man, I owe you a service," I returned with a glance at Miss Halliburton; she responded not at all. I took my notebook out and fountain pen, and wrote the following order: "Please give Mr. Maurice Silance the combination to our safe, and let him take all the silver out. He will deposit it in the bank for me.

"Will you sign this, Mrs. Spoffard?" 1

asked her.

"What's the use of being so formal?" she demurred. "Mamma didn't bother about any order for what you have taken out already."

"No, but it is for the very reason that the last deal was so irregular that I am particularly anxious to have this done in

particularly anxious to have this done in good form."

"Sign it, Ina! Maurice knows." advised Frest, and he looked over her shoulder as she wrote. "Don't forget to put on the Spoffard," he murmured anxiously.

"And now, I'll just close this chest again." I remarked cheerfully as I picked up the screwdriver.

"By the way," asked Mrs. Spoffard, as she hamled me the order, "why did you open it here?"

"I thought there had been a mistake in packing it." I stammered. "This—ah—punchhowl, I thought ought to have been filled out."

"Yes, it should have," came softly from one of the

ladies of the house. I was not sure who spoke.
"Why, it's all right," said Fred, scattering excelsior over the whole. "A great solid thing like that wouldn't bend."

"Just as you say," I replied, as I dropped the lid. "The silver is yours, not ours."



THE THREE PAIR ANABCRESTS, THE OBLIGING YOUNG MAN, AND THE DOG

A triple sigh went up from the Daughters of Desperation.

Filled as I was with Joy and gratitude over the hindly turn in my affairs, I was still alive to the feelings of my late associates. Though I had saved them, along with myself, from all the consequences of their mark act, yet I knew that at this moment, before they had because their tasks. had brought their strong rational powers to bear on the subject, they saw in me the cause of the whole failure.

It was impossible to leave them without coming to some terms of peace. I felt the need of establishing some basis on which I might hope to see them again.

basis on which I might hope to see them again.

"Let us have dinner, all together," I proposed cheerfolly to Mrs. Spoifard, as I put in the screws of the box. "I can get some food and drink served up here on very short notice, if you will preside."

"I should be very glad to have dinner all together," she responded readily, "but I am not the hostess here. Girls, will you all go to the hotel with us?"

"Indeed, you must all stay here and dine with us," exclaimed Miss Dicey with an anxiety that showed she was conscious her bospitality came late. "Please do, everybady. I'll send right out for dinner—"

"Please let me go out and order it," I

"Please let me go out and order it," I begged. "I have some specially nice cool things in mind. You must be too fatigued with your journey to give it a thought." "By all means let Mr. Silsbee manage everything," came Miss Halliburton's cold and level voice. "That seems to be his special talent."

Words will not describe the contained

Words will not describe the contained bitterness of her tone. I met her glance in which there was a bright, uncompromising hostility. As for me, my thoughts reverted to her snake-bite story, and my heart was

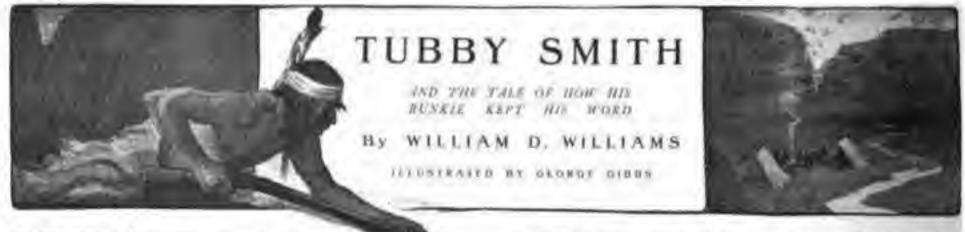
hardened against her.

"Miss Halliburton understands me," I said in amiable tone. "I am never so supply as when I am managing things successfully / "

The taunt struck deeply home. Her brow gathered, her head fell back in that attitude

of pain and her dark eyes overflowed. She turned hastily away and left the room. I was lamed with compunction. I cared not a whit now for the feast of reconciliation. When Fred Spoffard proposed that he bimself was the man to go forth in search

posed that he timself was the man to go forth in search
of food forus, I promptly assented, eager only to find the
lady I had offended and try to make my peace with her.
She shood at a window in the front room, looking
fixedly out into the lighted street, clearly buttling for
calm. It was my moment. I knew if she could but
once succeed in turning on me icily and with level
voice, I should be cowed. (Continued on page 20)



DME ONE-it I remember correctly it was Chack-a-lack for, the same who some north-later left this vain world, going to be even, I hope it was, in a chariot of flames, which was set afire and kept burning for the occasion by a lot of Apache bucks, under the war-chief Natchezof Apache bucks, under the war-chief Natchezsome one, I say, whether it was Joe or another, found
a slender streak of pay-dirt at the Stillwater of the
Alamos Altos, in among the mountains of the Datil,
and came down to Silver City, bringing with him a bag
fairly bursting with the dust of fine gold. Joe was a
thirsty man, very friendly in drink, and, quite naturaily, it was within the four walls of the Bucket of
Blood that he drew Total Wreck Jackson aside in a
corner, out of the hearing of the barkeeper, and, in
honorable confidence, imparted his secret, whispering
hoarsely. After which, the news spread with a rapidity
which was truly amazing. which was truly amazing.

Within twenty-four hours, every fool in the town, my-self among the number, had packed him up some sort of an outfit and departed secretly and alone, so each one imagined, for that Eldorado of New Mexico. I met up with Tubby Smith on the road, at the Red Bluffs of the Gila, and, after lying heroically each to the other for a whole half-day, as we followed the Datil trail, we repented, and, having become mutually truthful, told the facts, and entered into a reluctant agreement of partnership, which was good for

that trip only. Dask was thickening into night as we limped heavily up the valley, and sat down at last at the margin of the Stillwater to wash the dirt out of the raw places on our feet. Above us, along the meanders of the stream, some half a dozen camp-fires shope yellow and red in the dark shadow of the mountains, and men went in and out of the circles of light. I remember I had been uneasy, and it comforted me to see so many gathered together on the banks of that remote creek

for which reason I went about among the fires and counted those whom I found at each. "There are twenty-one men in the camp," I annonneed to Tubby Smith, when I had returned. Twenty-one strong men, fine shots, good fighters, and I reckon we could stand off the whole Apache.

"Hah!" he answered, snorting with scorp. "There ain't mary cussed hosstyle this side of Old Mexico, an' Uncle Sam's a guardin' the line with an army of five thousand, just as if it was real precious. It seems to me it's tectotally onnecessary, this thing of gittin' skeered so durnation quick."

I thought so, too, and went to sleep as absolutely

unbout for meser I did in all my life. Ver, un it was that ing early, before the

while the sun still hung in the laws of the Vellow Earth Pass, Chuto and his hand of renegade Chiracahuas smote us as we lay there all unsuspecting, struck us as if it had been a built out of the blue, set teeth into nor flank and hung there until we had wellnigh bled to death. bled to death.

I had slept well and was mightily refreshed when I rolled mit of my blanket into the fruity dawn, and stood looking up at a little violet cloud, a mere trailing wisp of opalescent vapor hanging upon the shoulder of Fool's Peak, where it caught the first rays of the sun, rising along the opposite slope of the pass. The beauty of it held me for a moment, and then I turned my head and let my eyes fall until they rested on Tinajo Pete and Little Wisdom, staking out their horses in the rich grass of a cove at the northern edge of the valley. The heaviness of sleep was still upon me, and, as I watched them, leeling for the moment almost thankful for the depths of my poverty which set me afoot and held me apart from such early and irksome tramps, all at once I would almost have sworn I saw a rock move itself along the ground, not half-way Of course, I knew my eyes had deceived me, I knew the appearance of motion was not real. I was no fool, at least I thought myself no such fool as to believe what I had seemed to see. I looked more closely, and there it lay, as clearly outlined as if it had been in the palm of my hand, a reddish, sandy stone, standing well up out of a clemp of prickly pear which grew at this side of its base, split near the middle and fallen a little apart, leaving a wedge of a gash partly filled with earth, in which a thorny bosh had sprouted, and a few blades of grass were going yellow and dying for want of moisture. It was a most natural knob of a rock, as natural and as firmly set as any I can remember to have seen. Nevertheless, I was uneasy, and whistled to keep up my courage.

Tubby Smith was pottering around, trying to start a fire out of what I was sure was the greenest, suppliest wood in all New Mexico.

I squatted down to fan the blaze with my hat, and, when I rose again, Chuck-a-luck Joe and another were some hundreds of yards up the creek, casting for trout, and, at a distance below, some of the men were digging in a sandy streak and washing the dirt in pans. The air was loaded down with the inviting smell of frying taxon, the frag-airce of attong toffee boiling itself away appea the coals made my month water. And even as I furned my eyes to the east, the sun came addenty up over the Pass, popping out from to-hind the edge of the world, as if the machinery of the universe had become disordered and was doing its work

by jerks.

Then I looked downstream again, and behold, in the places round about where the men were digging. I saw little sandy ridges, crowned with thin tufts of coarse grass, where I was sure the ground had been level and bare only a moment before. Some sort of an idea struggled and struggled to get to the surface of my mind. I could feel it kicking and struggling, like a swimmer drawning in muddy depths, just out of sight.

"Give me some breakfast quick," I called to Tubby. "Give me some breakfast, or I will surely

"An' thereby learn some sense," growled Tubby morosely, fiddling and fooling with the frying-pan until I was in an agony of impatience. And all the while that thought, which I was trying so hard to catch and hold and see, sank lower and lower in the

depths of my consciousness.

Then I shat my eyes, thinking to restore them by rest, and when I lifted the lids a moment later, the sun was shining into the willows downstream, and, as sure as I live, the foliage was full of dark eyes, shining vindictively, shining murderously, with a greed of blood and a bellish hate that made me shiver. I winked hard and looked again, and the eyes had vari-ished, like things seen in a dream. The willows we're no more or less than any other, the foliage was empty and the sun shone on the water, which sparkled through the spares between the leaves.

And at that very moment the idea came up out of the muddy depths of my mind; it came up and stood in front of me, naked and ugly, and turned itself around that I might see it from every side. And there was no side of it that was any less hideous than another. So little did I like it that I rose on tiptoe, and yelled with all the power God had given me of throat and lung. And, even as I lifted myself to my utmost height and filled my breast with air, Timajo Pete and Little Wisdom came trailing back in single

"Hey, Peter" I shouted. "You, Petel Shoot your gun into that split sandrock to your left! Shoot your gun into it! Shoot! Shoot! Confound your fool soul, shoot!

Right at my back Tubby raised himself from his Digitized by Google knees and stood up. "Goin' crazy ain't helped your sense like I thought it would. Kid," he said, speaking

very contemptuous-like.

Pete and Little Wisdom halted uncertainly, their heads lifted like the heads of scared cattle, looking to their left, with their eyes fixed as if the place had been enchanted. They stood with their mouths open, as if they could see better with their teeth, and made no more effort to shoot than if God Almighty had denied them the privilege of carrying a gun.

I threw my arms above my head, I flung them about

in the air, and jumped up and down.
"Indians!" I screamed. "Shoot into the rock, Pete!
Sock it to 'em, Little Wisdom! Shoot! Shoot! Indians. Indians!"

And, except for me, gesticulating like a madetan there on the bank of the Stillwater, that valley was as peaceful a place to look at as if it had been in the middle of Paradise before the fall of man. And those two men, just beyond gunshot, turned their taces toward me and took a step or two in my direction, when all suddenly that rock rose up, spilling a deer-skin robe or two and a little common dirt and all its setting of brush and grass, and two painted Apaches rose up with knives in their helts and guns in their bands.

"Good God," said Tubby Smith in a low voice, as if

he were talking to himself.

At the same instant, out of all that camp, there arose one great groan, as if it were sounding the mortal agony of a stricken giant, and then, from the heart of the sands, in the clear spaces round and about where the men had been digging, from not of the midst of the foliage of the willows which seemed so full of light, so frank and open, and were in fact so dark and secret-from the bosom of the waters of the stream. from clumps of grass and from snaky-looking clusters of prickly pear, Indians rose up on this side and on that, naked and threatening, until it must have seemed that the trump of the angel had indeed sounded for the resurrection of a host of savage dead.
"Yow! Yow! Yow!"

I am sure no white man can reproduce the war-cry of Shis Inday, the Apache, in the fullness of its awful

Yow! Yow! Yow!"

Shrill and terrific, it rang from mountain to mountain. The valley was filled with a clamor and noise which was fairly deafening.
Yow! Yow! Yow! Crack! Crack! Crack!

Those were not our cries which struck terror to the heart. And neither were those our guns which were volleying out so herly, which were blowing a blast of death beside the Stillwater of the Alamos Altos. But the men who were falling like trees blown down in a storm, those were our men, in all good truth, those were our own men.

"In the name of God!" cried Tubby, "why didn't

you tell us, Kid?"

"In the name of the devil," I cried back at him over my shoulder, "what else have I been doing for for for the last minute or two?"

Indeed, it was marvelous to think of that it had been only a single short minute, or even less, since that naked horror of an idea had emerged from the muddy depths of my mind and set my such to shiver. Ing with fear. At first I would have said it was uges and ages ago, I would have sworn it was untold ages ago when I began shricking and

ago when I began shricking and acreaming, crying out at the top of my voice to those two men midway of the vailey, crying out and trying to tell them how death lay in secret in the heart of the solid rock that stood at their elbows.

I could not turn my eyes away. Hell was loose in that vailey, and went roaring up and down, but I could not draw my eyes away. There was such a screeching as if a legion of devils were torturing a legion

devils were torturing a legion of the damned, but, try as I might, I could not tear my eyes away. It was years and years ago, yet to this day, I sweat in the night when out of some secret recess of the inner consclousness the unwelcome vision comes forth unbidden and pa-

rades itself before me.

"See that dog cut him," said
Tubby, whistling the words
shrilly in my ear.

"See the blamed bound cut

into him," ne whistled again. gripping me by the shoulder and shaking me back and forth. "Poor Tinajo," he sighed

hoarsely.

For Tinajo died as if he had been a dumb brute, sinking voicelessly beneath a ghastly mutilations, but Little Wisdom cried out, wailing piti-

fully in the blackness of his sudden despair, in the sad and hopeless depths of his pain

and despair.

Above the Stillwater is the Box Canyon, a narrow eleft in the bosom of the earth, through whose gloomy depths the waters rush in foaming rapids, showing far below in white drifts as of snow, lying in perpetual shadow. Off to the right. as one goes upward, is an outcrop of granite, round, smooth, and bare, shaped as if it had been formed upon the model of a human skull, and at the very top were some dozens of bowlders, from the size of a

man's body downward. It was there we lay, ex-hausted and broken, in that wilderness of rock, at the summit of that shining granite skull, when the surprise was over and the rush of the Apache buttle had worn itself out. They said I had done something toward saving them from

sitter destruction, but, at its best, it was a retreat which was alike shameful and disastrous.

There were nine of us I counted the men three times before I would believe we were so lew. Those were all that were left of the camp, which I had said the evening be-fore could defend itself successfully against the entire Apache nation. Trembling with fear, we huddled there, on a waterless ruck, destitute of food. having no more assum-nition than the cartridges in our gors and our belts, while below us the lostiles ravaged our camp and made free of our goods

The sun rose and our thirst grew, until about noon, when Chuck-a-luck Joe, having broken the bones of his leg below the knee, and being full of fever, went stark mad, and we were obliged to tic him up with rage torn from our clothing, and lay him back in such little shade as we had. There he cursed and prayed and prayed and cursed all through that interminable afternion, and the flies settled upon him in swarms. so that, when night came, there were maggets in his wound, and he suffered beyand belief

The Apoches armound. themselves varily that day. They killed two horses and cooked the mest over the fires we conserves had started, and then they ste and ate and gorged and gorged, until Tubby declared homeel hopeful that they would burst and die, leaving as safe and no loss sound from we had already come to be.

It was a most remarkable spige. So far as I could make out, there were not above firsty warriors arrayed So far as I could against us, and the most of those were always visible down by the Stillwater. In our part of the valley, not an enemy was in he own. Hour after lover went by, and the silener could not usee here deeper had all the world been dead. The sun gree hotter and hotter as it ruse up in the sky, used at last, as most came on, the rock was fairly blistering, and our thirst grew and grew. And sill, as we peoped and poored with nar-rowed even over our rocky breastwork, we could see



TWO PAINTED APACHES ROSE UP

no life, or motion, or thing of threat nearer than the camp, and those who were there paid us no more attention than if we had been in another world.

Then it was that Chuck-a-luck Joe began to talk foolishly and to threaten one and another of our number.

so that we had finally to throw him down by force and tie him up, hand and foot, after which he raved worse than before and spent hours alternately cursing us and begging for water. Finally Four-eyed Char-

ley declared to my face that I was a fool, that all of the Indians were ca-rousing at the camp, that they were paying no at-tention to us, that I was keeping the men away from water because there was more of cowardice in my make-up than there was of common sense. Having relieved his mind, he got himself up on his feet and began to climb out on the side toward the stream. How many shots were fired at him, I don't at all know. They seemed to come from every direc-tion and, without a word. tion, and, without a word. he lay down upon the breastwork as quietly as if he had gone to sleep, and

when we took him by the legs and pelled him back inside, he was stone dead. I think Charley's mis-take helped on for a while to stand the thirst, though for myself I was so dry I could not spit. The afternose were away dismally enough, until perhaps the half of it was gone, when all of a modden the muzzle

of a gan was poked from the outside through a crack, not are feet away from where I lay, and an Apache fired it off right into thiny Given's face and Oiley curled up, drawing himself into a knot, his limbs all a quiver, and was dead before he knew what had

That Indian was my meat, for which favor I am still thankful. But things looked pretty blue for us, and I don't know that it gave us a promoti's comfort that he ay dead so openly along the slope of that hald rock, in

Init sight of his own tribesmen.

It was soit half an hour later when Big Tom, who was looking around los, trying to keep off the flies, raised up incantiously, and was shot through the shoulder, whereupon Tubby Smith and I drew chave to see which should kill the other, when the time for that sort of thing had come. The lot fell to me, but when I tried to seear at my ill luck, I found my rengue

was swellen and painful, and I gave it up as a lead job.
Big Tom took up the number that, since he was bleeding anyhow and very thirsty, it would relieve him to
wipe up the blood with his hand and suck it off his
fingers. Of course, it dried as fast he most have
lost lots of it, and I doubt if it would not have been a bad thing, even if he could have done it better. For his suffering increased so rapidly that it seemed almost no time at all until he was mouning with pain, and we had all we could do to keep him from running off to the creek. We ought to have tief him up, but the flies were so had we could not bear to do it.

It was after sundown when we saw the Indians apparently drawing off from around us, and, of course, having heard something of their customs, we began to hope for a quiet night. That far we were willing to look forward, but I don't reckon there was a single out of us who was willing to let his thoughts stray any further down the stream of time. Speaking for my self alone, I know the idea of what was going to happen the pext day was so ugly I did not entertain it for

And it may very well be that we would have had some rest that night, had it not been for that same Hig Tom, who grew canning, and by stealth evoded nor restraint, slipping off to the creek for water. The Indians caught him, and caught him alive at that, and release each of us as could attempted a record. Recathing attempted a rescue, tion such of Jones got a ball through his lungs and took to bleeding at the mouth, and Tubby Smith had his left arm broken, while I succeeded in getting shot through the thick of the thigh, a flesh wound which bled rather

I lay awake that night listening to his screams of agony as they tortured Tom to death, and I want to close as they dared, and built a fire, and then they did things to him, I don't know what. Breathitt Jones died in peace and was at rest. Chuck a luck Jormoned continually, but he was unconscious and suffered no pain. Tubby Smith lay at my right hand and shivered, and I lay at his left and shivered more than

"I'm afraid." said I, somewhere along in the middle

of the night. "I'm afraid." said I again, moving a little closer to

Tubby.
"So'm I," he answered, and, having turned toward me, he litted his right arm until he could touch me on the cheek with his fingers. And it felt good, too, those bloody, dirty fingers of Tubby Smith, patting me on the cheek, while out at a fire that I didn't dare look at

Big Tem wailed and cried.
"So'm I, Kid." Tubby repeated caressing my face

with his fingers.



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"Say, Kid," said Tubby at last, and then be besitated.

What is it?" I asked him. "You remember them straws as we drawed?"

"Yes," I admitted reluctantly, "What

Now, don't you forget that I knew what of it. There are some things a man remem-ters, and that was one of them. "You'll do it, Kid." The man was plead-

"You'll do it, Kish" The man was plead-ing with me with his voice. He was begging

me with his voice in the dark.

"You'll do it, won't you? Tell me you'll do it. Say you'll do it, so help you God. Say it, Kid."

But I did not intend to do it, and I told him so, for the chances were equal that he would be as able as I had been and the say it. would be as able as I. And there was where I made a mestake, for after a bit we came to a new agreement, which was that, if either of ne were taken alree, the other would kill him, if by any means it could be done. Af-ter all, he begged me, so I expect I would have done it anyhow, even if I had our

promised

have done it anyhow, even if I had out promised.

There were ages in that night, there were ages and ages to its alow hours. Yet the dawn of another day did come upon us at last. It came up recily out of the east, driving over Yellow Earth Pass with a crimmon sky at its back, as if it were prepared to intuitable the earth with the sea of blood which was swelling up behind it, which was following at the heel of its car.

"It's the send of all unarge," said I, and I posted down the skull of a tock, toward the west, where half-way up there stood a long sireen of brush and grass at a spot which had been saked as the palm of my hand the evening before. There it was, shuting out of sight the bottom of the alope, affording cover for the enemy, bringing them in safety half-way up to the line of our defence. Nor was that the worst; for as we watched it, we saw the seven moving by piecemeal, moving a little at a time up the hill against us.

"I awear to God, it does look like they might agence off an let a man alone." complained Leftweek Lippedd, as he began firing into the acreen. Nor was I able to restrain any of the men from following his caample, now Tubby hinth alone, whom I posted where he could overlook the eastern approach. After all, I didn't recaun it made hanch difference, for whatever we did, them Apaches was sure to do something else that would meet the overation. Only I wanted to save the ammunition and kill as many as we could.

I was fevered and suffering, and there were

I was fewered and suffering, and there were many minutes of waiting staring which I fell into a stupor, from which I was awalened by a most infernal erresching, and Tutsby calling me to come quick. Even as topened my eyes, there came to me Leftwick and the others, crawling along on the ground in the broad daylight, crying out that their cantrages were all gone, and asking me for

Overhead, the air aversed as if it were being torn to pieces by a multitude of rille balls, which passed over the breakwork, and went whistling and shricking by. The spatting of bullets wriking upon the rocks made a continuous dramming noise. Evidentiy, the final assumt was upon ux, com-ing from the east, delayed, as I had feared rould be, until our amounities was nearly

exhausted. I divided my cartridges with the men, doing it bepeleasiy and in allence; for with the end as near at hand, it did not seem worth while to accid and feet. When this was duce, I crossed over, slowly, because of my lameness, and took my stand beside Tubby. The indians were swarming up the paked rock, jumping from side to side, showing rapidly, waving robes and blankers before them to distract our sim. We made no effort to conteal ourselves, for the time had come when our fears were for life, our hopes for doubt. us hausted. for death.

I set my eyes upon one of the forement of the Apaches, a stocky brute, with a rad rag tied round his head to hold back his hair, tied round his head to hold back his hair, frashly painted with lightning stripes of yel-low, and circles of black and yellow for his heathen gods on his breast. I remember it increased my pleasure to a wonderful de-gree that I was able to shoot him right through the mark of a charm which lay just over his beart.

"May your accursed gods out you up, for-ever and forever!" I cried out, as he fell, kick-ing and jerking and rolling down the risck. I shot again twice as they came over the harricade of broken rock, and then I heard

Tubby calling me. "For God's sake, Kid!"

I looked to one side and had a p Pubby, struggling in the midst of a mob of Indians, and, at the same moment, some one plunged against me from another direc-tion, and I struck him with my knife and draw it down through the soft parts of his belly. He acrosmed and fell, and I knew belly. He screamed and ten, and I snow that he was an Apache, but I don't remem-ber having seen byn. There was another who fell upon me from the front at about the same time, and, while I was scoffling with him, I heard Tubby calling me again. "For God's sake, Kidl For God's sake, Kid." Kid."

It did not seem that he could say anything else. He kept repeating those words over and over, until it was utsirly maddening.

A big Indian, with a black Kan painted on his forebead, cought me under the arms and lifted me off my feet, and, as he held me there, head and shoulders above the crowd, I thought I saw, very dimly, as if it had been in a dream, a disorderly mob on horseback.

racing down the Pass from the east.
"More hell-cats coming," I muttered, "and

we've got plenty already.

The crowd shared as aver to one side, and the indian who was holding me stumbled against the one I had killed and fell down, throwing me beneath him. As the point of



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my knife was uppermost, his own weight draws him upon it, and he relaxed his hold instantly, but, instead of getting up, he con-tinued to lie upon me, staking like a leaf and feeling very heavy.

"For God's sake, Kni! For God's sake, Van".

Not for one moment did I peace to hear Tubby, but I had not expected to find my-self at his side when I showed out from un-der the Indian who had fallen n, in me. I had the knife still in my hand, and, raising my arm in the midst of the strugging mass, I struck him full in the torust, and drew out the blade and sturk it in again, stalbing him frantically. And as I stabled him, I heard him say this: "Good boy, free, I heard him say this: Good pardner Purchaire for all traps, for-

I swear I heard him say it. If I had not beard it so plantly I would have killed my-self long ago. For I wish you to understand I am no tension desperado, not have I ever taken human life, save at the St. Iwater of the Alamos Alton in arming the Incide. Some one bit me over the book and I felt

Some one fit me over the board and I feel
like blood running down fure me eyes. As
I got up on my feet and edged the aboard our
of my face, I saw that the crowd second me
had grown this word at a little distance I
heard the sound of rapid firing and wild
yets and hurraning and out one and the
"Yow—Yow—Yow of the Industry
I had perfect time not inclination to have
the came of this now disturbance. For some

I had perfect time nor inclination to have the cases of this gaw disturbance. For supering my (the I had no other thought or does to save to kel). I draw my krife into to mided breast of a warrow who was startling observed to the pign in the throat, just us one which hope, and threw myself upon his standbers on that we fell to the ground inputher. The handle of my hade being hissely, it shrould out of my legate, and I made no effect to retover it, but now to be stong the fedure in the face with my fine. I have him with my fish, and that took to be stong the fedure in the face with my fish. I have him with my fish, and that took took they the have and pounded him hand shows one (as true), to make it if they have and one of a large with I did a thing so brutial and makes. Perhaps I was altergride every and reach a same people have set. Sorrely, I had been through stone I be made a maginate of my one.

I tains it was stelly a present here that

I think it was only a possest later that Lattwock Lippeld took see by the area and lifted one up, suggest "Let not a see. Kid. He's dead enough now."

I wiped the blood out of my over quality and beauty at Lippeld varies stagency. I

What the matter, Lety" I acted.

"What's the malfer, Letty?" I neved "Rave the Appelies got out." Now by a blame again," he assumed life the soldiers as has get the Appelies. And he laughed a particularly agic large. Then it is no that I understood god to be don't to see the Indiana contrared and the regulation the valley, quartering arross, trying agic to the manufacture. The and these followed the Ironners running their formation that there have not been always just arrow to grow always just arrow to grow always just arrow to grow always just arrow to be "repet I channel, therewise my arrow up to the er-

arms up to the sir. I should be note, give an bell?"

And then I review I tarevol.



A Record of the Progress of Events in the Conflict between Bassia and Japan

A DMIRAL MAKAROFT has allessed done comply at Poet Arthur to show that as a forman worthy the poet of Admiral Tigo, and the Arte districtive forms in the Rasson side. The intermetties of moring of Poet Arthur by the Japanese howar viscoutly resumed to Mater as more than an heavy shalls were used on the defences and the town. For the less time the Russian fleet left the root and remed the enemy, which however, and a DMIRAL MAKAROFF has already meet the enemy which however, and a second to be sempted to engage within tange of the

abore basteres. The Japanese blockading strength had not and to enaintments many or contribution as a Primary ade, without bandingping operations clar-where and this unway activity of the Ro-sian ships caused Admiral Togs to make a second and formidable attempt to cause the Piet Arthur counce. The plan resulted of the most dashing action of the war, although it seems to have failed of its purpose. From large merchant steamers, supported by six impedio craft, made for the harves on the night of March as A beave fire was opened on them, and the torque beat Scien, and manded by Lieutenant Kriminia, a thirty re-knot costl, daried, single-handed, at the enemy's flotilla. The Solar turned the Japa-ness ships from their course by blowing the grow off the leading therebaration with a from on the leading there are many with a torpedo, causing her to sheet of to the left of the harbor mouth as well as the two shops following her in. There Locatemant Krinicki actacked the torpedo locats, and in there fighting at point-blank range, Chief Engineer Swivered and six marries were to the control of the contr killed, and the commander and tweive sailare wounded, a loss of two-thirds of the little vessel's personnel. The attack of the sylvi-frustrated the Japanese plan to block the flathor. Admiral Makaroll was reported to have put to see again with his feet on March

all, seeking to engage Admiral Togo.





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With the courage of extremity I stepped to her side and addressed her with strong

cling: "Mess Halliburton, it is an exquisite tor-

"Mess Halliburton, it is an exquisite tor-ment to me to see you shed tears—". She gasped at my buildness, but it had served its turn. Her excitement was far beyond ber command now, and the almost subbed ber reply: "You tout me—with the failure—but I did everything as well as it could have been done. If it build't been for you—and your dog."

Took was at your feet, fawning about the

Jush was at our feet, fawning about the bem of her dress. I picked him up and set him on the window-sall between up. "I will not speak of myself." I said, "but

"I will not speak of myself," I said, "but had it not been for Josh, your number adorer. Miss Halliburton, you would at this measont have been in the unlovely paril of arrest. As things have turned out, you are still free and respected."

"Respected." she repeated bitterly. "I shall be sourced and repreached by all those who looked toward the use of the silver for the furthering of our colonization plane."

"If your anarchist friends are too stupped to appreciate your brilliant and intrepld leadership in last night's affair, they are unworthy of you," said I. "Even I, who have little reason to feel friendly toward you. Miss Halliburium, can not withhold my rebuctant admiration.

you, Miss Haliburian can not withness my returnant admiration.

She tooked quickly toward me. The light from the attests was bright comign in her face for me to see the troubled surprise, But she did not speak, and I remained slient. Josh sat before no looking alertly from one to the other. Her hand stole out to stroke him.—It's too had," she said at had in a source what new voice, "that you should leel untrendly toward the new owner of your former net."

"Haven't I a tong list of injuries?" I said gloomily. "From the first moment of our meeting, Miss Halliburton, you have froated the as I hope and trust you will never treat-my dag. Pirst you took as for a burglar; then by your order I was bound and impris-med and starwed and poisoned. Then, with your own band, you led me into crime. And throughout the adventure you have analyted.

me so markedly ignored my feelings so per-sistently that I shall retire from your pres-"Your accusation is as unjust as it is long

Your accusation is as unjust and is long,"
the answered me quietly, and I regretted to
ass that all signs of perturbation had passed
from her. "When I saw you first, I took
you for a great genus, tardiner. That was
sorely a compliment. Then I handled you
as a dangerous apposent—another compliment. When I was in need of chivalitons
services, I complimented you again by selectled you to perform them. Afterward—I took
you to drive." (I could have sworm a smile
filtied over her face here, but it must have
been the light; she continued with perfect
gravity: "In short, for two days you have
been the guest of the society of which I am
Reguet. You see I have treated you with
marked distinction and conductive."
I was about to bring up the little matter of

I was about to bring up the little matter of the snake-bits, but she continued with a fall in her voice to gentleness; "I anobbed you only once—and then it was necessary. I could not let you think for a moment of emograting with us."

"And I could think of nothing cise," I ra-

I laid my hand on Jisth, and finding her fingers under miss, I clasped them. Then I heat over the little dog and looked into her face and poured out some foolish words-foolish is that they were so inadequate to what I felt. Tears rained down ber face! but she was

"You are inconsonable in your requests,"
she signed. "How could you join in! You
can't become a Dangister of Desperation."
"But a son-in-law." I urged.

They were setting the table in the next room. There were lights and gay words and laughter. Josh began to think we ought to sain the others. When we had stood a querulous barking-

THE SEC

8 8

THE CALL OF THE SPRING

By CORNELIA BROWNELL GOULD

WHEN the big trees color faint at the twig tips And the meadows grow green in a night, When the life-giving, gray, misty rain alips. Through sun-glinted clouds in in flight, The walls of my Besh are ashiver, My hate of the town's at the flood God give me the woods and the river

When the run of the sap's in my blood. Sornett's Vanilla.

leaves a pool trace in the mouth. It is pure and whole some. Don't be classical with obsery goods,—Add.

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On Guard at Newchwang

Mad-docking a United States gunboat in North China in 1669 watch over American increases

By LIEUT. R. DE LANCEY HASBROUCK U.S.N.

NEWDOWNOO, CHOSA, Feb. 42, 1904. ROM time to time, during unsettled conditions in China, and for the protection of American interests, the American Minister at Peking sats that a man-o-war be stationed for the winter in the Peiho and Lisobo Rivers that guard the approach to Tien-toin and Peking, and Newsbwang se-spectively.

spectively.

As both the Peiko and Liasho freeze up solid during the winter months, four feet of solid during the winter months, four feet of solid during the winter months. fice being not incommon, a new problem was given to the communiting officers of the ships detailed for this daty. It was wridently im-possible for a ship to lie in the stream on account of the masses of the which come and go with the tide, as both rivers have a rise and fall of thirteen feet; if was observed that the local means of laying up small craft. such as tugs, jonks, etc., was to dig a hole in the ground, finat in the craft at high water before the first freeze, dam up the entrance to this hole, deam off the contained water at low tide, secure the boat for the winter, and the trick was done the trick was done. Rometimes the water was left in this thick to freeze and tomacn so

was left in this fluck to freeze and remain so during the winter.

This was the scheme, with madifications, adopted by naval officers to securely lay up a man-n war for the winter, the difference being that, where the small craft were uninhabited during the winter mouths and machinery laid up, the man-n-war had to so make her arrangements that the usual functions of the ship sould be carried out, and the officers and crew he made comfortable under the new conditions.

The various ships that were laid on for the

the officers and crew he made comfortable under the new conference.

The earlier ships that were laid up for the water in this manner made their preparations and arrangements for the ship to be deviced all winter; that is, no water to the duck, as they imagined it would freeze mild. Later experiment proved, newsers, that is was passable for a step to be water former all minus; notwithstanding the low temperatures experiment, as degrees V. houng not unitered at Newshwang.

The first ship to made as properly was the freeze of fact tors displacement, and she wintered at Newshwang, during the wonter of fact time of the Chima Japane.

War. Now was not water hence, and had in dispend on those supply for water. A reduct for was constituted about her.

The Minusey and Midness are the largest ships that have been monded but The writer percent a winter to make for the Chima Japane.

The Minusey and Midness are the largest ships that have been monded but The writer percent a winter to make of the temperature of the winter of any percent and the water has no the Memory during the last the winter of any percent and make the large in mild done the first house for duck were three hand do with designing the make mild done to the percent and twice feet lang, fifty feet water on the because, and twilve feet duck freed duck and the would be done by strain showed. In Chima, cooking of the water duck and the would be done by strain showed. In the would be done by strain showed. In the would be done by strain showed. In the would in done to strain and bankers on the universal rarrying pole.

coolies do the work with hand shovels and bankers on the individual recrying pole. The Helmar's doca was due to twenty-five days, the Alamony cla about the same time, the cost in each case being about \$5,000, or reclive cents per take yard. The banks of note the Poho and Limbbs contain sweath clay to make the docas independent of any supporting pling, and they cave in very little.

In entering the deek, a high tide is awaited, and the ship gow in at their with a strong current, as in both rivers at stack mater the tide has fallen at least two feet. The vertice current, as in both rowers at black water the fide has fallen at least two foot. The virtualize to fire dock is very little wider than the beam of fire slip, and a spot is consequing of the approach. Were the care has entered the dock and is secured who has and stem lines for a full due, the Gom is finally across the outcase. This is the result across the outcase. This is the result in the unbalanced pressure of the water in the dock at low tide. The rows of prince are three agrees the entrance, about affect feel three docks at the their bose out up made, and atringers are run across the entrance outcast. apart. This is them becomed up means, and atringers are run across the entrance ourside of the piles and above high-water mark, and the piles are tool together across the stem with iron stay roda. This forms a coffer-dam, which is filled with earth and beauty tamped, and soon fraces sold and right as a draw.

A shace is now installed at half-tide level, but not through the dam, and by means of it the water in the slock is renewed or re-The warmented lack ten feet from the edge of the dock which leaves a clear wafe all around the ship, and a wall huilt when makes a burrar

The wiscarres of New image and it would be impossible for the stip to requie water-born all winter, and, oling their tenperature of - 24 degrees F., dectared the deck would freeze by solid.

The Money maying been water-been the winter of 1900 t, it was decided to try to it may case with the World, and to-day, the middle of February, the Helena's dock is the only unfrozen short of water in Manchera. and a source of constant wonder to the pays-

and a source of constant evocier to the passing Chinaman, who, probable seeing the steaming thock, thinks it some "foreign devit foss pidgin."

Day after day the thermometer registered—as degrees F., wet the water in the dock has never been believ stdegrees F. This is due to the fact that the ship itself is an enormous heater, and also due to the bot circulating water which is constantly being pumped from the ship into the dock. The pumped from the ship into the deck. The ship keeps steam on two boilers, distals her sewn water, runs her dynamies, and is heated by steam; in fact, all her functions are the

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camp, setting up deill etc. etc.



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As the greater part of the ship's drills have torbe suspended on account of the cold meather, the atmosement of the crew becomes a serious matter. Both on the Monacoy and the Melona this matter was taken in hand by the others, the crew and officers obserthing liberally for an athletic outfit. The Monacoy built a recreation building magnife the ship, while the Melona bired a building and compound nearby. The crew if the Monacoy had insthall and busefull, and a usual molesur outfit, games and a "pager mass," i.e. newspapers and persodicals.

and a usual indeer outfit games and a "pa-ser mers," i.e. newspapers and periodicals. The Michael's outfit was more emberate, in-luding the Monandy's list as well as golf, asket-ball, ping-pong, and a regulation towing alley, the latter being the greatest in cost of all. The men and officers played march games of football and hasket-ball, and the ship has a bowling and backet-ball league among the divisions. Silvet cups have been presented for the best bowling cores for the season, one for the crew and perfort the officers.

in a sand stable in the compound the In a sped stable in the compound the disease keep four Mancharum ponce. These the hearts are very apt, and the Helman hearts a well-regarded and fairly well-regarded polar team, which plays all comers. An all-havy polor team is about the last thing no would capect to find about a manufactural berief matters will have their place. The writer played poloritor of the Manuary, but the whip could not muster a team. Both the Poloritor Lincoln from a team. Both the Poloritor and Lincoln from up about November is and remain so until the middle of farch. During these meanins of was traffic eases, the third is cut off from the notwide world, and must be self-austained and selfworld, and must be soil-anstained and self-LOS CLASSES

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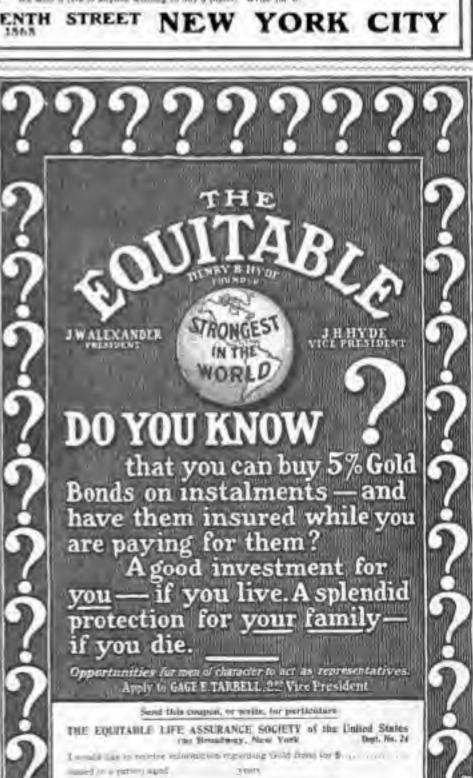
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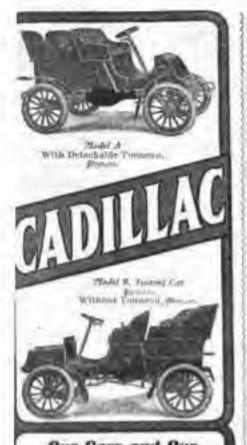
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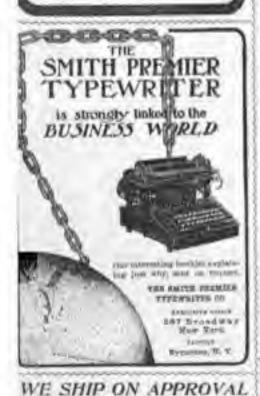
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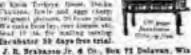
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6 EDITORIAL BULLETIN

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New York, Saturday, April 16, 1904



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T' is possible that the elaborate arrangements made by Collier's to repart the progress of the war between Russia and Japan may have led our readers to believe that many of the other features, which have earned for this paper the title of "The National Weekly," might be neglected. On the contrary, however, it is our intention is offer over greater literary and art attraction; during the coming months. A fullpage appropriate of these features and of the parious plans now completed for the improvement and expansion of Collier's will be made in our next inne, which, by the way, will be the Laurison Parchair Number, full of pittare. and root descriptive of the great World's Fair about to be opened at St. Louis.

Collier's to Reach its Subscribers 24 Hours Earlier

- @ So many complaints, and undoubtedly jun complaints, have come to us concerning the delay in receipt of the Wessey by our subscribers, that we feel called upon to make an explanation.
- If The cause of this delay has been threefold, first and foremost being the mechanical difficulties we have experienced alone Christmas. At that rime we installed, at a cost of over \$90,000, six specially designed Hoe Art Rosary presses and three Dexter assembling and folding machines, in the expertation that, with this addition to our plant, we should be able to reduce the time of manufacturing at least a day. Unfiretunately the role of "more have and less speed" held true, and the "tuning-up process" of these machines, on which we had not figured, has left us still dependent on our original printing and folding plant.
- The second obstacle has been the pleasant but unprecedented increase in circulation—the Cossess "boom," so to speak—which has been gaining strength until it now represents about two thousand new subscribers a day.
- The third obstacle has been our desire to give our readers the very latest and feeshest news and photographs from the scene of conflict in the Far East. We have at last made arrangements, we are happy to state, which will remove the one reproach we have heard against Collina's-that "it reaches me too late."
- (By our new mailing schedule, every copy of Contest's will have left this office by Wednesday night and should reach even the most distant subscriber in time for Sunday roading. We hope our readers will realize some of the difficulties with which we have consended in the past, and can promise them prompter and better service in the future.

Chance or Appears. Subscribers when ordering a change of ad-dress should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must becessarily chapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of Contour's will reach any new subscriber. All subscriptions communice with the date of the first copy received.



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PROTECULARS BY LANCE H. MARY, STULLET'S LINCOLD HAS PROTECULARIES IN LINEAR, CONTRICAL TACK BY CYLLEGIA WELLE.



THE DEMOCRATS ARE STILL AT SEA in many wave, all though they seem to have progressed in the pian of campaign for the nomination. Judge Payers has been selected as the rallying point of the saner Democrats, while Mr. HEARST remains the standard bearer for the inflammatory odds and ends. People generally to-day believe that Judge Parken has a better chance for the nomination than any other candidate, but even his chance is miles away from certainty. Mr. Hrakst has no chance at all, his function being to keep together the fortune-hunting elements of the party, for the purpose of either dictating the compromise candidate or making other deals. His personal recompense is vast in any case, for he is about as notorious as so small and unworthy a man could be. Judge PARKER, upon being selected as the conservative leader, abandons his rôle of leading compromise possibility, and leaves that part to some horse of darker fine, like Mayor McCtrican, for example. mirers of Mr. CLEVELAND talk about him less than they did before they agreed to follow PARKER, but they still dream of a convention, unable to agree upon a smaller figure, stampeded for the foremost Democrat. All over the country there will be politicians eligible for a stroke of Destiny, and ready to receive it, like Gorman,

HARRISON, WILLIAMS, HILL, and many others, but such CONVERGING possibilities are very vague, and the forces are now PORCES fairly well in line: PARKER, with the shadow of CLEVE. LAND back of him; HEARST, nominal holder of the BRYAS cards, and ready for the best deal that can be made. On issues, however, the Democrats are still in a confusion as complete as they have enjoyed since the collapse of the silver movement. On the only legitimate issue, the tariff, with its branches of reciprocity, the trusts, and justice to our dependencies, few politicians are ready to go before the country. Mr. Liouvan wishes to make a personal contest about the President's autocracy, in which the discredited Maryland leader shows himself possessed of as short and haphasand views as have been distinguishing him of late. That issue will hear the test about as well as GORMAN's Panama issue did. Mr. ROOSEVELY is properly called to account when he makes an error of judgment, as he did in regard to pensions, but his instinct to use power is so commingled with democratic feeling and the representative instinct, or openness to the people's will, that a campaign fought over such an argument would be a race in which the opposing candidate could hardly even be called an "also ran " What the Democrats most need at present is some interposition of fate or Providence, like the one which gave life to the English Liberals when CHAMBERLAIN raised the banner of protection.

THE PHILIPPINES WOULD BE GREAT as a moral issue in the

independence would fall on barren ground, for not only do the

people feel instinctively that the word independence applied to

them in their present state is meaningless, but the best informed

hands of an urator of sufficient power. Any argument for their

expert opinion has confirmed the people in their instincts. The robbery, however, which is being practiced upon them for the benefit of a few wire-pulling bodies in America, is an outrage which the Democrats should make the most of. It is far worse in principle and amount than the impositions for which the Colonies took up arms against Great Britain. It is "grafting" meaner and more injurious than what takes place in the post-office or the legislative bodies of our States and towns. It is like the land-office stealing from the Indians, and more despicable even, because we have made no pretence of controlling the Indians primarily for their benefit. The FRYR bill, which has been recommended to the House of Representatives by a majority SSUE of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, confines commerce between the United States and the Philippines to American vessels, as if using the tariff for frank looting of the natives were not enough. We apparently have the executive ability to govern other peoples, but as long as Congress is so much the prey of various money interests, we shall probably not have the decency to give them the treatment by which England now keeps her colonies prosperous and loyal. We treat the Philippine Islands as part of the United States, and therefore exclude foreign vessels from trade with them. We treat them as not part of the United States, and therefore swing our tariff club against them. "However American industries may be affected," says the minor ity report, "we believe the controlling question should be the consideration of the Philippines themselves. Anything else implies a cold-blooded indifference to their well-being and their relation to our Government." There is a grievance worth fighting for The Republican plan will hurt us as well as the islands, but even if it did give us money which belonged to some one else, it would be an uncommonly low form of selfishness.

DEMAGOGUES IN AMERICA may not endanger our form of government, as they have done elsewhere, but they can none the less lower our civilization. When something dishonest and degrating springs up on our horizon, like the present yellow seeker of a nomination, we take refuge in the belief that our people are fundamentally all right, and that if they ever went so far as to put an indign gamester in the White House, their sentiment would make him powerless for evil when they had him there. Probably it is true that this country is of too good stock, too firmly based in sanity and freedom, and too fortunate in its institutions, to allow any agitation to take away its foundation-stones of individual liberty, order, and respect for law. There is, however, room enough for injury short of any radical overthrow of those principles in which Anglo-Saxon freedom has found its bulwarks, and the very existence, the very prominence, of OF DANGER the demagngic type among us is not only a cause of shame, but a force for spreading evil and lowering the level of our people in the same sense that the schools are a force for good by their influence on the general mind. We are keeping up our standards remarkably, through our devotion to education, but the amount of immigration, and the deterioration in its quality, makes the task a mighty one; and agitators of the European stamp, who are new in this country, are strongest where our common schools are weakest. Two differences between such a phenomenon as Mr. Heaser and the familiar European malcontent are that the European is more likely to be sincere, and that he usually lacks the facilities given to the American by his money and by the rather estately executed scheme of using this wealth with an eye single to his own political importance.

JAPANESE HEROISM GAINS by detailed report. The second attempt to bottle up Port Arthur proved during which must cause emotion in the calmest breast. Four defenceless steamers were taken to the harbor entrance, facing the enemies' searchlights, and exposed to fire from forts on either side and from the ships on guard. Two blew themselves up and sank, and two were sunk by Russian torpedoes. The officers who were engaged in this fatal undertaking were those who made the first attempt, and they were sent again by their own request. The crews and stokers were chosen from new volunteers. Admiral Togo's account of individnal berouse during the undertaking is not less stirring for its extreme amplicity. Commander Taken, who was killed while investigating the fate of a companion, is the officer who COURAGE IN returned to the Hotola Mara in February, because he had left his sword upon the sinking ship. We shall learn a great deal about modern courage during this war. One variety has been already shown by the Japanese to a degree which wins applause throughout the world. Other kinds are yet to come, in the long, hard battles to be fought on land, where picked individuals will count for less and the fibre of the average for more, About whether the Japanese or Russians will show the greater amount of this courage of endurance, we can only hazard useless guesses, but of one thing we are sure, that a most essential element in the result will be the strategy of the commanders, about which, especially on the Japanese side, we know so little. If one side is panely led, all the courage in the world will count for as little as it did in some battles of our Civil War, or on the French side in the last great European contest.

TIBET MAKES A PECULIAR APPEAL to those who love the old order of the world, when there were strange countries, and to travel was to discover. Nowadays the world is almost one, and so close are the new bonds that we know not whether the divergence of Asiatic and Occidental nature will continue. is called the great civilizer. It is at least the great changer of civilization. It is in the name of commerce that Asia is submitting to Western exploitation unwillingly to-day. It is TROUBLE in the name of commerce-or, as Lord Rosensey ex-IN TIRET pressed it, over a question of tastes in tea-that the one remaining land of mystery is being opened with modern engines of destruction, mowing down the valiant and unsophisticated natives, who now, in a few years, will entirely comprehend the difference between a pop-gun and a repeating rifle. The people of the Grand Lama were entirely innocent. Nobody blames them for what they did. They happened to stand on a spot of importance in the game being played by England against Russia, and



some pretext was necessary to their subjection. It is an easy philanthropy that blames Great Britain. She is doing only what is done by beetle, man, and nation. The protection of her Indian frontier is as vital to the existence of her empire as control in Korea is essential to Japan. Therefore the wishes of Tibet, or her soverain China, are a negligible quantity, and a "political mission" with an armed escort is much like any other method of taking what is necessary. English papers remind the United States of the case of Cuba. They might reasonably recall our march westward over Indian corpses. The Liberals naturally seize upon the slanghter for political capital, for that is the function of an opposition. Probably the same step would have happened had Lord Roseman neen in power. The forward policy of Lord Curzos and the sending of Lord Kerchenen to India represent the determined attitude of Great Britain. The Liberals may win on the tariff. They could nover win on the Empire policy.

A S CHINA HAS REPUDIATED her treaty with us, the question of Chinese immigration will be again dragged out from the repose which it has recently enjoyed. China's objection to the treaty is not founded upon any wish to use America as a place for her cooles to make money in. She is peculiarly indifferent Le whether her coolies, or any other element of her population, make money, or whether Chinamen go abroad or stay at home. She is merely resenting an affront. She is objecting to being treated as a pest by a nation which is leading the diplomacy of the open door. Most of the Chinamen who do come here are instigated by stramship companies or American contractors. They are not led by naturally expanding ambition, like the HUR TREATS immigrants who used to come from Ireland and Ger-WITH SHINA many. If this country is determined upon one thing, it is the exclusion of the Chinese. Immigration tends to become a habit, and we do not west any sarge Mongolian ingredient in our mixture. We are puzzled enough about southern and southeastern Europe, which is giving as people who are engineered away by their Governments, and there is a fair probability that a stricter education clause will be inserted in our immigration law. We ought to make sure that educated Uninese are not subjected to the hardships which have been inflicted upon them lately, but there is certainly no possibility that we shall allow from China the infusion of a question which might surpass the negro problem. This is not doing anto China precisely what we force her to do unto us, but it is conducting national affairs according to the cruel laws of Danwis.

THE RELIGIOUS CRISIS IN FRANCE has reached a stage not

Church and State, which is smouldering a little temporarily in

Italy, and is waiting to be brought forward when the Liberals come

into power in England, now blazes botly in France alone; so botly,

gasy for a nation like ours to understand. The question of

indeed; that the Government chose Good Friday to remove pictures of Christ, critcilizes, and other religious emblems from their courts. of justice. Whether this was a mere proof of anger or a scheme to stir the Church into repudiating the Concordat we do not know. What is known is that the Socialists, who would more properly be called Liberals, are determined to centre their attacks upon the Church. M. Jaunes foretells that the clerical question must receive the verifict of the French people at the VEHEMENCE general election of 1906, and attributes the great popu-IN ERANGE larity of the present French Government among the masses to its attitude toward the Catholic clergy. The Socialists declare that elericalism becomes every year less a religious and more a class question. Undoubtedly such intensity of feeling as France is showing about it now has little to do with faith and much to do with politics. What agitates the excitable French nature today is whether the people shall choose their political principles for themselves. Education, which is all that is left of the clerical question in Great Britain, has also been the centre of commotion on the Continent. The French Government's brutal manner of executing its decision is a manifestation of the fact that the twin questions of clericalism and domestic reform compose the most heated in ternal problem in France and Italy to-day.

C HICAGO HAS LONG BEEN NOTORIOUS for the insecurity of its streets. It has been the paradise of thugs, the hothed of sandbags, the terror of pedestrians. Men have been knocked down and robbed with impunity in broad daylight in front of the principal hotels. Criminals from all over the country appreciate and despise Chicago because it is so "easy." Josean FLYST found the town unsafe because of what he published on its

opportunities for crime. Captain Piper's recent investigations bring the well-known inefficiency of the police once more into general conversation. One difficulty in properly protecting this great city lies in its geography, but the extra money needed to cover properly the whole extended territory will probably be granted readily by the citizens. Captain Pires shows how bad in quality is even the small force which the city al-POLLC ready has. The frish-American has in him the mak-EFFICIEN ing of the best policeman in the world. His aptitude for the job has become a current joke. All that is necessary is the right kind of discipline to keep him from the social har and the profitable alliance with crime. Such a reform must begin at the top. Captain Piper found in his investigations just one policeman whose behavior he could commend. Fortunately Chicago is well stored with energy and rather strong in civic pride, and she will apparently soon make the present members of her force believe that

"Taking one consideration with another, A pouteman's life is not a happy one."

Then she will get to work and build up a force that shall enable citizens to follow calmly the ordinary ways of peace.

NOTHING IS MORE POPULAR than violent denunciation of that group of persons who are usually distinguished by a capital S from other sections of universal society. This fashionable Society is so safe a mark that any one who shies a brick toward it is sore to be regarded as having made a very palpable hit. We are not sure that it is to the credit of human nature that it rejoices in the most exaggerated libels of the fashionable, as it does in equal libels of the rich. Envy counts for much in the popularity of this kind of diatribe. What is the truth about Society in America, or rather in that city where all such discussion centres in New York? It is by no means equal to the Society of London, and some other foreign capitals, where the leading social organization is marked by special culture and information, as well as by sufficient leisure for social pleasures. It is not, as those foreign societies are, esperially London, addicted to a process of selection, which brings a remarkable amount of training and talent into small (mu) pass. But, if one compares it not with what Society ought to be, and in some places is, but with unselected humanity, the case is different. What is called Society in New York averages as high and higher than people would average if taken indiscriminately from other walks of life in equal numbers. It has weaknesses enough, but nevertheless take its thousand families, or its four or five hundred, or whatever number you like, and you will get a quality of human competence and intelligence above the ordinary level. Its conspicuous absurdities are committed by a few; the men who are part of it, without being devoted to it, are as good as the average, and the women are much above the average, This is faint praise, where opportunities for better things are great; but even Society should have its due,

FEW MEN IN THEIR LIFETIME acquire much of a legendary character, especially in this age of publicity, realism, and familiarity. The mixture of reality and myth, or rather the generalization of the real facts, the pedestal of distance, the reductuon of the personality to its essentials and the beightening of those essentials, is a process which is often accomplished by foreign countries before it is at home. President Konstvert, among living Americans, is most subjected to this operation of enlargement and simplification by observant foreigners. Reading papers in foreign tongues, especially those of liberal democratic temlency, in what they say about the President, one would get the feeling of contemplating a historic personage, so entirely is everything reduced to the typical and significant. The type is not ROOSEVE always the same, to be sure; the figure lacks the settled LEGEN quality of history; but it is treated nearly always in the sweeping historic manner. Mr Rouseveur is treated as the absolute ruler of his party; as the concentrated force of conscience against American corruption; as energy incarnate; as any one of several ideas personified, simple as a myth. Various figures in Europe, and especially in England, are contemplated by us after this manner. There are the CHAMBERLAIN idea, or businesslike power (and this is the only legend which is clearly defined in England itself); the Balfore idea, or sceptical intelligence; the Rosetaky idea, or charm in diversity; but among our own statesmen Mr. Rousevert and Mr. CLEVELAND alone have any of this kind

of atmosphere at home, and only Mr Roosevera has it abroad.

RUSSIA PLACES HER TRUST IN KUROPATKIN

By JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN, Coiller's Special War Correspondent at St. Potersburg

St. Persusuung, March 14 No. Persissation, March 14

R USSIA has settled down to the serious business of preparing for a war upon which she is already embarked. In her capital there are few signs of unwonted activity; along her Trans-Siberian Railroad thousands of soldiers and tons of supplies are rushing to Manchoria, in obedience to orders issued from the quiet offices which overlook the Nevsky. During the war with Spain the White House at Washington was a hive of industry, and the War and Navy Departments were surcharged with excitement. In London, during the South African War, the ment. In London, during the South African War, the War and Admiralty offices were besieged, and White-hall was thronged with people anxious for news from

St. Petersburg knows no such scenes as those of Washington and London. A few persons gathered around official bulletins pasted upon lamp-posts, and interested groups examining photographs of Kuropatkin and Makazoff, or of soldiers of the different corps at the front—these are the visible indications of trend which the thought of the people has taken Walk to the Place Dvortsovy, a huge semicircle, the base of which is formed by the imposing Winter Palace, and the circumference by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, and the Department of the General Staff. There are a few soldiers scattered about the Palace; occasionally a carriage dashes tered about the Palace; occasionally a carriage dashes through the arched driveway. A line of drowkies is in front of the Foreign Office, seeking fares among the modest number of callers upon officials in that building. The Ministry of Finance is almost deserted, and the Department of the General Staff, and the Admiralty Building, which is just across to the right of the Palace, are as in time of peace. Neither anxiety, nor haste, nor fear is apparent. The white garb of snow clothes the scene with its deadening allence.

Turn now to the first man you meet, be he prince or peasant, and ask him of the war. He will repeat as facts rumors that themselves cry out their exaggeration

selves cry out their exaggeration He will tell you what he has heard, and sometimes amplify it, and if you press him he will add: "War was not of Rossia's seeking. It was thrust upon her. seeking. It was thrust upon her. It is a Huly War, a war against heathenism and for God. It is neatherism and for God. It is a war of races, of the white against the yellow. The mag-nificent Cathedral of St. Isaac is a step distant. Pass through its colossal bronze doors, and you will find a mass being said for the success of Russian arms, and jostling each other, as they kneel and bow their heads against the flags, are men of the bluest and reddest blood of the empire. Patriotism levels class in Russia as elsewhere.

The hour approached for the departure of General Kuropatkin for Manchuria. I drove down the Nevsky Prospect looking at the thousands lining the boulevards

awaiting the man who had sworn to meet and defeat the Japanese upon his name day—March 17 in the Rus-sian and April 3 in our calendar. The sleighs of grand-dukes and other dignitaries passed, and the crowd perfunctorily cheered; then came Kuropatkin, and the roar that kept pace with the progress of his carriage showed the measure of satisfaction of the people with his ap-pointment to command the Czar's armies in Manchu-

ria, and their hopes that he might fulfil his oath.

General Kuropatkin arrived at the Nicolas Station. to find warring to bid him God-speed a gathering distinguished enough to greet a returning conqueror. To reach the Imperial waiting-room, which he was permitted to use, he passed through a short hall, lined with officers having high rank and wearing medals for exceptional service upon their breasts. Each one of those officers grasped his hand and kissed his bearded face thrice and sometimes oftener, and when he reached the door of the Imperial waiting-room he stopped to receive from the white-haired General Eggerstoff an

ikun, the talisman of his patron saint. The waitingroom was so packed that it was hardly possible to move, but, aided by officers of the household of the Caar, the General struggled through the respectful and affectionate embraces of his friends and admirers. Humanity hald its heart bare in that scene of feeling. The Korean Minister and his Secretary brought the laugh that readily comes to the surface in such situations by their struggles to reach the General and shake his hand. In their top hats and frock coats, black spletches against the beilliant gold trappings, the gor-geous uniforms, and the medals which covered the breasts of nearly every one there, they squiroud and wriggled around the room, following to the wake of a pushing mass that wanted none but Russians to surround their hero, when he took his final look upon the room. My last glimpse of the battle showed that diplo-macy had compacted way. "I will not say good-by." General Kuropatkin said to the Minister. "It is au cevoir. We will meet again in Second." "I pray that it may be so," responded the Minister.

I no longer doubted the patriotism of all clauses of the Russian people, their determination to wage suc-cessfully the struggle which they did not want, which they did not expect, and for which they had not pre-

To look at Kuropatkin is to be convinced of his abil-He is modest and unassuming in manner. He is short and stocky, and has a good head, with shrewd, kindly eyes, and a determined chin. He is popular with the rank and file of the army, and has the pres-tige of having been the favorite pupil and Charl of Staff of Skobeleff, the great Russian hero of the Turk-ish war. It is a legend of the Russian people that Skulmleff is not dead, that he became involved in a that can be adapted to circumstances." They assert, "and its execution will begin as soon as sufficient troops are on the ground." General Kuropatkin says he will not horry. "There is no need." he asserted. "for haste." How many Russians have asked me: "Do you think we will win?" The question seemed to imply doubt in

we will win?" The question seemed to imply doubt in their ability to conquer. But often they answered the question themselves. "The Japanese are brave and hardy," they said. "The war will be long and fierce. We will lose heavily. But we will win, for we must win." That they feel keenly the unfortunate crippling win." That they feel keenly the unfortunate crippling of their fleet is shown by what they next said: "Our sailor and our soldier are alike in the possession of courage. They are Russians. But you will see that the army will on be so easily surprised as were our ships, nor will the latter again permit unperceived attack. The fleet is to be excused, because, under positive orders from St. Petersburg, Vice-Admiral Stark was forbidden to take any action which might lead the Japanese to believe that we were preparing for war. But war has been forced upon us, and our fleet has been seriously weakened. The army will avenge the treachery of which the Kertitaun, Courrettick, Pallada, Paring, and Kurfels were the victims."

I was curious to ascertain upon whom the Admiralty fixed the responsibility for the strategical blunder, in

I was curious to ascertain upon whom the Admiralty fixed the responsibility for the strategical blunder, in connection with the division of the fleet, which Captain Mahan pointed out in his first article in Colline's, and I sought an Admiral of the Staff. "Captain Mahan's criticism," he said, "is absolutely just. Had I been at Purt Arthor. I would never have authorized the detachment of a division of the squadron and its assignment to Viadivostok, where manifestly it could be of no service."

"Whs." I asked. "was responsible for the separation?"

"Well, you know," he answered evasively, "we did not expect war. In fact, our orders prevented us from taking any action of a war-like character. Our hands were tied."

"But who," I insisted, "ordered the formation of the squadron of four cruisers at Viadivostok? Vice-Admiral Stark?" "No," he said.

"No," he said.
"Then who?"

"The Viceroy, Admiral Alexieff." And he added, as if to divert my mind from what he had said. "Admiral Makaroff has relieved Vice Admiral Stark, you know, and he will make a brilliant record. You read about his effort. to rescue one of our torpedo boats which was struck by a Japanese shell? He went out not in an armored ship, but in the second-class cruiser Notal. This gives you an indication of his courage, and also an idea of his method of warfare. He is an ardent advo-cate of torpedo boats and light cruisers. Those are the types of ships which win victories, often said to me. Now he will use

them. It is comforting to us here, however, to know that he has six battleships fit for The Ketheren will soon be ready. The service. The Retrieum will soon be ready. The Characterica unfortunately can not be easily repaired at Port Arthur. You did not know that the Retreran, when she ran aground after being torpedoed, prevented our beavy ships from going out? Nor did Captain Mahan," and his eyes twinkled. "But the Japanese must have had an idea of the situation, and that is the reason why they sent those steamers in. You can depend upon it that, in spite of the inactivity of our fleet, it is decidedly not a negligible quantity, and will play an important part in future opera-Its duty will be to cut Japan's communications when military operations begin in Manchuria."

It was a most instructive talk. I walked over to the Foreign Office, where I presented a letter of introduction to M. Hartwig, the able chief of the Far Eastern Department. A big head, a clear, incisive voice, and a hearty manner were tay first impressions of this strong man. He talked of the situation with precision



PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF THE KASAN CATHEDRAL, ST. PETERSBURG

scandal in connection with Queen Victoria, and that. to please the British Government, he was stripped of his rank and bunished. "When the Little Father needs "peasants and soldiers say with childlike simplication will reappear upon his famous white borse." In Kuropatkin some of Slosbeleff's spirit is supposed to dwell. As Minister of War, General Koropatkin displayed remarkable administrative capacity. He knows what his troops can do, and, more important at this moment, he knows the capacity of the singletrack railroad which forms the vital artery of his sun-"The railroad," he said to the officers of the General Staff, "that is the important feature of the campaign. Upon it depends the strength of our army." He repeated this opinion at Moscow and at other points along the road to the Far East. It may, therefore, be depended upon that he will see that the railroad shall suffer no irreparable damage. His con-fidants have told me that he has the general features of his plan of campaign already outlined. "It is a plan

and judgment, and then turned me over to an assistwho was familiar not only with the diplomatic but with the military game that is being worked out in the Far East. I asked him particularly about Rus-sia's force in Manchuria. "By the month of April," he replied, "we will have in the Far East all the men we will need. (I later heard from an excellent source

that on March to there were 240,000 men in Manchuria.) By the same month the communications will be in good working order. Because of fissures which have appeared in the ice. Lake Baikal can not be crossed by railroad, and trains of wagons. are carrying men and supplies from one shore to the other. Between 5,000 and 6,000 men are now en route daily to Man-churia. Prince Hilkoff is at Lake Halkal, and April will witness, we hope, the com-pletion of the railroad around the take."

JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER

A sketch of the character and personality of the man who may be the Democratic candidate

simple habits, a farm rearing, oldfashioned neighborliness and hospitaluy, are virtues that the American voter loves in a President, then Judge Parker has the beginnings of a strong randidate It is almost an anachronism that a man who has kept so close to the soil and to the simple old ways should arise from a coun-try village to stand as the hope of a great

political party.

Judge Parker was born on a farm, and his home to-day is on a farm nine miles from the nearest town. There is significance in the fact that the greatness when now singles him out as the candidate of his party has radiated from the country village where, as a young man, he began the armly of law, and where he courted his wife. He has never found it necessary to leave that

village or to give up its simple file.

His home, which has become the mecca His home, which has become the mecca of Democratic leaders and politicians from every section of the Union, is a plane of ninety acres, with a house on it such as may be found on thousands of other farms throughout the United States. It is eight miles from Kingston, on a hill above the Hudson, and Judge Parker drives into town every Sunday to hear his son-in-law preach at the Episcopal church. Judge Parker bears the certain stamp of the country life.

It is in the bold, vigorous swing of his giant frame and in the deep notding organizing of his sunburned face. In size he is over six feet, and erect as a soldier. He is trained to the minute by a daily routine of outdoor esercise that would delight the stremums

of outdoor exercise that would delight the arrename President. He is big-armed, heavy-shouldered, and strong, from a youth of hard work on the farm. His face is flushed with health, and his eyes are clear and sparkling. His mustache in red; his hair of a darker and tinged with gray. His face is that of a man with a slumbering temper that it would be dangerous to arosse. Though his official duties keep him a great deal of his time in Albany, his home is at the farm at Esopous-"Rosemount" it is named. When he is in Albany he lives at the Ten Eyek Hotel, and the first moment that his official duties will be him yet as a second moment that his official duties will let him get away he harries to Rosemount. Here most of his de-cisions are written. His great library overlooking

the Hudson is more complete than any to be found in a big New York law office. Whether at Albany or at Esopus he keeps the bahits of the farm. His fad is cattle—a vertain red breed which he imported from England.

which he imported from England.

The fear has been expressed that the quiet judicial temperament of Judge Parker would contrast badly with the vivid personality of President Roosavelt. Around Esopus, where his vigorous activities are so well known, this would create surprise. Though Judge Parker has been on the bench since he was twenty-six years old—and he is now fifty-three—those who see him in the glow of health ran never associate him with the quiet retirement of the bench. There is not the first hint of the sedentary about him. tary about him.

Judge Parker is a native New Yorker. His parents were too poor to send him to college, but he graduated from a normal school in his native county, intending to be a leacher as a teacher that he went to Ulster County, where he lives. He taught for \$18 a week, and boarded with a neighbor. Then he studied law on his savings. Later he went to the law school on his savings. Later he went to the last school at Albany. Still later he became a lawyer at at Albany, Still later he became a lawyer at Kingston. He has steadily refused to become a city man. He has declined many temptations and proffers. He bought the farm at Esopus as a home for the rest of his life, it being his highest ambition to continue to hold his office on the Court of Appeals bench until he became too old to serve.

FROM PRAIRIE TO BOX-STALL

Modern conditions and advanced methods make castle raising less romantic but more prolitable

THE new type of cartle owner has abandoned He is no longer lord of unlimited ranges, with a large faith in Providence to carry his herd through the winter. On the contrary, he must confine his cattle to the limited acreage of a farm, and make his cultivated land feed them from November to May. As a necessary conse-quence, the grade of cattle has improved and the size of the herd has been much reduced. The greatest problem of the new cattle owner, there-

fore, is to get the greatest weight of beef or the largest output of dairy products for the feed that he must As indicating the completeness of the change from prairie lattened to stall-led ideas in cattle raising, the recent action of the St. Louis Fair authorities was illuminating. Absolutely no provision was made, until a strong protest had been lodged by the western Texas



EX-MAYOR GRANT, OF NEW YORK, AND JUDGE PARKER, OF ESOPUL "Judge Parker is over six feet and evert as a suldier. He is big-armed, heavy-absoldered, and strong from a youth of hard work on the form"

cancilmen, for the exhibition of range castle. No ranchment, for the exhibition of range cattle. So prizes had been provided. At the Chicago live-stock show lost February, 0 was a steet ted and cared for at the University of lowa Agricultural Experiment Station that took the closel price in its class.

The wheat fields of the Northwest have taken the place of the practice of the position of the Southwest as the feeders of American beef. Whole the great mills of Minnapolish are territory in the continues to the feeders of the practice of the great mills of Minnapolish are territorial.

apolls are turning out those is burrels of flour every year, to be sent to feed remote countries, there is huge output of secondary or residuary products that goes to make beet. These by products of wheat, some success turn of which are not not from the Minnespollo mills yearly constitute about 30 per cont of the wheat as it copies in from the field. Naturally, therefore, the making of boan and bran products has devel-



SIR HIRAM MAXIM'S PLYING FISH

Par exhibition at the St. Louis Pair, the inventor of the Maxim gun has contrived a nort of marry-go-round, the care of which are built in the shape of huge fish, which by centrifugal force fly out into the air as the machine revolves and travel around a circle too feet in circumference

aped into an almost separate industry of great magnitude. The demand for prepared feed for cattle is great throughout the United States east of the "desert" border, and from Denmark—the home of the dairying in-dustry—orders for "mill feed" are sent to this country, to Argentina, to Russia, Austria, Canada—where-ever wheat is grown and milled. Driven to use this

more valuable, very concentrated feed, such as bran and rinap molasses, cottonseed rake, sugar-beet pulp, dried blood, or dried brewers grain, the modern cowman demands good blood in his stock. He can not afford to put a long-legged, slim-bodied, wide-horned range beast into a box-stall. It amounts to a loss of romance, but it is a gain in consomic production.

A BEWILDERED THIEF

Wallace H. Ham, treasurer of a church, had alolen \$260,000, but could not left where it had gone

WALLACE H. HAM of Boston has just entered the Massachusetts State Prison, under a sentence of lifteen years Prison, under a sentence of lifteen years for embezziement, and the police, his attoricy, and apparently the man himself are puzzled by the case. Ham had been treasurer of \$1. Paul's (Episcopal) Church and the St. Luke's Home for Convalescents for twenty-five years. For seven years he was Boston representative of a great surety company of New York. He was treated by the public, and his administration of affairs was universally commended. tion of affairs was universally commended. Suddenly he was arrested for embezzles over, and after several preliminary appearances he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to prison. He had stolen about \$20,000 from the surety company and \$40,000 from St. Luke's Home. Yet he had no propose with him and no propose with him and no propose. had no money with him, and no one can said any, and be himself says he does not know where the money has gone.

He lived quietly, although well, but not at all not of proportion to his salary of \$7-500 a year. He had no scandals in his

at all not of proportion to his salary of \$7.500 a year. He had a good wife and leving family. He did not drink or garnise. He did speculate, but is said to have made money at it. He contessed that he had been stealing for twenty years, and had got in so deep that no matter how much he carned he was always hard up. Yet that does not explain anything. He complained in a pitiful letter to the promothat he had begged \$6.000 to \$8.000 a year for \$1. Luke's Home, and he combi not understand why he was abused so for hypothecating some of its vecurities.

was abused so for hypothecating some of its securities.

He also confessed that he had to pay \$5,000 or \$0,000.

a year in interest, and that reveals some disquerting circumatanors. Being head of a surety company, be teld the bonds of many big concurss. These he deposited with his banks as security for loans. This was a most irregular procedure, and yet he seems to have done it over and over again without meeting a retoral Indeed, Bi-dop Lawrence is said to have discovered the pewder train which led to the explosion quite incidentally, one banker asking him why St. Luke's Home had in bectow money. He was startled, and began the investigation which led to the exposure.

Yet no matter what excuse Ham made, bankers must have known that he had no right to one the securities of his concern to berrow money for himself or for an institution. Another revelation of the case wan that neither of these church institutions required its treasurer to give bond

Ham is a little, hent-over, pitiable object. He is suffering with rheumatism, indigestion, and other complaints. He knew the investigation was in process and could have escaped. He leaves his family, so far as any one can learn, permites. His wife surrendered the home to the surety company without being asked to do so, and retired to the country, where she is now con-ducting a dairy with which to support herself. How much Hum has stolen in all, and where it went to, no one apparently will ever know. Ham, it is expected, will not live out his term.

REDUCING THE NEGRO VOTE

Simple poll-lax expedient will precioally distran-

CERTAIN Southern States, notably Louisiana, Virginia, and Alabama, have succeeded in their purpose in disfranchise the negroes by a very simple expedient. This is the requirement that every voter shall show to the election authorities that he has paid a poll-tax to the State at least two years before the date of the State at least two years before the date of the election at which he purposes to cast his ballot. It is estimated that fully 500,000 votes will be lost at the coming Presidential election by reason of the law, and the huge majority of these will be negro votes. In Richmond, Virginia, alone only 6,264 out of 22,000 voters have applied by reason publishes. Of those who qualified by paying poll-taxes. Of those who have qualified you are negroes.

In Alabama, at the last election for Governor in 1902, there were about 162,000 male negroes over the age of twenty-one, some 2,000 negro yotes were cast, and though it has always been somewhat difficult to get a colored vote counted in that State, there had never been such wholesale disfranchisement. At the same time, however, it was found that the white vote had been cut in half, so that only one out of twenty of the inhabitants of the State had a voice in the election of Governor Jelks. The proposition to repeal the law in Alabama is hardly likely to succeed, for it would have to come before the soters—the one-twentieth who have contributed \$1.50 each to the school fund of the State, and who naturally preter to keep the suffrage out of the hands of those who refuse to plant so small a sum in order to reap, two years later, the privilege of voting. In Texas, where a loss of 150,000 votes (negroes, Mexicans, and "poor whites") is indicated, and in Mississippi and Louisiana, where the

reductions have been equally satisfactory from the point of view of the progressive white man, the law is regarded as an admirable one. The recent primaries in the two latter States showed a larger white vote than at any time since the laws were enacted. In the opinion of the whites of the States where it has been tried, the polltax requirement is quite as effective a bar to negro suffrage as the property or educational test, and simpler. It avoids also the complexi-ties of the so-called "grandfather clause," which is in force in some sections, and which excludes all whose fathers or grandfathers were not qualified to vote in 1867.

LET THE OYSTER LIVE

Maryland legislators and journalists rush to the rescue of the perishing bivalve

THE "Song of Cities," which recites that THE "Song of Cities," which recites that one must go to Charleston for pretty girls, to Boston for heaps, to Baltimore for oyster-shells, and "for niggers to New Orleans," must soon be changed so far as it refers to Maryland's chief city unless something is done to stimulate the dwindling oyster crop. A recently published table of statistics shows that in the last seventeen years the number of bushels of steamed and raw oysters purchased and marketed in raw systems purchased and markined in Haltimore has decreased from 7,100,000, ap-proximately, to some 2,500,000. Through-out the State the same ratio of resoction of output has held, and now arguments, flippant and serious, are being hurled at the Maryland lawmakers to prove that legislation is necessary to recover the properity lost through the exhaustion of the natural bods.

A formidable petition addressed to the Maryland Legislature explains that "the present condition of the oyster industry of Maryland demands the intendiate consideration of the citizens of the State."

The former flourishing oyster trade of Bal-

The former flourishing syster trade of Haltimore is said to be almost extinct. Many packing houses are closed and ten thousand employees have been thrown out of employment. The syster fund of the State Treasury is bankrupt. Packers, and the beatment themselves are suffering from the prevailing famine. The price of this food is so high as to make it prohibitory to the average consumer. It is to repair the shartered state of the trade that a measure known as the "Haman bill" is before the Legislature of Maryland. This bill has had the indorsement of practical men in the trade, and has also been appropried by exmen in the trade, and has also been approved by ex-ports appointed by the United States Fish Commis-sion. Its object is to stimulate an increase in the supply of oysters by opening the now unproductive parts

HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN AT NAPLES

The lormer British Colonial Secretary and his American wife have been traveling in Southern Europe since the close of his active protective-tariff campaign of the syster bottoms of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries to oyster culture. The proposed system excludes the natural beds, where the free lishermen conduct their business, and provides for the renting of what are known as "barren bottoms" for the culture



MAP OF THE YALU RIVER REGION

The Valu forms the houndary between Korea and Manchuria. The Japanese have been advancing upon it rapidly from their beas at Ping Vong. The first land action of the war, a more advance-goard salrmish, occurred March 27 at Changia. For a detailed description of this region are page 30

of the hivalve. The income from leases to planters is reserved by this bill to the State, to be divided among the counties for the improvement of their public

highways.

Those who oppose it declare that such a law, if enacted, would lead to a monogody; that system will not grow on barren bottoms, and that it would be difficult. grow on barren bottoms, and that it would be difficult to define fairly the limits of "natural" and "barren" waters. Yet it is impossible to overlook the fact that twenty years ago the State had in its treasury \$250,000 collected as licenses from "tongers" and dredgers, and that three years ago \$51,000 was appropriated to pay the salaries and expenses of the syster police force. It is recalled that a few years ago, in the tributaries of the recalled that a few years ago. in the tributaries of the recalled that a few years ago. in the tributaries of the recalled that a few years ago. in the tributaries of the recalled that the tributaries of the tributaries of the recalled that the tributaries of the recalled that the tributaries of the tributar Cisesapeake Bay, canoes, bug-eyes, dogoula, skip jacks. and cruping hoats covered the waters and brought their luscious products to the markets of the State, thence to be transported to the markets of the West and to foreign ports. Now the industry in the open bay is practically gone. The dredge captaion are impoversished. Their boats are worthless. Many of the young men among the boatmen have left the State.

THE SOUTH AND THE PRESIDENCY

The time has come when a Democratic cardidate from the Southern States is ou longer an impressibility

A YEAR ago the suggestion that a Southern man could be nominated for President on the Demo-cratic ticket would have been derided as visionary and absurd. Six months ago the man making such a suggestion would not have been regarded as far seeing, purhaps, but he would not have been laughed at Now, so for his the pendulum swong, the subject is etionaly considered v conservative r ties and of all sections.

Republican papers in New York have gone to some pains to demonstrate the teasibility and possibility of such a consummation. Democratic papers in the South have declared that the also gation of their section has gode far enough. Independent copers in the West have declared that there is no good reason why a Presidential nominee should be closen because of the section in which he lives rather than on account of his In a speech at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, recently, Congressman Grusvenor of Ohio expressed the opinion that the Democrats would be more likely to appeal successfully to the country by putting up a representative of their most conservative sentiment in the South than by catering to some of the queer elements which are represented by men from other parts. Other Republicans who are close obof the country. servers have said the same thing.

The nomination of a Southern man at St. Louis this year is by no means probable, yet must of those who believe the South should assert itself think that the time to act is not this year, but four or eight years If Judge Parker or any other Democrat, who stands for neither of the factions resulting from the schisms of 1596 and 1900, should be nominated and elected, he would be renominated in 1906, and the South would be compelled to wait until 1912. The South wants the nomination, because it desires to eradicate the impression that in a political sense it is not a part of the United States and that its only function is to turnish votes. Several men have been talked of as possible Southern candidates. Among them are Senator Builey of Texas, Schator Daniel of Virginia, and Representative Williams of Mississippi, Bailey has worked up from an obscure Representative

an object of ridicule on account of such things as his aversion to dress-suits, and his determination to override the unwritten law which puts Congressmen who are young both in years and in service in the back-ground—to unquestioned leadership in the Senate. No member of the minority, save Gorman, perhaps, is looked up to more than he. Williams has come into notice because of his masterful work as Democratic leader in the House. Both are of Presidential size. If a Southern man were nominated it would probably be one of these two.

TEMPEST OVER DEWEY

The Admiral unwiningly leaves a wake of bearthurnings behind him in Havana

THE elections and the visit of Admiral Dewey have been the most interesting of recent happenings in Cuba. The elections passed off quietly enough, but Admiral Dewey did not get away without leaving the desired of hearthy passed on the course to have hearthy and the course to the course of hearthy passed on the course to the day of the course to the c a lively supply of heartburnings behind him. "When Admiral Dewey quited Havana," writes our correspondent, "after a couple of days' visit on route homeward from the winter fleet manuscryres, he unwittingly left behind an assortment of jealousies which it will require months to assuage. The American Legation and the society people of the American rolony were piqued because he did not call, either officially or socially, on anybody below the President of Cuba. The body below the Prondent of Cuba. The general public were treated better, for they general public were treated better, for they were invited to visit the Maydraner on Sunday afternoon. Many did so, but got only a somewhat sheard view of the Admiral as he sat on the quarter-deck. But these trilles, concerning Americans only, were nothings compared to a controversy which arose as soon as the Marfirmer sailed. Before leaving the Admiral gave an interview to a leading. Cobin paper, in which he pictured in optimistic colors the progress and prospects of Colm. The paper responded to the well-deserved compliments by lauding Dewey in characteristically Lutin fashion as the justly celebrated hero and idol of the American people. This brought that a chorus of fierce returns from the pro-Spanish newspapers, who declared that Dewey was anything but a hero; that his peppering of a few little ships in front of Cavité was nothing to

of a few little ships in front of Cavité was nothing to brag of; that Americans were silly indeed to present to elevate Dewey to a place in history equal to that of their naval heroes who had really fought against equal or superior conditions. They ridiculed Dewey's praise of Colur's progress, and aversed that the sensible people of the island did not want to be thus natronized. The of the island did not want to be thus patronized. The Cuban papers flew back at the Spanish organs with hot sarcasm about the larter's attitude toward Cubans and



SENATOR IOSEPH W. BAILEY OF TEXAS

"Hadey has worked up from an obscure Representative, an object of ridicule on account of such things as his aversion to dress-suits, to Senate leader ship"



MODEL OF THE NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE NAVAL ACADEMY TO BE EXHIBITED AT ST. LOUIS

The main block, at the back, is the "Codet Building," where the students will reside. Directly opposits, across the square, stands the "Academic group," comprising the incture rooms, laboratories, and library. At the left is the power-house, and at the right the thagel, beyond which he the officers quarters in a long row. These buildings were designed by Ernest Flagg and are now well under way some of them being practically completed. When fembed, the Navel Academy will have as fine and modern an equipment as any similar mutitution in the world

Cuba's progress in the days when the Spaniards had the power to oppress Cuba. The American newspaper joined in the fray, giving to and taking from the Spaniards, and for ten days the public was treated to a hotter revival of old prejudices little heard of since the establishment of the republic. The conflict has quested, save for an occasional shot, but Dewey's well-meant words of praise will long be remembered in Havana on account of the tempest which they aroused.

THE SELF-SUFFICIENT EAST SIDE

New York's city within a city needs only raw ma terials to be independent of the rest of the world

URING a recent week nearly agrees immigrants D were landed in New York by a dozen liners. It is estimated that nearly one-half of those new-concers did not go beyond the great eastern gateway of this Continent, and that more than one-foorth added their numbers to the awarming multitudes that inhabit the portion of the metropolis bordered by Fourteenth Street.
Broadway, Division Street, and the East River. As apring and sammer wear no, new thomsands will puracross the ocean to swell the ceosus of that district.
By the end of the year, little less than 600,000 people will be dwelling within its pale. In other words, an area constituting a small fraction of the greater city's wide-spreading domain will hold -and now holds-fully one-fifth of its entire population.

This district is generally referred to as the Lower East Side. It has been explored, analyses, and described until it would seem that every vestige of available information concerning it had been made public.

Yet the average American fails hope-lessly to realize the unique character of the quarter. Were the district in question a separate municipality, it would be the sixth largest city in the country. And that city would have

country. And that city would have neither race nor language or faith in common with the country at large. It would be, and it is now, the largest distinctly Jewish community in the world—liter may be found the best and most widely orcalated Jewish newspapers in the world. No other city has so many, so prospersion or so pretentious Jewish playbodses. Within the narrow confines of this region are gathered the loremost actors, the most talented poets, the brightest prose writers, the most powerful est prose writers, the most powerful teachers and ocators that use Vidaish as a medium of expression. It is, in a way, the capital of the Hobres race

But even this un-American churac-ter of the Lower East Side dues not form its most noteworthy feature. This is rather found in its industrial and commental self-sufficiencya quality that is little recognized and rarely pointed out. Sweep the rest of Greater New York off the map, and the teening timesands of the Lower East Side would continue to hive and thrive unaffected by the ca-tastrophe, which would have deprived them of nothing peeded for their daily life. Every industry that ministers to the actual necessities of man is found within the district, who dwell there make a rule of buying at the next street corner and selling all over the globe. For raw

materials they are dependent on the noter world, but only raw materials are imported. The exports include so many different kinds of merchandise that it would take a page to

enumerate them. The East Sider prepares his own food, makes his own dress, builds his own house, manufactures his own furniture, and does his own bunking, doctoring, The dry-goods industry conducted in and lawyering. The dry-goods industry conducted in or controlled from this small spat—a mere pin-point on the map of the Continent-exceeds in value and quantity of annual output the combined production of don and Manchester. There is not a single acticle of clothing for man, woman, or child, shoes alone errepted, that is not manufactured within this district on a scale entitling it to recognition as one of the world's principal marts for the goods in question.

There are other ways through which this city within a city indicates its desire and ability to exist all by Not only does it have its own markets, shops, factories, and amosement places; its banking establishments, its charitable and educational institutions, it has also an office-building district of its own. Lawyers, physicians, accountants, and other professional men with a large Jewish clientage, who have their daytime headquarters in convenient proximity to courts and city departments and stock exchanges, have found it increasingly necessary to establish branch offices in the heart of the Lower East Side, where they are on hand every night ready to do business within a stone's throw of their clients' thresholds.

Each passing day, each new shipload of immigrants, tend to further development of this remarkable self-sufficiency, in form as well as in degree. It is already impossible to find this self-sufficiency equaled in any city leading a distinct communal life within fifty miles of the metropolitan boundaries

THE COSSACK SINGS AS HE RIDES

Picturesque every of the Bussian cavalry into Newchang described by one of Collar's currespondents

NEWCHWANG March 12.—Russian troops from the interior, continue to arrive here, so they have domester since kent(l) the began. For the last two or three days we have heard the incommit tramp of infantry and the clatter of cavalry as they pass along from the rail-road station. Now rooms a troop of Cossack cavalry mounted on Mancturian posies, wearing heavy sheep-skin overcoats and caps, with their rifles slong over

the Russians no end of trouble. They know the counthe Russians no end of trouble. They know the country so well that the Russians will have no chance of capturing them. They will do everything they can to cut the telegraphic communication with St. Petersburg, and disable the railway lice and bridges. This would seriously delay reinforcements and make it almost impossible for the Russians to supply their army, especially in the summer rainy season, when the roads are absolutely impassable, and carts sink up to the hubs of their wheels in the soft mud.

TROUBLE IN THE FRENCH NAVY

Charges of inefficiency against Minister Perfering may disrupt present Ministry

THE charges of methiciency which the French Radicale have mode against the present administration of
Naval Affairs in France are of peculiar interest at the
present time, in view of the marked French sympathy
for Russia, and the fact that the French colonies in
Indo-China are within striking distance of Japan.
"Two years ago," writes our Paris correspondent, "a
plan was formulated for the pronection of Indo-China
Its defence is pitiully weak. I have under my eye a
report made to the Chamber of Deputies by the Appropriations Committee of the Colonies which contains the following significant admissions. 'Our colonies are dispersed all over the globe. They are distant
from each other and from France by neteral thousands
of miles. Their counts are protected only by small
naval divisions, comprising for the most part ships of
no fighting value. The mobile and immobile maritime defences are not organized. The routes of communication between different points of
the same colony are few and difficult.
The native population counts from
forty to fitty millions, and their pacification is hardly complete. The
number of French citizens established
in our passet important colony. IndoChina, is below 10,000. The total THE charges of mediciency which the French Radi-

in our most important colony. Indo-China, is below 10,000. The total commerce of that colony exceeds by half that of Algeria. Yet the troops charged with preserving order and defending this immense domain ag-

gregate \$7,000, of which 17,000 only ore French.

The impopularity of M. Pelletan, Minister of Marine, has been so great that it has threatened to disrupt the present Combes Ministry. The present extra Parliamentary investigation into M. Pell-tan's department is one of the results of this rabid opposition to him. "There is no question," contimors our correspondent, 'or M. Pelle-tan's activity, but his activity, his enemies insist, expends itself outside of his department. He neglects the business of the navy, they claim, leaves the fleets without admirals, the ships without builers, the naval stations without could in everything that does not concern the navy he is ready. He travels in the provinces far from the coasts, he attends banquets, and makes speeches upon all questions not connected with the naval defence. The crosser Stelly was ordered to join the Asiatic squadron. Three weeks clapsed before she was ready to sail.
"This state of things aroused the

Deputies of the Left to ask the Commission charged with the budget of the navy to investigate the condition of the navy, and particularly the ad-ministration of M. Pelletan. Deputy Firmin-Faure submitted an interpellation regarding

the measures the Government proposed to take to put the fleet in condition to assure the national defence. The Budget Commission adopted a resolution requesting the Government to submit recommendations for appropriations. It is not surprising that the Chamber should have acted as it did in the light of a letter written by M. Peiletan, in which the Minister stated that the French colonies are not adequately defended, and that England had made arrangements in the event of war for the despatch of troops from her naval stations of Malta and Gibraltar. It seems certain that M. Pelletan will find the investigation embarrassing to his administration, if it does not lead to his withdrawal from the Cabinet," the fleet in condition to assure the national defence.



A NEW MECHANICAL BALL TOSSER

It is claimed that this new device will propel a baselall with a speed and accoracy greater even than that of the best of League potchers. It is said to be tapable of giving the hall any kind of cares or drop at the well of the operator

> their shoulders and their heavy cavalry swords hung to their sides, singing as they go. One of the troop who has a good voice sings the verses of the sing alone and the whole troop sings the chorus. With the tramp of the horses and the clanging of accountements, the sight is very impressive to any one who has never seen a troop of Cossack cavalry sweeping by. After the cavalry come the infantry in heavy march-ing order, dressed in sheepskin coats and caps, thumptheir studid, grimy faces (probably not washed for weeks) peering out between their caps and overcoats.
>
> The Hung Hondaus or "Red Beards," which is an organization of Manchurians consisting principally of

bandits are iseming bands which will no doubt give

MAM' LIDDY'S RECOGNITION

By THOMAS NELSON PAGE

ILLUSTRATED BY THOMAS FOGARTY

7 HEN Cabell Graeme was courting pretty Betty French up at the Cha-teau place, though he bad many rivals and not a few absta-cles to overcome, he had the good fortune to secure one valuable ally, whose friendship stood him in good stend. She was of a rich chocolate tint, with good features and long hair, possibly inherited from some Arab ancestor, bead-like black eyes, and a voice like a harp, but which on occasion could become a flame. Her figure

was short and stocky; but more dignity was never compressed within the same number of inches Mam' Libdy had been in the French family all her life, as her mother a.n.d. grandouther had been before her. She had rocked on her ample bosom the best part of these reportations. And when

of three generations. And when Freedom came, however much she may have appreci-ated being free, she had much too high an estimate of the standing of the Frenches to descend to the level of the class sie had always contemned as "Iree niggers." She was a deep-dyest aristocrat. The Frenches
were generally esteemed to be among the object and
best families in the county, and the Chatesu plantation,
with its wide fields and fine old manson, was commonly
reckeded one of the firset in that section. But me such comparative statement would have satisfied Many Liddy. She firmly believed that the Frenches were the greatest people in the world, and it would have added nothing to her dignity had they been princes, lucasme it could have added nothing to it to be told that she was a member of a royal house. Part mentor, part dependant, part dementic she knew her position, and within her province her place was as acquestioned as was that of her mistress, and her advice was as carrylle remaidered. fully remaidered.

Cresar, her husband, a tall, cliony lath, had come out of abother family and was treated with consisceration. No one knew how often be was reminded of his lower votate; but it was often enough, for he was always in a

nomewhat humble and apploagetic attitude.

The Frenches were known as a "likely" family, but Botty, with her oval face, soft eyes, and skin like a magnotic flower, was so undensibly the beauty that she was called "Presty Betty." She was equally undensably the belle. And while the old woman, who idulized ably the belle. And write the old woman, who identical her, found far more pleasure than even her mother in her belteship, she was as watchful over her as Argus. Every young man of the many who haunted the old French mansion had to meet the scrutiny of those sharp, tack-like eyes. The least slip that one made was enough to prove his downfall. The old woman situal them as sorely as she sifted her meal, and branded them with an intallible instinct akin to that of a keen watchdog. Many a young man who passed the silent figure without a greeting, or spoke lightly of some one unbeeding her presence, wandered at his of some one unbeeting her presence, wondered at his want of success and felt without knowing why that

"We must drop him he aig't a gent-man," she said of one. Of another "Oh: Oh! honey, he won't do. He sin't our kind." Or, "Betty, let him go, my Lamb. De Frenches don't pick up dat kine o'

Happily for Cabell Graeme, he had the old woman's approval. In the first place, he was related to the Frenches, and this in he was related to the Frenches, and this in her eyes was a patent of gentility. Then, he had always been kind to lettle Betty, and particularly civil to herself. He not only never omitted to ask after her health, but also inquired as to her pet allments of "ints-ery in her foot" and "whirlin" in her head," with an interest which flattered her deeply But it went further back than that. when Betty was a little girl, he had found her and her mammy on the wrong side of a muddy road, and wading through, he had carried Betty across, and then wading back, had offered to carry Mam' Liddy over, too "Go 'way f'um heab, boy, you can't carry

me."
"Yee, I can. Mam' Liddy— You don't know how strong I am."
She loughed at him, and with a flash in subdenly grabbed her his gray eyes he suddenly grabbed her

There was quite a scuffle. She was ton There was quite a sculle. She was lone beavy for him, but he won her friendship their and there, and as he grew up straight and sturdy, the friendship ripened. That he teased her and laughed at her did not in the least offend her. No one also could have taken such a liberty with her, but Cahell's references to old Cresa's declining health, and his inundoes whenever she was "fixed up" that she was "lissking dround" in advance only amused her. It made no in advance only amused her. It made no difference to her that he was poor, while sev-

eral others of Betty's beans were rich. He was "a gent man," and she was an aristocrat.

At times they had pitched battles, but each knew that the other was an ally. Cabell won his final victory by an audacity



SHE WAS TOO HEAVY FOR HIM. BUT HE WON HER FRIENDSHIP THEN AND THERE

which lew would have dared venture on. Among his rivals was one Mr. Hereford, whom he particularly disliked, partle because he fromently out-at him, and partly he mee he thought Mos Betty (avored his attention that much and whom Maintay Libry detested because he shours ignored her. Could charged her with describing his case and going over to the side of Mr. Horstord, and threatened to carry off the princip on price of her and her ally.

"You event evals off notion" "for said with a soul of mark diodate. The even soupper. Without a word be seared for, and diodates the event for mark flow, and notwider around her resistance he fitted her, and, diagong her ever his shoulder, as if the had been a suck of corn, staked up the steps and into the house, where he set her down abasised and canquished helper her advantaged young matters. The old woman preturned to be for one but that day Cabell Grance current of more than Mam' Lindy.

When Cabell and pretty Betty were married, Mam Liddy throw in her her with "her tamb."

Through all the evil days of carpeting rule, in

Through all the evil days of carjot hag rule no white, not even Coell Grather himself, who was a leader of the young men, traf looked with more burning contempt on the new-corners, or shown a storner front to the priscreants who despoiled the country. And when negro rule was at its worst. Man't Liddy was its most bitter reviler. Catell Graems was a suptain among the roung men who finally put down the evil element that had been running its running course. And during the fierce fight that was waged, he was much away from home; but he knew that in Mam't Liddy he had left as redoubtable a guardian of his wife and hubbes as ever kept watch on a picker line.

Among the most obnoxious of the colored leaders was one Annu Brown, a young hoger with more edu-cation, who to the gift of fluency added ecough shrewd-ness to become a loader. He was while in power one of the most dangerous men in the State, and as long as he had backing enough, he staggered at authing to keep the negroes stirred up. One of his

schemes was to get money from the negroes with which to pay, as he claimed, ten per cent for the best places in the State, after which, according to his account. the Government was to give them the places. This scheme worked well enough tal the day of reckening came, but happily it came. Among those who were duped was sid Caesar, who, unknown to Mam' Liddy, invested all his little savings in Amos Brown's homestead plan and was robbed. Partly in terror of Mam' Liddy and partly in hopes of saving his money, the old man made a full disclosure of the scheme, and with the proof he furnished Cabell Graeme and others succeeded in sending the statesman to the

AND THERE What Casar possibly had to endure from Mam' Liddy, only those could imagine who knew her blistering tongue. From that time she took herself not only everything that she made, but every cent that old Casar made. "You keep 'one for me, Murse Cab. I'm never goin' to trust dat Casar wad a cent long as I live. A nugger ain't got a bit a' sense about money." But though Casar would gladly have paid all he made to purchase immenity from her revilings, it is probable that he heard of his error at least three times a day during the rest of his natural life.

11

As LONG as the old people lived, the French place was kept up, but the exactions of hereditary hospitality are decepty into what the war had left, and after the death of old Colonel French and Mrs. French, and the division of the estate, there was little left but the land, and that was incumbered. Happily, Cabrill Gracme was sufficiently successful as leaves and to know him little family to comfort.

lawyer, non only to keep his little family in comfort, but to receive an offer of a connection in the North, which made it clearly to his interest to go there. One of the main sibetacles in the way of the noive was Mam' Liddy. She would have gone with them, but for the combined influences of Old Capar and a henhouse full of here who were sitting. The old man was in his last illness, a slow decline, and the chickens would amp be harching. As it was as apparent that old Cesar would soon he gone as that the chickens would soon be hatched traces, having arranged for Cesar's com-fort, took his family with him when he moved. He knew that the breaking up would be a wrench;

but it was worse than he had expected, for their roots were deep in the old soil. Old friends, when they said good by, wrong his hand with the faces men wear when they take their last look at a friend's face. The part they take their last look at a friend's face. The part-ing with the mammy was especially bitter. It brought the break-up home as few things had done. And when they reached their new home with its strange sur-roundings her absence made it all the stranger

The cliange in the servants marked the change in the life. The family found it hard to reconcile themselves to it. Mrs. Graeme had always been accustomed to the old servants, who were like members of the family, and to find her servants regarding her as an enemy or as their prey disturbed and distressed ber.

"You are going to try colored servants?" asked one of her new friends in some sur-

"(th. yes, I am quite used to them."

Well - Perhaps—but I doubt if you are used to these."

Mrs. Gracing soon discovered her mistake. One after another was tried and discarded. Those who knew nothing remained only until they had learned enough to be useful and then departed, while those who knew a little thought they knew everything, and brooked no direction. And all were insolent. With or without notice the dusky procession passed through the house, each outgoer taking with her some memento

of her transient stay.

"I do not know what is the matter."
sighed Mrs. Graeme, "I always thought I
ould get along with colored people, but
these are different. Why is it,

Spoiled," said her bushand laconically. "The mistake was in the Emancipation Proclamation. Downstic servants ought to have been excepted."

His humor, however, did not appeal to his

It's hamor, however, that not appeal to his wife. The case was too serious.

"The last one I had told me that if I did not like what she called coffee—and which I really thought was tea—I'd better cook myself. And that other maid, after wearing one of my best dresses, walked off with a brand-new waist. I am only standing the present one till Mammy comes. She casts the likes to be called "Miss Johnson."

"I paid twenty dollars last week for the privilege of chucking a dusky gentleman down the steps; but I did not begrudge it."



GUIDING HER AS IF SHE HAD BEEN THE FIRST LADY IN THE LAND

said her husband cheerfully. "The justice who imposed the fine said to me afterward that the only mistake I had made was in not breaking his neck

At last, old Casar was gathered to his dusty lathers, and the chickens having been mainly disposed of Mr. Graeme went down and brought the old mammy on.

The passengers who streamed through the great sta-

tion the evening of her arrival were surprised to see a pudgy old black woman escorted by a gentleman who. loaded down with her bundles and baskets, was guiding her through the throng as respectfully as if she had been the first lady in the land. At the gate a lady and several children were awaiting her, and at sight of her a cry of joy went up. Dropping her hundles, she threw herself into the lady's arms and kissed her again and again, after which she received a multitude of kisses from the children.

"Well, I never saw anything like that," said a stranger to another. "She is their mammy," said the other one simply, with a pleasant light in his eyes.

The old woman's presence seemed to transform the house. She was no sooner installed than she took possession. That very morning she established her posi-tion, after a sharp but decisive battle with the airy colored lady who for some days had been dawdling about the house. The mamory had gauged her as

soon as her sharp eyes fell on her.

"What does yo' call yo'self?" she asked her.

"What is my name? I am called 'Miss Johnson—
Miss Selina Johnson."

The old woman gave a snift.
"Yo' is? Well, what does yo' call yo'self doin' heah?"

"You mean what is my employment? I am the help

"You mean what is my employment? I am the nespone of the help."
"Yo' is:" Mam' Liddy tightened her apron strings
about her atout waist. "Well, 'Miss Johnson,' you git
hold of that mattress and help me
meck up dis heah bed so it'll be fit
for yo' mistis to sleep on it." With
a jerk she turned up the mattress.
The maid was so taken aback for
a moment that she did not speak.
Then also drow herself up. Then she drew herself up.

"I know I ain' gwine to tetch it. I done made it up oner to-day. An' I ain't got no mistis."

I ain't got no mistis."

Then minimy turned on her.

"Umh'm: I thought so! I knows
jest yo' kind. Well, de soaner you
git out o' dis recon de better for you.

'Cause it I lay my han' 'pon you I
won't let you go till I'se done what
yo' mammy ought to 'a' done to you
ev'y day o' yo' life."

She moved toward her with so
fangerous a yleam in her whare life.

dangerous a gleam in her sharp lit-tic eyes that "Miss Johnson" deemed it safest to beat a flasty retreat, and before bedtime had disappeared from

the premises entirely. In the kitchen the old woman had been equally strenuous. She had shown the cook in one evening that she knew more about cooking than that well-earlished person had ever dreamed any one knew. She had taught the other maid that she knew by instinct every lurking place of dirt, however skilfully hidden, and, withal, she had inspired them both with so much dread of her two-edged tongue that they were doing their best to conciliate her by a seal and civility they had never shown before.

For the first time the Graemes knew what comfort was in their new home

"Well, this is something like home," said Mrs. Graeme that even-ing as she sat by the lamp. "Wby, I feel like little Ben. He said to-night. 'Mamma, Mammy brought old times with her."

"May she live forever!" said Graeme. In time, however, Mrs. Graeme began to feel that the old woman was confining herself too closely to the house. She needed some recreation. She had not even been to church, and Mrs. Graeme knew that this was her chief delight.

Yes she would like to go to church, she said, but she did not know "about dese fine churches." She she did not know "about dese line churches." She did not like much to go on the streets. "Dere was too many strange folks around for her Liey didn't keer nuthin' for her ner she for dem." And it was "de same way, she reckoned, with de chutches. Day was new niggers, and she didn't had no use for dem, nor dey for her."

M's. Graeme, however, was insistent. Not far off,

she had learned, was a colored church, "Mount Salem," over which the Reverend Amos Johnson presided with much show of broadcloth and silk hat. He had con-He had ronsiderable reputation as a speaker, and from time to time appeared in the newspapers as a rather ranting writer on matters with a political coloring. Mrs. Graeme explained to the old woman that she need have no more to do with the people than she wished, and the following Sunday she went herself with her to the door of the church. Before leaving her she gave her a half-dollar to put in the plate, and asked a solemn-looking usher to show her a good seat. When the old woman returned she was interested, but critical.

"I's been used to chutch all my life," she declared, "but I never saw no fixin's like dat. Br'er George Wash'n'ton Thomas of Mount Zion was de fanciest one I ever seen . but he couldn't teach dat man. Why.

dey outdoes white folks!"
"Weren't they nice to you?" asked her mistress. "Nor'm', none too nice. Dat one what you spoke to for me wuz gwine to give me a seat; but a uppish young yaller one stopped him an made him teck me back and stick me in a corner behind a pillar. didn't stick me so fur back 't dey didn't fine me when

dey tecked up de money. When I put in dat fil'-cent you gi' me, he jumped like a pin had stick him. I dropped 't in so 'twoold soun', I tell you."

This gave Mrs. Graeme an idea, and she encouraged

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her to go again the following Sunday, and this time gave her a dollar to put in the plate. "Be sure and drop it in so it will sound," she said

to her.

"I'm gwine to."
"Well, how did you come out to-day?" she asked her on her return.

Right well. Dey didn't stick me quite so fur back, and when I drap the dollar to dry was several on 'em lookin', and when de chutch was over dry come runnin' arter me, an' tell me et I come next time dev'il have a good seat for me. I'm gwine agin, but fust thing dev lar in agin. I know.

Mrs. Graeme laughed. "Oh! you must pay for being

in society. We all do."
"I know I ain't," declared the old woman, "and I

"I certainly am not. I am only getting you launched."
The following week Mrs. Graeme said to her hosband,
"I think Mammy is launched. The preacher came to
the front door to-day and asked to see Mrs. Quivers.
At first I did not know whom he meant. Then he said it was a colored lady. You never saw any one so got-ten up—silk hat, kid gloves, and shony cane. And Mammy was quite set up by it. She says the preacher is from home and knew Casar. She was really airy afterward,"

Mr. Graeme ottered an objurgation. "You will ruin that old woman, and with her the best old negro that

"Oh. no." said Mrs. Graeme, "there is no danger of that. You couldn't spail her,"

SHE SWEPT TOWARD HIM WITH SO THREATENING AN AIR THAT GRAUMS INTERPOSED

A few weeks later the said, "Yes, Mammy is lannehod. She told me to-day she wanted to join the club, and when I asked what club she said, "the Cohered-Ladies Siciety Club."

'I should say she was launched," soiffed Mr. Graeme. "She told me she wanted her money to invest it her-self. The old food! They will rob her of it."

"HE weeks that followed and Mam' Liddy's immersion in 'Siciety' began apparently to justify Mr. Graeme's prophery. A market change had taken place in the old woman's dress, and no less a change had taken place in herself. She began to go out a good deal, and her manner was quite new. was what a few weeks before she would have derided as "citified and airified." At length Mrs. Greene could not conceal it from herself any longer. One evening as her bushand on his return from his office threw himself into a chair with the evening paper, she brought up the subject.

Cahell, it is true; have you noticed the change? "What? I have no doubt I have." He glanced at his wife to see if she had on a new dress or had changed the mode of wearing her hair, then gazed about him rather uneasily to see if the forniture had been shifted about, or if the pictures had been changed. points on which his wife was inclined to be particular.
"The change in Mammy? Why, I should never know

her for the same person."
"Of course I have. I have noticed nothing else.

Why, she is dressed as fine as a fiddle. She is taking notice. She'll be giving Old Casar a successor. Then what will you do? I thought that fat darky I have seen going in at the back gate with a silk hat and a longtailed coat looked like a preacher. You'd better look out for him. You know she was always stuck on preachers. He is a preacher, sure." "He is," observed the small boy on the floor. "That's the Reverend Mr. Johnson. And, oh! He certainly can blow beautiful smoke-rings. He can

blow a whole dozen and make 'em go through each other. You just ought to see him, papa."

His father glanced casually at his cigar box on the table. "I think I will some day," said he, half grimly. "I never would know her for the same person. Why, she is so changed?" pursued Mrs. Graeme. "She goes out half the time, and this morning she was so cross! She says she is as good as I am if she is black. She is getting like these others up here."

Mr. Graeme flung down the paper he was reading.

"It is these Northern niggers who have upset her, and the tools like the editor of that paper who have

upset them." Mrs. Graeme looked reflective.

"That preacher has been coming here a good deal lately. I wonder if that could have anything to do with it?" she said slowly.

Her husband sniffed. "I will find out."

At that moment the door opened and in walked Mam' Liddy and a small boy in all the glory of five years, and all the pride of his first pair of breeches. The old woman's face were an expression of glumness wholly new to her, and Mr. Graeme's mouth tightened. His wife had only time to whisper: "Now, don't you say a word to her." But she was too late. Mam' Liddy's expression drove him to disabedience. He gave her a been clance, and then said, half jocularly: "Old wokeen glance, and then said, half jocularly: "Old wo-man, what is the matter with you lately?"

Mam' Liddy did not answer immediately. She losted away, then said: "Wid me? Ain' nuttin' de matter wid me."

"Oh, yes, there is. What is it? Do you want to go

She appeared half startled for an instant, then an-

swered more sharply: "Nor, I don't wan' go home. I ain' got no home to go to."

"Oh, yes, you have. Well, what is the matter? Out with it. Have you

"Nor. I ain' lost no money 's /

"Been playing lottery?"
"I don' know what dat is."
"You don't, ah? Well, you would if you had been in Wall Street lately. Well, what is the matter? You are going around here as glum as a meat-axe. Something's up. What is it?"

"Ain' nothin' de matter wid we." She glanced away under her master's half amused, half disdainful glance, then added half surlify: "I wants

"Want recognition? What do you mean?"

"Dat's what new wants," declared the old woman, acquiring courage.

Graeme laughed.

"What is recognition?"

"I don't know what 'tis edzac'ly, but dat's what we mante. You all's got it and you got to gi' it to we."

"You mean you want to sit at table with us?" exclaimed Mrs. Gracole.

Mammy Liddy turned toward her. "You know I don't mean nuttin like dat! I leettle more'n smacked that yaller gal what you call yo' maid over 'boot talkin' dat way t'other

Then what do you want?" "I wants rec'nition-dat's all I watth.

Who told you to say that?" asked Mr. Graeme.
"Who tol' me to say dat?" Sho

was puzzled.

"Yes."

"Ain' nobody tol' me to say it."

"Yes, some one has. Who was it.—the Reverend Johnson." Didn't be tell you that?"

The Reverend Johnson: Undn't be tell you that?

She hesitated; but Mr. Graeme's eye was searching.

"Well, he no mo" 'n others—not much mo'. Of co'se, he to! me dat—he premakes 'bout it; but didn't nobody here to tell mo—I knows 'bout it myself."

"Of course, you did, and you must have it. So shall the Reverend Mr. Johnson," said Mr. Graeme. His tone expressed such sudden amiability that the old

woman glassed at him suspiciously, but he was smiling

wonder guided a faint suspiciously, but he was sinding softly and thoughtfully to himself.

"What did you do with the four bundred and fifty-five dollars you drew out of bank last week? Did you invest it or lend it to Mr. Johnson?" It was a bow drawn at a venture, but the arrow hit the mark, as Mr. Graeme saw.

"I 'vested it." "You mean Mr. Johnson invested it for you? By the way, what is his first name!"
"Yes, sir. His name's de Rev. Amos Johnson."

"By George! I thought so," said Graeme, half aloud, "I knew I had seen him." His countenance grew

suddenly cheerful.

"What did he give you to show for it?"

"He didn't gi' me nothin'. He's gwine to draw the intrest for me."

"(the I thought so. Well, I want to see the Rev. Mr. Johnson when he comes next time. When do you expect him?"

"I ain't 'spectin' him 't all. He comes sometimes. He was a friend of Carsar's."
"Ah! He was? So I thought. Comes to smoke a cigar, I sappose?" She looked so uneasy that he went on casually: "Well,

it's very well; always keep in with the cloth. He is a fine preacher, I hear? Keeps quite up with the timesinterested in the races in more senses than one.

"Yes, sir, he preaches very well."
"That is all. Well, your friend must have 'rec'nition." The old woman withdrew.



This is the third of a series of treatest paratrup, made superally for Colles's by Fresheir Ressautor, Bustrative of the Louisiana Parchase Person. These pictures will appear, one every month, as the Fitton Number.

THE GATHE

AFTER THEIR LONG WINTER HUNTS IT WAS THE CUSTOM OF THEIR SUPPLIES AND DEVOTED SEVERAL WEEKS TO REST AN ACROSS COUNTRY FROM THE SCATTERED AND DISTANT



RESTYRENT THAN BY CALLES & WESTLY

NG OF THE TRAPPERS

APPERS AND TRADERS TO GATHER AT A RENDEZVOUS IN THE MOUNTAINS. WHERE THEY RENEWED RE-GAY PARTIES OF HORSEMEN, EAGER TO REACH THEIR DESTINATION, RODE GAYLY AND NOISILY GROUNDS, AS SOON AS THE SNOWS HAD DISAPPEARED AND THE SPRING HAD FAIRLY COME

PAINTED BY FREDERIC REMINGTON

The following day Graeme went down to a detective agency and left a memorandum. A few days later he received a message from the agency: "Yes, he is the same man. He frequents the pool rooms a good deal. Came from Kentucky. He used to be known as 'Amus

IV

GOR some days Mr. Graeme took to coming home earlier than usual, and one evening he was re-warded. Just after his arrival little Ben came in, and, climbing up to his cigar-box, took out several cigars, and silently withdrew. As soon as he had disappeared his father stepped to the telephone, and, calling up the police station, asked that an officer be sent around to his house immediately. A few min-utes later the officer arrived, and after a few words with him Mr. Graeme stationed him at the back gate and strolled back toward the kitchen. As he sottly approached the door he heard voices within-one of them his little boy's voice, the other the deep, unctu-ous voice of a negro man. The child was begging the latter to blow smoke-wreaths, and the man was bartering with him.
"Well, you must get me more cigars—remember what I told you—six wreaths for one cigar."

At this moment the mammy evidently came in, for Mr. Graeme heard the man caution the child, and heard her voice for the first time.

"What dat you tellin' dat chile?" she demanded

suspiciously.

"Nothing. I was just entertaining him by blowing a few of those artistic wreaths he admires so much. My good friends keep me in cigars. It is one of the few consolations in a hard-working pastor's life. Well, sister, I called around to tell you your investment promises to be even more remunerative than I ex-pected—and to tell you if you have any more, or even can borrow any, to let me place it as you did the other. I can guarantee to double it for you in a short time."

"I >in got any more-an' I ain' got nobody to lend

"Well, ah! Couldn't you get any from your employer?" He lowered his voice; but Graeme caught the words. "You could raise money on the silver—and they would never know it. Besides, they use it and they would never know it. Besides, they use it to you for all the work you have done without pay-ment. Think how many years you worked for them

as a slave without pay."
"Now, I ain' gwine to do dat!" esclaimed the old

woman.

At this moment Graeme softly opened the door. The mammy was standing with her back to him, and in one chair, tilted back with his feet in another chair, was a large and unctuous looking negro of middle age, in all the glory of a black broadcloth coat and a white tie. He was engaged at the mo-ment in blowing small wreaths, while little Ben stood by and gazed at him with open-eyed wonder and delight.

and delight.

At sight of Mr. Graeme, the preacher, with a gulp, which sadly disturbed his last effort, time to his feet. An expression of fear flitted across his face, then gave way to a crafty, half-insolent look.

"Good evening, sir," he began, with an insinuating smile, not wholly free from uneasiness.

"Good-evening, Amos. Mammy, will you kindly go to your mistress. Take the boy with you. Run along, son."

The old woman with a half-scared air led the

child out, and Mr. Graeme closed the door and turned back to the visitor, who looked much em-

"Take my cigars out if your pocket."

The preacher's hand went involuntarily to his breast pocket, and then came down.

"What? Your cigars out of my pocket? I have no cigars of yours, sir," He spoke with slightly rising severity, as Mr. Graeme remained so calm

"On, yes, you have. But no matter for the pres-ent. You had just as well leave them there for a moment. What are you doing, coming here all the

"What am I doing? Coming here? I am a minister of the Gawspel, sir, and I have a member of my congregation here, and I come to look after her wel-

'And to see that she gets recognition?

"Sub?"-with a wince.

"And incidentally to rob me of my cigars, and her of her small savings"-pursued Mr. Graeme

caimly.
"Suh? Nor, suh: I has not done dat. I will take my oath to it on the word of Almighty God."
The veneer of his fine speech had all been dropped, and the Rev. Johnson was talking naturally enough

"What did you do with that money you took from

"What did I do wid-? What money?" Mr. Graeme showed impatience for the first time. "The four hundred and fifty-five dollars you got from

Was there more than that?"

At this point Mam' Liddy opened the door and came in. She looked somewhat mystified and rather dis-turbed, but she said nothing. She only took her stand, and with arms folded waited silent and ob-

The negro saw that Mr. Graeme knew of the fact

and answered promptly:

"Oh! Von are mistaken, sir. I have taken no money of her. You can as her. She had a sum of money which I as a favor to her invested for her. You can ask the slater there. I suppose you refer to that?

"Invested! In what!"

"Ab-ur-in-ur-the Afro-American Sisters' Loan and Trust Association. I have promised to invest it in that for her.'

He stammered a good deal at the start, but was glib enough when he brought out the name. "Didn't I,

Ves. sir." The old woman was manifestly impressed

The preacher's cupning face brightened,

"You are what she says?

"With its chief office at the Racemorse out here," said Mr. Graeme, with a tree of his head. "Look here, I want you to get that money."

The negro shot a giance at Mam' Liddy and decided that she would stand by hom. He suddenly stiffened up and resumed his affected manner. "Well, sir, I do not know by what right you inter-

fere with my affairs—or this lady a." "You don't? Well that's what I am going to show you now. My right is that she is a member of my lamily, whom I am going to protect from just such scoundrels and thieves as you. Amos Brawn."

The preacher revived the name like a blow. At the words the old Manney Jumped as if she were shot. She leaned torward, moving up slowly.

"What's dat?-'Amos Brown?' What's dat you said, Marse Cabell?

Mr. Graeme nodded. "Yes. This is Amos Brown, a triend of Cæsar's.

"Indeed, I ain't, sub. I'm de Reverend Amos Johnbegan the preacher, but his looks belied

Mammy Liddy took in the truth, and the next sec-

ond the storm broke.

"Amos Brown' you is? I might 'a' knowed it!
You thief! You a friend of Casar's! Whar's my maney?—My money you stole from Casar? You come talkin' to me bout rec'nition? I done rec'nize you, you black nigger. Let me git at him, Marse Cabell."

The old woman swept toward him with so threatening an air that Graeme interposed, and the preacher retreated behind Graeme for protection. Even that place of security did not, however, save him from her vitriolic tongue. She poured out on him the vials of her wrath till Graeme, learing she might drop down

in a faint, stopped her.

"Stop now. I will settle with him,"

His authoritative air quieted her, but she still stood glowering and muttering her wrath.

You will have that money back here by to-morrow at this hour or I will put you in the penitentiary, where you have already been once and ought to be now. And now you will take my cigars out of your pocket, or I will hand you to that policeman out there at the door.

Out with them. "Boss, I sin't got no cigars o' yo's. I'll swar to it on de wad o'-

"Out with them-or-" Mr. Graeme turned to open the door. The negro, after a glance at Mam' Liddy, slowly took several cigars from his pockets.

"Desc is all de cigars I has—and dey wuz given to me by a friend," he said surlily.

'Yes, by my little boy. I know, Lay them there. I will keep them till to-morrow. And now you go and get that money.

"What money?-I can't get dat money- Dat money is invested.

"Then you bring the securities in which it is invested. I know where that money went. You go and rob some one else—but have that money at my office to-morrow before three o'clock or I'll put you in fail to-morrow night. And if you ever put your less on this place or speak to that old woman again, I'll have you arrested. Do you understand?"

'Now go." He opened the door.

"Officer, do you recognize this man?"
"Yes, sir, I know him."

"Well, I am going to let him go for the present." The Rev. Amos was already slinking down the street. Mr. Graeme turned to the old woman.

"You want recognition?"
"Nor, suh, I don't." She gave a whimper. "I wanta my money. I wants to git hold of dat black nigger what's done rob' me talkin' 'bout bein' sich a friend o'

"Iso you want to go home?"
"Isis is my home." She spoke hombly, but firmly.
Two days afterward Mrs. Graeme said
"Cabell, Maniny is converted. It is like old times."
"I think it will last," said her husband. "She is out four hundred and bity-five dollars, and the Mount Saless flock is temporarily without a shepherd. The Rev. Amos Johnson was gathered in this murning for fleering one of his sheep and signing the wrong name to a check,"

PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH IN RECENT FICTION THE

THE fiction of locality has covered almost all of the States-bot Pennsylvania has been very slow in giving its character and scen-expression. The region around ery expression. The region around Philadelphia has appeared in historical novels, and Bayard Taylor wrote several stories of "Kennett." Wolcott Balestier made a good beginning with his Bethlehem Moravian tale, "A Victorious Defeat," and there have been several novels of the oil regions. All of these have simply touched the edges of the great Keystone State. When dialect tales were in the air, novelists shied at the Pennsylvania Dutch. It is a dialect, but so outlandish and his

is a dialect, but so outlandish and hard to compre-hend that writers were airaid of it. Lefand's "Hans Breitmann" ballads were a great humorous success, and have become almost a classic—Kipling, himself, bringing the Dutchman to life in one of his tales. But Breitmann spoke a simplified dialect, which was little more than a cold in the head. About fifteen years ago John Luther Long, now so well known as the author of "Madame Butterfly," began to write little tales in the real Pennsylvania Dutch dialect—that is, the language used by him when he tries to speak English. (The "Dutch" itself is something nobony, even a German, can understand, unless he has fived among that people.) Mr. Long's stories were exceedingly well conceived, but the dialect was so faithful as to be almost incomprehensible. One of his stories, the "Nixwas published and justified its dialect, difficult as it is. Then the Dutchman had a rest for a num-

Recently several good writers have taken him up again. Nelson Lloyd was first in the field. He had known Central Pennsylvania when a boy, and his observation and power of expression had been trained on the New York "Sun." His first stories were collected in a volume entitled "The Chronic Loafer." In them the Dunkers. Amish, and Mennonites appear at the village store, along with real Pennsylvanians of mixed lineage. The talk is rural Pennsylvanian, only occa-



By ROBERT BRIDGES

sionally seasoned with words from the Dutch dialect. But their traits of slow humor, clumsy satire, and apparent simplify, combined with unexpected shrewd-ness, are all there. The humor of a simple, saving, ness, are all there. The humor of a simple, saving, not to say stingy, but kindly people pervades Mr. Lloyd's stories, and will no doubt appear in his new novel, "The Soldier of the Valley."

Several striking short stories signed "Georg Schock" have recently appeared in the magazines. They show the deep feeling and domestic interestry of the apparently stabled Datchman (who, as everybody knows in

ently stolid Dutchman (who, as everylaidy knows, is not a Dutchman at all, but the descendant of German immigrants). These little stories are sympathetic and touched with poetry of a homely sort.

The latest portrayal of these people in fiction is a full-fledged novel. "Tillie, a Mennonite Maid." by Helen R. Martin. It has in its workmanship much of the careful thoroughness which is characteristic of the Dutch themselves. There is nothing vague about the characters; each one is as definite as a photograph. Tillie, berself, is a delightful creature—practical and persistent like her race-but, in her heart, boiling with emotion and love of the color of life. To put such a semi-tropical flower in the plain strait-jacket of the Mennonites, who believe in the suppression of emotion, is the beginning of tragedy. How Tillie "found a way"—as the precoclous Tommy would say—is the charm of

the story. To become tree in mind and spirit, though

born into narrowness, and "dumm-ness," to use the Dutch phrase, is Tillie's aspiration. It is a story of hum-ble beroism; the means which the heroine uses are humble, the people who help her are humble, but what she achieven is heroic—the liberation of her own blithe spirit. Out of all the sordidness and littleness and petty motives of a simple people is evolved this really beautiful idyil.

The mistake which will be made about the book will come from those who take Jake Getz and some of his

brethren as typical of his whole race.
With their bigotry and ignorance they are no more typical than Tillie with her soul of beauty and freedom. The Pennsylvania Dutch have produced men and women of learning and culture; their beautiful farms and pleasant homes can be seen for two bundred miles along the railroad as it crosses the State from East to West. The Normal Schools are filled with the children of these homes-homes where kindness rules and the virtues of a gentle life are culti-vated. Few of the girls have the bard discipline that Tillie received from her father. They may "dress plain" and renounce the allurements of the world but they make their straight bonnets sometimes out of purple silk, and their plain gowns out of lilac cashmere—and ride a bleycle in the costume. It is a picture that lingers in the memory

The least successful characters in the story are those who came from the outside world. The Harvard man who drops into the tale as the "dude teacher" talks like a "gentleman friend" in a May Agnes Fleming novel. Tillie deserved a better fate. She ought to have run away to Easton and have been saved by a good plain-spoken Lafayette man of Scotch-Irish descent. That kind understand the Tillies of Penn-

sylvania. The dialect has been simplified and managed with a great deal of skill. It will be a revelation to the outside world who think that all farmers should talk with a Down-East twang or a Virginia drawl.

AN INVASION OF DODGE



THE STORY OF A CRAVEN DESPERADO

ALFRED HENRY LEWIS

Author of "Warrante," The Books one

LEUSTEATER BY RECEGE CHURS



APTER Mr. Masterson killed Mesers. Wagner and Walker, who murdered his brother Ed, the word of that bloodshed was not slow in reaching Texas. The tale, when told throughout those cow-camps whose numbered fires worked along the Canadian, accoused an interest the forméational element whereof was wrath. The tragedy deeply displeased all Texas people of cows. The dead gentlemen had been Texans. Mr. Masterson, on the exasperating other hand, was an emanation of Illinois. That he stood Sheriff of Ford County, and, exagina Masshal of Dodge, owned no importance. That Messra Wagner and Walker had slain Mr. Masterson's brother, and were killed while their hands were red, was permitted to have no weight. Cowboys are a volatile lot; they probe no question of homicide. Wherefore, in connection with the blooking out of Messra. Wagner and Walker, they of Texas chose to consider only the Texas origin of the deceased. Angry with the injured vanity of tribe, they spake evil of Mr. Masterson, and narred vague feeds against him in their hearts. In the first, there was no one along the Canadian who specifically multitated the taking off of Mr. Masterson. But enough of general one along the Canadian who specifically meditated the taking off of Mr. Masterson. But enough of general sort was said to show how none would be inconsolable should that gentleman find a seen and sudden ending for his days. With the last of it, however, the trend

of public sentiment was not wanting of a positive effect.
There existed a Mr. Gato, just then riding for the
Turkey Track. Mr. Gato was neither old nor repotable. He is dead now, and the ravens and cayutes
have wrangled over his ignoble hone. Other Turkey
Track boys called Mv. Gato "The Tomast"—
this latter, to give his name in English.

If the Tomast had have all Mr. gato

this lotter, to give his name in English. If the Topicar had been all Mexican or all Commelies, this host of his story onglet occur have been written. But he was half Mexican and half Commelies, and the library was noticed for the savings, was upon as intellection bed with the wolf, and of impulses as secret and as inthinght. Also, he was destinated of an interpolate to shed blood. He had been withhold from feeding that pride by vice of circum of the character, around he has come, he tacked the downright commen in his come, he tacked the downright commen which was the enterpolate's first demand. enterprise's first demand.

The Format, during their lives, and not been numbered among the friends of Masses Wagner and Walker. He was not present even of a drinking acquaintance with those mourhed and variation from Judged, to move so much as board of Goty existence until he heard that they were dead, as reader had tabored with an outfit that here the Tomost on he hooks. It is done the Tomost to any that the west change, and not because of any social delicacy on the parts of the fractions.

Dispite a lack of personal interest, while the Turnar linearing to the most commentant his spurred and irread brimmed mater, so the story of Mr. Masterson's pistol practice found relation, a thought took strangling shape in the nature features of his will. He would rule these two hundred northward miles to Dodge and destroy the hated Mr. Masterson. Throughout two seasons he had gone will the heal herds over the Jones and Planuage trall, and, since the terminan of that thoroughfare by he Dodge, he know the eay.

Also, at those best times he had here given glimpus of Mr. Misterson about the streets in his role of protector of the public pasce. The Torical did not recall Mr. Masterson as one uncommently dangeron. He remembered

time an a testless man of widdle size and thoughtful eye. The Tomost, whom he thoughtful eye. The Tomost, whom he thoughted on Mr. Masterson, was comevial oldered of drink. Still, had Mr. Masterson been more than usually perious, the fact would have left some impress upon him. however steeped in rum. No. He was convinced that Mr. Matterson was not a problem beyond his powers. He could remain to Dodge and solve Mr. Masterson with his six absolute.

When he should return to the Paulocotle, bearing Mr. Masterson's hair upon his bridlerain, the Tomost foresaw how his own status

as one of fron-bound fortisade would be thereby, and instantly, fixed. He would be placed to the deadly foreground with such worthes a Noc Holiday, Shotgon Collins, Curly Bill, and Soapy Smith. Poets would make verses about him as they had about the satured Samuel Rass; dance-half maidem would sing his glory in quarring quatrums. It was the Tement's vision of fame; rade, bloody, criminal,

but natural for the man and the day and the land it

The day following this bold decision, the Tomrat went forth upon the duties of the round-up, later he returned to camp in the hot middle hours of the after-moon. Having gotten's mountful at the grob-wagon, the Tomest thoughtfully walked his tired be suco toward the band of punies which the force-bastler was insiding in the hottom grass tout berdered the Canadian. The Tomcat's pregnant purpose of the night before was in no whit abated: indeed, it had grown more clear and strong with the hours. It housed sensibly heavilds, too, as all things do when miles and weeks away. Libroise, since the idea improved upon him pleasantly, he would start about its carrying out at once.

In and out among the granting ponies wound the Tom-cat on his foot-weary mount. At last be pitched the loop of his rope over the head of a fittle bay with four black legs and an eye like the full moon. This pury had name for speed and harmon. He had come from the ranges of the Triangle-dot, whose ponies, as all the the ranges of the Triangle-det, whose postes, as all the cow world knows, have in them a broad streak of the thoroughbred. The one roped by the Tiomeat carrying a personal sabilite and a rangonisti man, could put one hundred even more behind him between dark and dark. He nod never tasted unything better than mother's milk and grain at that, and would have drawn back and hollyhocked his mostria at an ear of yellow corn as though that vegetable were a rattle-snake. The name of the bay pony was the name of Shahespears's Jew. Shakespeare's Jew.

There was to be no delay in the Tomcat's design.

THE TONICAT WAS "BUFFALORD" AND CHUCKER INTO THE STREET

Shifting the saddle from the tirol one to Shylode, the Tomcit went at once his northward puth

Dodge, when once my goodlesson reached that vigorwas metropolis, took no absorbing interest in the Tomcat. His kind was frequent in its conservate, and the Tomnat as a specimen council or alimbute beyond the common, save as ionedicate appetite for tem and a

Ballard rifle. He could drink more liquor than was the custom of Dodge; also the Ballard attracted at-Ballard rifle. tention in a region where every man used either a Winchester or a Sharp's. But neither the Tomcat's capacity for strong drink, nor yet his rifle, could hold public curiosity for long, and within ten minutes after he strode into the Sound Asleep Saloon, and called for an initial drink, Dodge lost concern in him and turned

to its own affects.

The Torneat, now he was in Dodge, seemed in no haste to search forth Mr. Masterson. This was in no wise strange; for one thing, his Shylock pony needed rest. Shylock had been put in the Dodge corrals, and, gorging on alialfa, was bravely filling out the hollows of his thanks. The Torneat decided that he would shide in Dodge two days before sounding his war-cry. Then, just as night was drawing, he would saddle up and hunt the obnoxious Mr. Masterson. Upon meeting that officer the Torneat would shout him down. His mission thus happily concluded, he would make a sporring rush Panhandleward. Once more by the Canadian, he did not lear for his nafety.

Knowing the plan forward and back in what he called his mind, the Torneat again reflected on what would be his glorious reward! His dating and stark manhood should become the theme on every lip! He would be no more the Turneat, but gain re-baptism as the Man who downed Bat Masterson! The girls of the hardy-gurdles would set his fame to munic. Indeed, the Torneat horeaw a gorgeous future when, returning to his nature heath he should wear laurel as that steat

Tomical foresaw a gorgeous future when, returning to his native heath, he should wear laurel as that stout one win from the fame of Texas washed a stain away. These matters ran like a militace in the winglerious pate of the Tenecat as he bused about the barrooms of Dodge, walt-ing for Shylork to recuperate, and the mor-

ing for Shylock to recuperate, and the mo-ment of minder to ripely arrive. On occasion, the Tornical brushed by Mr. Masterson as the pair met in the narrow walls of Dodge. But the Tornical did not give his victim-to-be a book. There was a stendfastness in the jade-stone stare of Mr. Masterson that was discon-certing to the Tornical, Wherefore, the Tornical gazed up or down the street; but never once at Mr. Masterson.

"Never mond!" gritted the Tornical behind his neeth, "I'll try a shot at him if I swing.

his teeth, "I'll try a shot at him if I swing:

It was the day appointed by the viculent Tomoral for the destruction of Mr. Masterson. The Tomoral programmed the slaughter for that last moment when the setting sun should touch the hard gray skyline. The Tomoral rought want in mental depth; but he was posted concerning the value of night as a trailsonwere. trath-coverer.

Under the pressure of great events to come, the Tomon's cunning had been so far pro-moted that he even thought of riding out of mented that he even thought of riding out of Dealge to the north after Mr. Masterson had been successfully wheel out. Then, it being dark, he could sweep to the unseen south; not alone his trait but his direction would thus he hast to whomsoever should pursue. A bost-foor allenight ride should being him to the Chumuron. There he would be not of Kansas and interthe indian Territory, Texas, and relebration within easy throw. Now, all this might have come to pass as the alender wisdom of the Tomcat schemed it, had it not beauther the unservector.

bean for the discretted.

It stood fore in the hour with every houses clock in Image when the Tomes, killing they, come into the Sound Systep Saloon. There, aroung other allyactions, he found a numeromorphial Medican during monte. The Tonical rant a rareless stellar on the queen, and foel. A second dellar vanished in pur-suit of its pre-decision. At that, the Tornest Inching Mysterms in cloup esteem, liftyd up "This is a robotal roost," quoth the de-

plented forment, "an' every gent in it is a

Now Mr. Kelly, proprietor of the Sound Asiesp Saloon, was present doring in a chair. The rigmorous Tomeat aroused him with his operar. It struck Mr. Kelly that the wide-flave extravagance of the Tomeat's remark multiplied the most it conveyed. Without am Mr. Kelly, in relatit to the almost to forecat, arouse and exhaustively "huffalued" that is Dadum.

that individual,

When an offender is "bullafoed," he is buffeted, showed chaked manhandied, and chicked into the story. Once on the sidewalle he is kicked until justive take no more. In this instance, the Tomcat was excessively "fluffaloed," and at the close of the ceremony crawled to the cheap hotel wherein he had pitched his camp, there to nurse his bruises and hind

up his wounds. No, every violator of Western ethics is not "huffa-loed." It is a method of reproof reserved for folk who are of small estate. When one is known for the sand-stone sort of his courage and the prompt accuracy of his gun, he is never "buffaloed." By his schievements he has raised himself superior to such reprimand, just

he has raised filmself superior to such reprimand, just as a Sioux warrior may hit himself above the power of tribal judges to "soldier-kill" him for misdemennors, by his prowess in the field. Only humble malefactors are "buffaloed." Those whose eminence forbids the ordeal may be shot instead. When one is too great to be "buffaloed," the close season for that personage is at an end. He is open game to the gun of any man he injures. The law has abandoned him, and his hand

injures. The law has abandoned him, and his hand must keep his head.

That the Tomcat was disgracefuly "buffalced" by the energetic Mr. Kelly may be accepted as evidence that he had no respectful standing in the estimation of Dodge. As stated, after it was over, he withdrew to cure his sches, while Mr. Kelly modified his own fatigues with three fingers of an Old Jordan which he kept especially for himself.

The Tomcat had been so deeply "buffalced" that he did not move from his blankets for two days. Thereby the taking off of Mr. Masterson was deferred. In-

did not move from his blankets for two days. Thereby the taking off of Mr. Masterson was deferred. Indeed, the current of the Tomcat's blood-desires found itself deflected. When he crept forth, his ambition to kill Mr. Masterson had been supplanted by a vengeful wish to murder Mr. Kelly of the Sound Asleep Salcon. No one should marvel at this. Mr. Masterson had injured only the Texas public. Mr. Kelly had come more nearly home with injuries personal to the limping Tomcat himself. All men prefer a private to a public interest. It was but nature moving when the wronged Tomcat, forgetting Mr. Masterson, for whose half he had come so far, gave himself heart and soul to how he might best spill the life of Mr. Kelly.

Kelly.

After mature study, when now he was again abroad, the Tomcat could devise nothing better than to pull up his peny in front of the Sound Asleep Saloon, at the hour of eight in the evening, and attempt, from the saddle, to put Mr. Kelly with the Ballard. The Tomcat is need away with the Ballard all he knew, but the enterprise went astray in double fashion. The Tomcat missed Mr. Kelly by a wide foot, also he killed a girl whose mission it had been to stance and sing, for nublic gratification, in the Sound Asleep Saloon.

girl whose mission it had been to slance and sing, for public gratification, in the Sound Asleep Saloon. Shylock jumped sidewise at the flash, and the Tomcat—whose seat in the saddle had not been strengthened by his troubles—was thrown upon his head. Before he night recover, the Dodge populace piled itself above him and the Tomcat was taken captive by twenty hands at once. He would have been lynched, only Mr. Masterson charged into the press. With the Tomcat held fast in one fist, Mr. Masterson drew his six-shooter with the other and established therewith a zone of safety. Since the Alcalde, Mr. Wright, was at leiture, Mr. Masterson haled the Tomcat instantly before that magistrate. magistrate.

If one were writing fiction, one from this point

ould find open sailing. One would have nothing more difficult to do than empanel a jury, convict, and swing off the Tonicat. In this true relation, however, there opens no such gate of escape. One must now record a temporary good fortune that fell to the share of the Tomcat.

The Tomcat, somewhat a-droop, was brought into the presence of Mr. Wright, Akadde. Before a word might be said, a fooliade of platol shorsplit the evening into splinters at the far end of the street. Two gentlemen, disagreeing, had adduced six-shorters in support of their positions.

tions.

The dispute, audible to all Dosige, aroused the liveless curiosity. There beleft a general stampede, every man rushing toward the forum where the debate was being waged. So universal was that sentiment of curiosity that it even swept the careful Mr. Masterson from his official feet. He forget for the nonce the Tomcat. He recovered himself only to learn that the Tomcat was gone. Our furtise one had slipped away in the hurly-burly, and since the fleet Shylock—who had been left saddled in the street—was also absent, the assumption obtained that the two had departed together and were already overhauling the distant Panhandle at the rate of affects miles the hour. tions.

miles the hour.

miles the hour.

Disgruntled for what he hooked upon as the Iruit of his own neglect, Mr. Masterson cinched a hurried saddle on to the best horse in Dodge, and flashed southward after the Tomcat. Mr. Masterson was twenty minutes behind the burrying Tomcat. Laid flat on the ground and measured, those twenty minutes in the swallow-like instance of Shylock would mean nothing short of seven miles. Mr. Masterson cursed as he remembered this, and considered how a stern chase is never a short classe. For all that, Mr. tern chase is neve short cluse Masterson was resolved dead or alive to have his man

again.
"I'll get him," said Mr. Masterson, "even if I have to swing and rattle with him plumb to the Rio Grande!"
Mr. Masterson had one advantage over the Tomcat. He knew the country as a beggar knows his dish. At the end of the first three miles he awang into a short

cut to the left. His design was to outride the Tonuat and cut him off on the banks of the White Woman. Once in the side trail, Mr. Masterson, like a good rider, disposed himself in the saddle so as to save him horse; the latter-big and rangy-uncoupled into that long, swinging gallop which carries the furthest be-

cause it is the easiest of guits.

"It is the foxy thing to head this party off." com-muned Mr. Masterson, as he swept along. "Once I'm in his front, he ought to be sure. A flying man never

The white alkali trail rung hard and loud beneath the horse's hoofs. There was a veil of cloud across the face of the sky. Then the west wind put it aside,

and the moon and the big stars looked down. A coyote punctuated the stillness with its stacrato velps. A jackrabbit jumped up and went bustling ahead, never eaving the paper-white streak of trail that seemed to At last, breath gone and wholly pumped, it had just instinctive sense enough to wabble a vard to one side, and escape being run down by the gallop-ing horse. A hand of antelope brushed across in front like startled shadows.

Mr. Masterson was not to be engaged by these phenomena of the hour and place, he most reach the White Woman in advance of the Tomcat. Lifting his horse to the work, Mr. Masterson nursed it through trail-devouring hours.

Then there came an interference. It was midnight

by the shining word of the moon when a low roaring, distant and muffled, like the heat of a million drums, broke on Mr. Masterson. It was up the wind and from

"What" exclaimed Mr Masterson alond, and he pulled up his berse to listen. "It's a good ways off as yet." he continued. "It must be a huminer to send its word so far." Then parting his horse's neck; "My sympathies will be with you ald boy, when it reaches us."

Over in the northwest a cloud came suddenly up with the swiftness of a drawn curtain. One by one it shut out like a screen the stars and the much. Mr. Masterson was on the ground in an instant.

"It'll detain him as much as it does me," thought Mr. Masterson, whose mind ran always on his quarry. Mr. Masterson took a pay of rawhide mobiles from the saddle and fastened the fore letlocks of his house.

Then he stripped off the saddle.
"I'll leave you the blanket," remarked Mr. Master-



was to his morse, "but I'es going to need the soldle for

Mr. Masterson crouched upon the ground, making the saddle a roof to cover his head, the skirts held tight about his shoulders by the girths. The roar grew until from a willion draws it improved to be a million flails on as many threshing floors. It was indeed a noble dim. Mr. Masterson clawed the saddinskirts tight, as with a so sh and a swirt the halbtoren was upon him. The round halbtones beat upon the saddle like backshot. They leaped and beended along the ground. They showed at a size and hardness to compare with those marbles meant for vhildren's

Saved by the saddle. Mr. Masterson came through without a thank. His borse, with nothing more de-fensive than a square of saddle-blanket, had no such the harbtones Attove the dramming of Masterson might bear that unfortunate animal astorn by mixed emotions of pain, amazement, and indignation, it bucked about the econe in a manner that would have done infinite grace to a circus. A best feature of the hailstorm was that it did not last five minutes; it passed to the south and east, and its matterings grow fainter and more faint with every

The storm over, Mr. Masterson caught up his house, which seemed much subdued of spirit by what it had gone through. As gently as might be-to homor the bruises-he re-cinched the heavy Colorado saddle in its

"Hetter keep you moving now, old boy," quoth Mr. Masterson. "It'll take the soreness out. You needn't shout about it," he concluded, as the sorely hattered house gave a squeal of pane, "a habstone isn't a bullet, and it might have been worse, you know."

Again Mr. Masterson stretched southward, and again the moon and stars came out to light the way. The

storm drew forth the acrid earth-smells that sleep in the grass-roots on the plains. To mix with these, it brought a breath from the pine-sown Rockies four bundred miles away. These are the odors which soak

into a man and make him forever of the West.

It was broad day when Mr. Masterson rode down to the lonely ford. He sighted with relief as his hawk eye showed him how no one had passed since

the storm. "I'm in luck"" said he

Mr. Masterson hobbled his horse, and set that tired animal to feed among the fresh green of the bottom.

Mr. Masterson unsinns a pair of held-glasses which he were for the good of his office, and sent a rearward glance along the trail. Rod by rod he picked it up for There was no one in sight; he had come in ample time.

"I had ten miles the best of him by that cut-off," ruminated Mr. Masterson.

Then Mr. Masterson began to wish be had something est. However, he must starve till he got his man. the cat. However, he must starve tall he got his man. He might have found a turkey in the brosh-chumps along the White Woman. He might have risked the nuise of a shot, being so far ahead. But Mr. Masterson nid not care to eat a turkey raw, and he dared not chance a smoke; the Tomcat would have read the sign for miles and crept aside. Mr. Masterson drew his helt tighter by a hole, and thought on other things than breakfast. It wouldn't be the first time that Mr. Masterson had missed a number of comoled himself with terson tool missed a meal, and he consoled himself with that. It is an empty form of consolation, as he who tries may tell

"Il there's anything I despise, it's hunger," said Mr. Masterson. He was a despirate man at table. Mr. Masterson lay out of view, and kept his glasses

on a strip five miles away where the trail ribboned over a hill. There, in the end, he found what he sought. Mr. Masterson had made out the Tomcat, a loobing speck in the distance.

Mr Musterson put aside his glasses, and planted himself where he would do the greatest good. While concealed, he still commanded the approach to the ford. To give his presence weight, Mr. Mas-terson presented a re-pound buffalo gun—a Sharp's, to-calibre.

"As I remember this party," soliloquized Mr. Masterson, "I don't recken now bels got sense carogh to surrender when he's told. And when I think of that little haly dead in Bodge, I don't feel like taking chances on him. I'll hall him, and it he hesitates the risk is his."

Thirty minutes had come and gone since Mr. Masterson through his glasses totlowed the Tom-cat down the far-oil slope. Shylock, stanch as whalelone though he was, had found the clip a killer. He was not covering ground as in the be-ginning. There they were at lost; the weary pony and the hunted man, both showing the wear and tear of page.

Ballard ready on his hip, the Tomcat, giv-ing a nervous backward look, brought Shylock to a walk. The broken puny came stumbling down to the ford. Mr. Masterson, with his mighty buffalo gun, aroused himself for official busi-

"Drop that rifle?" said Mr. Masterson. Troop that rifle!" said Mr. Masterson. It was like a built from the blue to the spent and shaken Tomest. He guiped and gasped in a startled way. Then despair standing in the stead of courage, he transed the Ballard into his left hand and fired, bong! at Mr. Masterson's face where it showed above the bank. The built tossed the dust a yard to the left. Mixed blasses and Indians at their best are but poor hands with a rifle, and the Tomest was at his worst.

With the crack of the Rallard came the roar of the Sharp's. The great bullet which would have torn its way through the vitids of a buffalo bull at six hundred yards, brought the Tomcat whirling from the saddle like a stricken wild duck. What with sheer weariness, and an inadvertent yank at the Spanish bits, as the Tomcat went overboard, poor Shriock also stumbled and fell. He came down on the Tomcat; in the scramble to get to his feet. Shylack blundered and fell upon the Tomcat again. Mr. Masterson flirted another cartridge into the buffalo gun. Then he warily approached the Tomcat, mustle to the fore, finger on trigget. A dying usen will sensetimes pull a six-shooter with the last flicker of his failing strength, and gulp venge-

but flicker of his failing strength, and gulp venge-

ance as he quite the earth.

Mr. Masterson sersed the Tomcat by the shoulders and dragged bim from under Shylock—still heaving and plunging to regain his feet. There was no call for a second look; the experienced Mr. Masterson could tell by the autoristic struggling through the tan that the death-draw was on the Tomcat at the very

moment.

The Tomcat, hiccoughing and bleeding, lay on the short stiff grass and rolled a hateful eye on his destroyer. Mr. Masterson, thinking on the girl who died in Isodge, gave back a look as hateful. And this, in the midst of the lonesome plains, is what these spoke to one another—three, the slayer and the slain—to show

bow bald is truth. "You blank-blanked-blankety-blank! you ought to have made a better shot than that!" said the Tomcat.

"Well, you blank-blanked morderer, I did the best I could," said Mr. Masterson.

It was an hour later. Mr. Masterson, as he walked his borse over the hill upon which he had first beheld the coming of the Tomeat, halted and looked back. Shylack of the empty saddle nosed up to Mr. Masterson's horse in a friendly way. Pive miles to the south, on the banks of the White Woman, a raven wheeled and stooped. Away to the left a coyote yelped-another yelped in answer, and then another. Mr. Masterson shrugged his wide shoulders. The coyote by

daylight makes grewsome melody.

"The ground was too hard to let me dig a grave," said Mr. Masterson, as he turned his horse's nose again toward Dodge, "even if I'd had the tools. Besides, I'm not an undertaker; I'm a sheriff."

IN INDEPENDENT CHARGE By OWEN OLIVER. Anings of "in His Private Copiecity," "Young Briggs' Sistes," Elc. PELDSTRATED BY MARTIN TESTICE All many at the man that he Smort of their or select it. Brooms perpendic acquire behaviful. And first r harge tables one mining in

SHE LOOKED AT HIM DOUBTFULLY FOR A FEW SECONDS

"HERE was supered in the west, and fire-red mer a farm to the north, and dail blood-red on some a farm to the north, and dail blood-red on some of the bayonets of Captain Foulke's detachment. The farm had hoisted the white flag first and fired afterward, and the detachment had run like inad—toward the farm. 1989, Private G. Brown, had won the race by a stratagem, entering a window instead of a door, and executing a masterly flank attack. Ho bayonet was twisted, and when he fell behind the rest to hammer it straight with a stone, the Captain joined him.

continue of legality to the first and how his a field discountries.

"If I can find a way to record it."

"Put it in the defaulter-sheet, sir," Brown suggested

therfully. The previous records of his service were there! The Captain should his head.
"It's a pity that a brave soldier should be in there." he said gravely. "Especially a man who could get his atripes. Why the deace don't you take up?"

Brown shifted two lowls from one shoulder to the other and fiducted with his hell.

other, and fidgeted with his beit

"Doesn't seem anything to make me," he explained.
"I might if I had a charge of my own."
"Then you'd better— Confound these bays. They'll have it over." The Captain ran to the drift, where the ration cart was tilted on one wheel, and used strong words to the sergeant. The aergeant used strong words to the sergeant. The aergeant used strong words to the men, the men used strong words to the Kaffirs, and the Kaffirs used strong words to the kicking moles. Private Brown stopped again to the up his slice laces, and used strong words to himself.

"If that blooming farm doesn't burn down—as it won't there'll be correction words.

won't -- there'll be something more for the 'records.'
The Captain's right, blessed if he isn't, I'm a fool-a
blooming fool!"

Then he overtook his officer with hope awinging strides. He was a long, good looking youth, and led the battalion forward at football.

"Looks as if the fire's going out, sir." he suggested

faint red glare. "We can't go back now."

Brown shifted the low's again. It seemed to relieve his feelings.

"Will you be dropping me at the blockhouse again, sir?" He had yol-unleyered for the trek in unterred for the trek, in place of a man who was

footsore.
"Ye-es," the Captain
"Ye-es," the Captain
"Ye-on," the Captain
"I'm taksaid slowly. "I'm tak-ing Hughes away on his promotion. I've the Colonel's orders to select some one to take charge in his place. I've se-lected you, Corporal Brown-I'm taking a risk."

He tooked hard at Brown, who flushed un-

"I hope you'll drop on me heavy, sir, if I let you in," he said emphatically. "and-and-thank youeasy drop over and fire it

"Umph! It's a good seven miles, and there are always a few Boors knocking about."

"I don't mind libra

That can't against me in the the the records. The had taken a sudden dislike to munitoning the defaulters beets. "Knowing the place, I'd be all right, and if I wasn't it would only be any short at the l'ost."

The Captain did not am yer till they were nearly at

Wery well," he agreed

He fustalled Brown in charge of his little garrison the want seven men-then be and his detachment

trudged weards along to the siding where they were to entrum. However, a knowledged the congratuations of his comtades with successive grunts, handed over the fowls to Saunders, who acted as cook, and sat down on a blecuit box outside the barbed wire fence, hung with ingling care. He sat there a long time, with his elbow on his knew, and his chin on his band, looking into the twilight, where the stars were beginning to blink. Presently Lee strolled out and joined

"Thinkin" of things matey) Abde Makes yer think, lookin at them 'ere bloomin' ells, an them 'ere bloomin' stars. A chap's boun' to think wen e's

Brown caused suddenly and stapped his leg.

"Smell this, old chap!" He held out his water bottle. Lee smelled it eagerly, and maved a sigh of satisfaction. Then he called the others and they suffed to turn. They fetched Savoilers from his conking to have a smell too—being tair-minded mrs.

"have the jar on the table as I strambled in the window," Brown explained complacently. "Chucked the tablecloth over it as I passed, to keep it out at notice of them as can't keep off liquor." He winked: "A Boer at the door turned as I was doing it, and rearly pipped ms. See I gave him point. He shouted, and they all came nonking along the passage. I bayoneted the first chap, but coundn't get it out. Luckseted the first chap, but couldn't get it out. Luckily for me, the passage was narrow, and they were too crowded to get their gone up. So I jost landed out with my face and feet! Then the Captain and the others came in like a burricane, and I went down with others came in like a nurricane, and I mid Brown,' the half a dozen Boers on top of me. 'Mind Brown,' the Captain simulal, 'he's andersonin.' I couldn't shoul Captain simulal, 'he's andersonin.' I couldn't shoul cryself, 'cause my breath was squeezed out. When they pulled them oft top of our I was so winded that I had to go and lie down—alongside of the jar." He winked agam.

"'Ow much do you recken was in it?" usked Nipper Jones, wiping his hand thoughtfully across his mouth.

"Wot you won't do, in course, while there's anythink to go back for," said Taffy Williams with a grin. "What I'll do sure as a man's drunk on pay day." said Brown steadily. "And there'll be no going back, cause we can't spare men from here," "Nipper an' me 'll go with yer," suggested Smith; but Brown shook his head again.

"Can't risk men." he pronounced. "I tell you what I'll do, though I'll take all the water bottles—I can sling 'en on a strap—and fill 'em. Only mind this, if I don't come back, there's no coming after me. This blockhouse has got to be held. That's my

The men looked at one another: then they looked at

Brown. He was the biggest man, and the strongest, and a little above their class, which teld more. "Seems to me," said Smiler, "as the commander-in-citled as brought in a scheme of army reform—beginnin' with 'baelil'

After supper two packs of war-worn cards were pro-duced for whist. Smiler's pack was fairly satisfactory, every card being represented by a whole or a fragment; but two of Williams's cards were missing. They re-placed them by a biscuit and a lump of sugar, as-signed to the dealer and elder hand.

"Yer might 'ave nicked a rock of cards fragment.

"Yer might 'ave nicked a pack of cards, Gen'rai,"
Lee observed, "seein' as we only got one 'ole pack, an'
two 'ole fours."
"You haven't," said Brown sharply. "Mac is on
sentry-go."

mentry-go."

"Sentry be blewed," said Macdonald, "I'll 'ave a lookout between the deals, same as usual." "You won't." Hrown brought his big fist down on

the pile of linealt-tim that served as a table. "We'll have a proper backout while this show is in my charge. That's my orders."

There was a grumbling murmur. The men looked at Lee, who was usually their spokesman, but he shook his head. He always had a liking for Brown, and he had been a good soldier—before he was a bad one.

Orders," said Taffy
Williams, "depends on
wot is be ind 'em."

Brown leaned forward,

and wagged a long finger

"Behind 'em," he said. "is military law - and

There was an ominous grow), and Macdonald smiled evilly.

"I'll account for one part," he growled, "you

Brown rose, and Mac-donald jumped up simul-taneously, but Lee inter-

"Mates," he said, "you can back-jaw as much as you like; but 'e's right,

There was an awkward ilence. Ted Murphy broke it.

Falth, Gin'ral," be said, "ye'll be afther sarin's week as me pay from them gamblio spalpeers, Ol'd rather do senthry go, an' trust messif to the Boors."

He picked up his rife, and stouched to the door, but Macdonald faced him

inrimely. I ain't andin over mr jobs to robody," he yelled, "an' that's initi-tery lore—an' me/"
Thermapun he seized

his rifle, and marched up

and down outside. Brown saw that the whist-players had their rifles ready. Then he went satisfie and in-spected the sentry. The sentry inspected New also. "I'm all right," he growled. "If you ain't, no one ain't, Mac," said Brown. "The best eye and ear of the lot of na you've got." Mac-grented. "It wasn't that mate. I - I wanted to shake



SHE DIFERED EACH A SPOOSFUL, AND THEY PRETENDED TO EAT IT

"'Hoot three gailon-now." "Didn't 'e horn the shanty?"

"He set light to it, but it didn't eatch properly."
"Wotho:" said Smiler Harris. "We'll do a little

trek on our own to-morrer " Brown frowned, "There'll be no leaving this post while I'm in charge "Tain't no use grossing. They're my orders— But I've got the Captain's leave to go by myself and fire it again.

When Smiler religioned W. a nice of by Co. Co. Co. hands with you."

and stopped till Lee took a turn. Then he went all round the fence, listened with his ear to the ground, and went to "bed,"

"Fancy you're a bloomin' gen'ral, young 'un?" Lee-inquired good humoredly. Brown laughed nervously. "I've got my show to run," he apologized. Small show or big show, a show of his own makes a man.

The next morning Corporal Brown made his fittle army clean their arms, pile an extra row of big stones on the sangar, or breastwork cound the trench, and fire some busites which obstructed the view of "Bog Kopje." They called it that because Lee had put a dying dog out of his misery there, and laboriously dug

a grave in the hard seil for him.

"Couldn't be worrited with the beastie's 'owls," he apologized. "Like a lurcher wot I 'ad onst, 'e was."

When the garrison was in order, Brown set out with eight water bottles along over his shoulder, taking cover (for his legs chiefly) of mimosa scrub, and bowlders, and ant-hills, in accordance with the instructions which the Cantain had often averaging. tions which the Captain had often given them.

"It don't seem right to be hading from a pack of Boers," he reflected, "but if I don't get back, there's no telling what those chaps will do. I've got my re-sponsibilities." Which was a new view of life to Corporal Brown.

He scrutinized the farm from a clomp of trees, and approached it cautiously along a hedge. From this hedge he advanced in extended order to an outhouse. Then he heard a noise in the tarm. He became rigid, and raised his rifle steadily. After a few seconds he heard it again. It sounded like a muffed sob. He lowered the rifle and mopped his forehead.

"Same of the women come tack," he muttered, "and tound what we left. I am't going to face them. They've got their feelings, the same as other people," He listened intently, and heard the sound again and

ain. Then it rose to a sharp cry.
"Hang me!" he said. "if it isn't a liberming kid. It must have been left behind and got back to the

He skirmished from the shed to the story, from the they to the window, from the window to the door, and from the door to another door. In the kitchen he saw a buby, about eighteen mostles old, tiplosing vainly to reach a pioce of bread on the dresser. She was a chabby feat is proceed bear the eyes and light hair, and the fattle girl, with hig blue eyes and light hair, and the tears had made white tracks down her grubby little face. When she saw him she backed away, with her small hands clinched in fright.

"Ka!" she cried with a gasp "Ka!" She meant Kitaki, the Boer term for our soldiers. "I won't hart you, baby," he protested, with clamsy gottleness; but the child tacked forther away, till the wall stopped her.
"Ku!" she cried shakily, "Ku!"

"Ka not hurt," he amored her. "Ka good Baby.

She continued crying safely, and it occurred to him that perhaps she was hungry. He produced a bisquit

from his pocket. She held to a chair with one hand, and stretched out the other slowly. He inserted the biscuit at arm's length. She looked at him doubtfully for a few seconds, with one eye on the biscuit. Then

"Not so fast," he remonstrated, but she finished it rapidly. So he gave her another. He thought that she was probably thirsty too. He found some milk on the dresser, but it had gone sour. He fetched some water instead. When she had finished the cupful, he wiped her eyes and mouth, and gave her another bis-

"Kus Ka!" she offered. He kissed her and took her

on his knee.

"Poor little girl," he said. "Poor little girl."
The child nestled against him and held his tunic with one hand, while one fed herself with the other. Then she went to sleep, slouddering and catching her breath every few seconds. Each time he drew her a little closer. When she was sleeping soundly, he had ber on the sofa, and stretched himself to get the pins and headles out of his arm. Then he went in search of fresh feel to add to the charred pile against the house. Failing anything better, he tore the paper out of some books, and chapped up the kitchen table and some chairs, and poured a can of oil over the whole. He went back to the kitchen and touched off some dry bread and billiong, and a generals dose from the jar, watered cau-tiously. Then be had a look at the child. "Wonder what kids eat?" he mut(ered. (Continued on page 27.)



THE GREAT COOK TRUST

A STORY OF HOW A DEVELOPMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT NEARLY RESULTED IN THE ANNIHILATION OF ALL COOKS

By KENNETH BROWN : : : Illustrated by HERMAN HEYER

T WAS almost immediately after my return to my own world that I fell in few with Edith Worster of New York. For one year I had been lest to my friends and to the world, of which it would be take modesty to say I was not a distinguished ornament. In a discussion, just after my graduation, my practical knowledge of sociological matters was questioned, in spite of my having weitten the most brilliant thesis, on "The Soul of a Workingman," that a Ibrevard Commencement had ever produced. My thesis was asserted to be the product of books, not of personal acquaintance with what I wrote about, and while its brilliance was (reely admitted, its convincingness to the well-informed was denied.

That night I disappeared and wandered for three fund night I disappeared and wandered for three hundred and sixty-five days through all ranks of labordom, till I felt that I had exhausted the subject, till I admitted the truth of what the questioner of my thesis had asserted. The knowledge of the lower world that I gained during this year now not only became of tremendoms use in furthering my love affair with Edith Wooster, but indirectly led me into the reservest scheme that the mind of man had ever some

greatest scheme that the mind of man had ever con-ceived—the Great Cook Trust—as I shall tell.

I had always been used to a good deal of feminine admiration, and, perhaps because of this, marrying had never been to me anything except a remote pos-sibility, like growing old, or dying. I am not in the least of an amorous disposition, and love-making had been for me nothing except a nicesant social amorebeen for me nothing except a pleasant social amuse-ment, an affair of the intellect, not of the sense-although I had noticed, not without a certain pitying contempt, how profoundly it often affected other men, ar least for a time. Yet now I found my whole will bent on marrying Edith, the only child of a man who was said never to see the initials of his country except in the monogram which stands for our dart of currency, and who piled millions on millions as chil-dren heap sand on sand. Old Wooster opposed me, and I have often wondered since how much this opposition determined me on marrying Edith. It was the first opposition I had ever encountered. I, who had first opposition I had ever encountered. I, who had mandered free, encountered barriers, and barriers were an insult.

My courting was curious With Edith, of course, I had no trouble; but suddenly I became as punctilious as any little princeling of Europe. It had never occurred to me that the consent of parents was a necessary pre-requisite to marriage; but when I bound the consent withheld, and withheld in an offensive manner. I determined to force it. I could easily have cloped with Edith. I might have married her without her father's consent, since she was of age. Instead, I sought an andience with old Wooster, and at the audience demanded the hand of his daughter, like the here of any historical novel.

There never was any great sympathy between me and my father-in-law to be, even later when we were hand-in-glove associates in the Crock Trust, and at this interview our mutual dislike of each other was My ideas and ideals-sitting lightly

upon me as they often do on a young man-were those I had got at Harvard. In Flor Arm 1, in Geology 4, in English 12—Norton, Shuler, and Briggs, modified or interpolical by my year among the working class. Old Womerer had one simple standard, the dollar mark, The newspapers that he satisficted spoke of the thou-sands he employed; they might as well have praised him for the red and white corpuscles that fived in his

Our interview was one in which a humorist would have found delight, so thoroughly did nor ideals chall, so genuine was the wontempt of each for each.

"You can play-act and sing and kirk a football about with other boys," Wooster said, with a glance more cutting than his words.

"I can earn my living." I interrupted fiercely.
"In what manner?" he succeed.
"With these hands—at a dollar and a half a day?" 1

"With these hands—at a tomar and a total exclaimed proudly.

"Yes, you are a big busky fellow. I dare say you might earn your living digging a ditch."

For the first time I realised the niter dissamilarity between the standards I had been taught were worth holding and those held by such men as Wooster. I had, of course, heard of mercepary standards often mounts, what they meant I had never appreciated enough, what they meant I had never appreciated before. I saw I had made a probound tactical mistake. had lowered myself in his eyes when I thought I was showing my manhood. At the same time, as if I were awakening from sleep, I became aware of my powers. I knew that this man, who wrecked railroads at will. who could almost make or namake the prosperity of the country, was but an infant, in comparison with me, in real ability.

I turned to him quite calmly: "There is something else I can do-I can marry your daughter with your full consent inside of a year," and walked from the room without waiting for an answer

Dougs the next year I discovered my genius for or-ganization. At my interview with old Wooster, a plan for bringing him to his knees had flashed through my mind a plan so chimerical and absurd that I am convinced no other mind than my own would have entertained it for an instant. To me, even with its absurdities, its almost infinite possibilities were patent from

To be brief-for to tell everything in detail would require a library-during this year I organized the whole of the demostic labor of New York into a union, which came to be known-at first jocularly, and then in mingled fear and hate-as the Cook Trust. And this stupendous machine I had called into being for one girl, held leveled at one man. Had be known of it he might well have sought flight in the grave, but it was begun and carried on in a secrecy always well maintained, and, at first, perfectly impenetrable. This I consider the greatest proof of my genius; to be able to inspire in the inclusive mass of cooks, butler, cham-

bermaids, and the rest of this class, a faithfulness which not only followed me to their temporary pecuniary loss, but inspired them to hold their tongues instead of vaunting each little victorious step and so defeating complete ultimate victory.

The position from which I directed my campaign was that of butler in the Wooster household. I had a genius for acting (at Harvard I was the star of the Hasty Pudding theatricals) and no one—not even Edith—suspected me the whole time that I was there. My strategic position was masterly. I was in the enemy's ioner citadel; every move of his I could discount; every sign of weakness and exhaustion was revealed to me. dition. Edith, who might have forgotten me in my absence, received letters from her lover in a mysterious manner that served to envelop the thought of him with ever greater glamour. After my interview with Wooster, Edith was bidden to stay in her chamber, incommunicado, for a week,

after the fashion of daughters of the Middle Ages, and this she did with tears and repinings. At the end of that time Wooster relented. The society columns of the papers related that I had gone from New York and was disporting myself at Ear Harbor. The society papers were wrong; for before the end of the week I was installed as butler in the Wooster household.

Wooster released Edith from her imprisonment all wighs and tears, but the same day she found beneath

sighs and tears, but the same day she found beneath ber plate, at her solitary luncheon, a letter from her absent lover. She was too pleased and frightened to question any of the servants as to how it got there, and none of them would have known about it if she (She did not connect the letter and the new butler.) When Wauster came home that night he found a rosy and happy daughter, who here a slurring reference to her lover with smiling equanimity. Woos-ter felt that he had cured her of what, in the language of the sensation novels, is called "her mad infatuaand her continued cheerfulness, as time wore on, fulled frim in his sense of a love affair well broken But thereafter, as I have said, at irregular intervals and in any spected places—in her card-case, in her powder-box, beneath her pillow, inside the book she was reading where she had left a mark, once even in a box of roses her father himself brought her, and which he had left standing a few minutes in the hall

appeared these letters from me. No wonder the
thought of me did not grow cold in her heart.

Is a few months my organization of cooks had proreeded far enough so that I was enabled to begin drop. ping the woe of the universe upon my prospective-at that time not very prospective-father in-law. It may seem absord to think of a man who held the happiness of thousands of millions in his power, being plagued by trouble with his servants. And so it must have seemed to him; for when the annoyance of it first began to penetrate to him he raged as a fion might who was caught in a mouse-trap and could not get

out. He appeared to scent an indefinable conspiracy against himself, although he could not be even mor-ally sure of it. When his meals began to fail he would go out to restaurants, but he was a man with domestic tastes-of which much was made in the newspapers favorable to him-and was not suited with this. At last, after a number of meals cooked by his butler-the butler remained faithful to him through all his troubles he roared out that he would have cooks no matter at what price-a thousand dollars a month, if necessary. (I can cook as good a chafing-dish supper as any chel in Paris, but I managed to turn out exe-

crable stuff for Wooster.)

When this offer of the baited millionaire became noised about, there was tremendous clamor among my cooks to accept it. One of the secrets of my success is that I know when to give in that and the disinterested way in which I act. As butler I always turned three-fourths of my wages into the common fund. I was never self-seeking and was incorruptible. I now called the cooks together and told them to accept this munifi-cent offer of Wooster's, wrung from him by his stom-ach. There was a rush for his house. He was almost suffocated with cooks. Fifteen bundred called in two days, outsiders coming from as far away as Omaha. Nebraska: And the result was exactly what I had foreseen fourteen hundred and ninety-nine disappointed and one happy. At that price he did not feel like hiring the two he had been in the habit

of keeping.

For a few weeks matters went smoothly in the Wooster household, and I waited in some anxiety to see if there was any mistake in my recknoing. The first re-sult I had anti-spated came, the fortunate cook wasult I had anticipated came, the fortunate cook was practically estracized from cook society, though with the wages he was receiving he could afford to laugh at that. I watched Wooster to see if he would let the present state of affairs continue. I had not sized him up as a man who would patiently eat thousand-dollar-a-month dinners for long. For a few square meals he derived tremendous satisfaction from his knife and fork; then I could see that the food began to choke in his throat. He had too good an idea of values to enjoy being subject to extortion with every hite.

with every bite.

At the end of the first month Wooster announced that he was going to cut wages in half. The cook came to me with tears in his eyes; his clystum was shrinking. me with tears in his eyes; his elysium was shrinking. The crisis I had hoped for had come. I said to him "Now, Alphonse, as Chief Grand Generalissimo Coisinier"—that was my official title; we tickled ourselves with large names, and I was able to accept nothing less from my enthusiastic followers—"I have given permission to all to cook for Wooster the Opptessor at a thousand dellars a month. If you remember, I distinctly stated at the time that this was to prove to all of you the mistake of ever knuckling under to mere money power in our profession." (This was a lie. I had said nothing of the kind, but Alphonse modded grave acquiescence.) "Now," I continued, "if you wish to prestitute your art and your honor to even a smaller bait—a bait for a minnow, not for a trout you have my official permission to do it." My meta-phore were softler mixed, but I have formed that phors were rather mixed, but I have found that mixed metaphors, like mixed drinks, are often more potent than straight ones. "But, Alphouse, my dear fellow" -here I trickled a tremor of emetion through my voice—"you have enemies even among your brother theis. There are some who were once admirers of your science and skill—disciples. I might almost say—and now they have turned against you for betraying our order, as they feel you have. You know the poem, 'Just for a handful of silver he left us—Alphonse, it might have been written about you. The poset with his mystical presidence seamed to see you as he wrote. But," I intercupted myself, "forgive my digression. Stay with Wooster for five bundred dollars this coming month—for two hundred and fifty the

next-for a hundred and twenty-five the next-for a beggarly sixty-two dollars and fifty cents the next-

"Nevvaire" he shrieked. "Ah, Monsieur Shief Grand Generalissimo Coisinier, a thick meest hass



REPORTERS DOGGED HIS FOOTSTEPS

bren before my eyes. I had been begotted in my desire for the money. I thank you for to had made me see clear again."

Thus skitfully played upon, he talked long of the scurvy trick played upon him, of his coekish honor, untarnished until the devil Women's tempted him. He was voluble after the mapner of his race, and carried himself along on the stream of his volubility. He stook the dust of the Weenter mandom from his feet, and I caused a ramer to be circulated that he had not even received his promised wage for this month he had stayed. Then I tipped him the wink to accept this runner as the heat way of rehabilitating himself with his fraternity, and he took it with such eager-

ness that before bong he really believed it himself.

Our organization made of this whole affair a great
grievance, and when, driven to desperation, Wooster
again bruited about a thousand-doilar offer, not a cook responded.

Savez months after I came as butler into the Woos-ter household, the Cook Trust -I might as well use the name that afterward became fastened to it in place of

the long and ornate one we adopted-the Cook Trust was in such a perfect state of organization that Wooster, except for the pitiful attempts of Edith, might almost have starved to death. He gave up trying to eat anost have starved to death. He gave up bying to cat home, and took his meals at Delmonico's. Two days after he appeared there not only the cooks but also the waiters failed to put in an appearance. There was no strike, no talk of strike, simple absence. Wooster went to Sherry's. The same thing happened there. He moved to another and still another, but presently his very intention of going to a restaurant or hotel-whenever I was able to learn of it-was sufficient to make of it a foodless desert. A blind terror descended on the millionaire, and he scurried about like the Wandering Jew, popping into miserable little restaurants on side streets with the furtive look of a hunted mur-derer. I almost became sorry for the old rascal. And even this surreptitious manner of obtaining his food was presently frustrated through some enterprising reporter remarking on the hoodon effect of Wooster in the eating line. After that reporters used to dog his footsteps to see where he was going to eat, and whether he would succeed in obtaining a meal; for by this time the curious action of the cooks had become the topic of greatest public interest in New York. It was this hoodon quality of Wooster's which first gave him the bad name which contributed not a little to his ultimate destruction, and to my own es-cape when the Cook Trust became so powerful that the people were transformed into a mob and destroyed it through brute force.

The time was now ripe, I judged, for another in-terview with my father-in-law to be. His manner toward me—in my proper person—was quite different from what it had been last time. He received me with the eagerorss with which a bonted for dives into a hole. I was from out of town; I had perhaps not heard the obloquy attached to him, did not know that his name had become executed in this greatest

"You're not fooking well." I said sympathetically.
"Lionel"—he had never before called me by my
Christian name—"I've aged ten years since you saw
me. Yes, confound it." he roared, plocking up spirit again, "this country has gone to the dogs, and it used to be the finest country God ever made," And then, with a little urging he told me all his trouble. "I with a little urging he told me all his trouble. "I would go to Europe to morrow to live," he ended up. "If it weren't for the ocean voyage." His voice dropped to a terrified whisper. "Suppose, on the way over, in mid-ocean, the cooks should refuse to cook, the waiters to wait. On the herror of it! They would turn me adrift in a boat—throw me overboard. He put his hands over his eyes and shook as with paisy at the dreadful thought. at the dreadful thought.
"No, I daren't risk it," he continued brokenly, as I

laid my hand on his arm and murmured a few sooth-ing words in his ear. "No. Lionel, I'm a dooned man —I'm locoed. My club is shot up because all the servants have gone. And my nerve is gone as they. Shall I tell you to what I have been driven?" His awestrock voice thrilled me. "I have voluntarily raised wages on seven railroad sytems this aummor to try to break the boodoo."

"Is it on account of your business methods?" I asked

in a low tone.

"Business nothing!" he flared up. "I can beat anything fiving at business. Didn't I break the strongest ball combination that's ever been formed, not three months ago? But what can I do in this? They have no organization to get an injunction against—no union to buy up." He clutched wildly at the air, as if in truth the atmosphere were his impalpable enemy, and

he would strangle it.

"What would you give, my dear Mr. Wooster"—I leaned loward him confidentially—"if I could stop this affair for you, remove this blight from your life?"

"Give!" he sprang to his feet. "I'd give you a mil-



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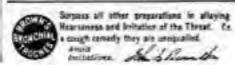
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hen dollars, or any railroad in the country—just give me a week to get countrie of it—or make you President of the United States of you can wait till the next election."

"Or Edith" I questioned. He had apparently forgotten ber.

"Edith—ten Edithst" he cried.

Whether I inspired him with confidence, or he thought I was proposing to do some thing entirely beyond my powers, I do not know.

"Well, suppose you take dinner with me nonight, and we will talk it over." "Dimer," he repeated sadly. "You for

I never forget, I interrupted. We'll done at Del's at hall-past seven.

Han Woester been a social struggier at the first big function, he could not have looked more pleased when our meal at bed moneo's passed off without a bitch. To my pocket I bore a contract, drawn up by the best lawyer in New York, pledging Wooster amount to the marriage of his daughtrand myself. Wooster uncorked his fourthinger with the champager, and my battle was win. Then mellowed, perhaps, by the wine and the victory, and knowing that the monoposite me was one who would appreciate a cleverly fought campaign, I hald him the whole story of my machinations. When I had finished he looked stunned for a minute, then lay back in his chair and roared with then lay back in his chair and round with language. It was as much for the lifting of the drend that had been weighing on him-I imagine, as from appreciation of my ma-

"And now, my sun," be exclaimed with father to lawly warouth, "I suppose you are going to lot the world ear its dinners to

No," I replied, "the trouble has only tool

begun.

"Eh!" he crued; his new-tound complete-ency vanished, and he turned pale so that

The water stared.

I sent the waiter for another bottle of wice, and continued: "Here is a machine, insit up with no little trouble, whose capabilities. How much would you have wold your house. he preferday, if you could have moved some where rise where cooks would cook for you?

"My house? I'd have given it away if I could have been sure of getting fed at some respectable boarding-boose," he replied

"Kauchly! Now imposing that all the people living in a section of the city—any setwent Pilty-winth. One Hundred and Fenth, the Park, and Tried Avenue—supposing all the people living there find extreme difficulty in griting activants, in april of their woulds, while in all other sections of the city wealth, while in all other sections of the city wealth, while in all other sections of the city wealth, while in all other sections. of the city servants are more plentiful than ever, how long would it take for property in that particular arction of the city to de-pressing one half?"

preciate one half?"

Whenter was a map who dealt in large things, but I think I dook his breath away this evening. He has back in his chair and guard up at the indice. He lighted a long tigger and pulled should pulls upward. He did not speak for fully five minutes. I believe the waiter thought I had hypostical him, from the absolute disregard he pand when asked it or would have some wine. At last Womeler rance back to earth and addressed on "My on" and the appellation sented in give him great satisfaction, words tail my in supress my prole and buy

tion sentend to give him great satisfaction, words tail not in rappeas my praise and lay in you." and words lailed him right there. He sank back into rapt contemplation of the freezoes on the colling.

"Of mores, it will take some capital," I continued careleasly.
"I consider you an equal partner in all that I process," be replied. "What has a latter that he would not gladly share with his daughter's husband! And I happen to have a good deal of ready cash jost now. I have been drawing in my investments since this informal—this regentions scheme of yours has been in operation.

I WALKED BOIDS WITH WOOSTER after dinner. and I need not describe the rapture of my meeting with Edith, after these months when she was separated, so to speak, and I was needer a restraint worse than separation. But have was not allowed to binder hust-ness for many days. With a daring natural to both of us, we picked out the very best residence portion of the city for our attack the very district that I had nived supposed theoretic at the city for our attack timesty at our dimer-and we had not long to wait for results. The rich are less pa-tient of annoyance than the poor, and in a less months we were enabled to buy up many of the handsoment looses in New York not more than half their value, as their sames found it impossible to obtain ser-sants. We were very discreet at tirst, working through agents, so that there seemed to be no concerted plan. I need not go into the details of the matter; for such a scheme of operation would be. massed, and when may section was practically ours me transferred our operations to an-other, sending an influx of servants into the first section in bring back its patural valuto real estate there. Our idea—an idea
buck seemed well revery day to become
more and more feasible—was first to ab
our the whole of New York, by repeated myings and sellings, and then in transfer

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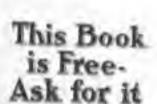
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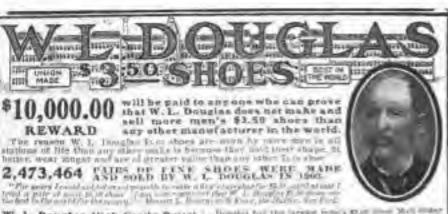
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our campaign to Philadelphia, Chicago, and the other cities of the Union until we practi-cally sweed the residence portions of all the large cities of the United States. course, I find to spend a large just of

the time in disguise among my cones. One might have thought that they would have suspected me. They did not; they wor shiped me. I treated them with the tact supera me. I treated them with the tact and will one learns in society, and there was nothing they would not have slone for me, so long as I appeared not to profit becausarily by it—and even that I am convinced they would not have minded, except for the fear that with increasing prosperty

I should be removed from among them.
That we should have succeeded to our scheme in its entirery I have not the signi-est doubt had it not been for the greed of my tather-in-law. We had absorbed about a third of New York, when I foodishly alfowed myself to be personaled by him to go for more, and to go for it quicker. This could not be done without hoong some of the searcey that had hitherto enveloped is When the cews of what we were doing be-gan to leak out, I have never some such terms my exhibited as was armised, appar-ently, in the breast of every staid instru-

extry, in the breast of every staid interbolder in New York, man whom one would
have added temperate and reasonable. Woosver abstinately faunted by power in the facts
of the people-good living had made him
bold. I permitted him to take the credit
and the odom of the whole matter.

The end was not long to coming, as the
reader well knows. We talk about our republican contention giving men the remody
through the hallot hos. The theoring plobs
of "respectable" charges which surged about
Wascier's house track on throught in ballothas or constitutionality. We note talked
about hijunctions. I simply changed into a
butter and awarded developments, about I
had already sent away.) had already sent away.)

It was an awful signs when the makehold up Wessetz and one handred of the best known account of New York in Madison Square and start them down with howly of execution. At the last instant my father-in-law caught a givent me among the mah; and the fear or death section to lend him remarkable powers, for he descoursed methylasign my discourse and breaking ways from his powers. going and, breaking away from his grantle ties a second, but my wig from my lind and current me with horrid impressations. On the whole, the was a good toing for me. The newspapers got hold of the matter, and all were convenient that Women's and I were clearly encures. Romantic stories were cautionary set affect by me of the en-mity that existed between us, and of my win-uing Edith against her father a desire—attrices

ring Edith against her father a desire a strice and performing than true -though not so performed to sell from the world have been.

I strong the almost asthemed to sell from much real votate I switch after the annual control away. I key how for some time, and time began converting it into each and good majorities, and when I found out how many amounts to I was not not but that it non-moral even the sacrifice of a factor in low. But even had I been minded to sacri-lay over I for my lather-in-law, my public spirit would have obliged me to admit that the greater man would have been lost to the agreementy had I, and not Woonter, been and on the bloody day in Madison Square work ended the Cook Trust.

B B

THE LAND OF PEACE

By EDMUND W. PLINAM

FAR lat out where the sea turns gold In the smeet's dying pleases.

Where the purple sky and the ocean most,
Beginneth the Sea of Dreams,

Whose restril system number low, And a dreway rhythm keep, As out to the West, by their lullables, We drift in our Boats of Sleep,

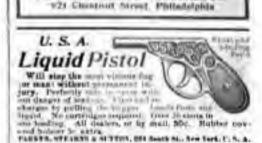
Out-fer out till our Earthly Cares Are left in the dusk behind. And Trouble's dutant voice is lost In the whaperings of the wind: Out -on the alumnering public Sea. Till the soft tongood rapples crosse. At the dreamy Cay of Blasful Calm, On the shores of the Land of Peace.

Where our tired Spirits relace find Beseath the Dream Mount's crest, 'Mid the dudowy groves and fountains cool Of the Gardens of Perfect Rest; Where Lethe lares in languid course On its way to the tranquil Sea, And the Slumber beezes six the leaves To a soothing melody.

Where too, most white on the mountain orde, High over the City fair. Stretch skyward the many pinnacles Of our Cottles in the Air: In whose utbroken quietude Our foodest visions liele, And send as back with Hope refreshed On the ebb of the golden tide.

Where the Sorrow scars are smoothed away, And the heart, in its pain racked breast, Finds balm for its throbbing agony, Far out in that distant West-At the end of nightly journeying





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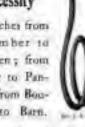
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(Carlinard from page 23)

He decided upon arrowrest and biscuits, which he made up in a brown paper tendle and tied on his rule. Next be went to the jir and billed seven water bottles. When he

came to his own he pursed.

"What a like wants," he proposed it, "mmilk. I wonder if I could careb that bloom-

ter the mile was more than enough for his bottle, he rinsed out a medicine bottle and out the rest in that.
"I'll be a regular narawan," he said aloud

"I'll be a regular caravain," be said aboud—the loosely wilds gets a man rate the boles of talking to house." "Heaven knows now I'll drag that blessed youngster along—had she's a soft little thing— Wake up halty—If as she sleepy! Go tasts with Kal!

"Tasts, Ka." she repeated drawwile. "Kre."
"I'll bus you, you little scamp— Rice calls." Say milk—there's a lady. Is this your had come on floid hand."

He marched out with the haby and his mai and lighted the fire. She chapped het hand at the flame and looked back at it regretfully as they departed. Then she began to look and jubber things that he did not understand. Then she crossed to burself as she trotted along. Then she wanted to pick she trotted along. Then she wanted to pack she trotted along. Then she wanted to pack a few red marguerities. Then she stopped to play with stones, and then to watch a great green lacust. He pretended to run away to entire her along, but she began to cry. So he went back to letch her.

in worth back to letter ner,
"You're a thooming young terror," he said
graffly "Tout's what you are. There then:
Never mind. Kas Ka!

After about a mile the child began to dag.

After about a unie the child began to diag the sait down under a shady bewiner to rest, size kept pleading, "Mak, ka." He gathered that also meant "Milk saidser?" He gave her some and took a sip bleaself. He was not greatly interested in milk. Then they started again. She was inclined to induce, and when they had gove so for about twenty trainates she stopped determinedly and held out her arms.

"Kat" are begged persuastrety. "Kat"
He looked at her rustuity and mopped his
forehold. The sun was fring at him point.

arong. But she clung round his leg and rubbed her chuck against it. So he took her up in his arms and staggered on. At first the sermed a small philippe to his hurden; then the grew heavier. He was bathed in perspiration when he sat down under the a story trade of a milest her action.

hig shough to shade him he came to a bual-big shough to shade him he sat drove on the ground thit the sets said belond flog to pu-and the purple-pink-brown buildight becan. Then he kept right on. As he approximate the showeted Kaifer have about built a pul-

the desected Kaffer burn, about half a code
from the blockborner, Macdonald came out.

"It's only too, mate." be called. Thought
I'd come to meet you.

"Why—didn't—you—come—further?"
Brown grunted. Ills breath was short.

"Your orders!—Halber! What the—?"

"From ber—at the—farm.
Macdonald best over the sleeping child and tou hed ber gently, as if he doubted ber reality.

Mandonald did not hear him. He was bending over the child, and every her through a mist in his eyes. No, it was a yellow-hered scotch heby that he saw I was away from my little ones to the war, and I know. Perhaps Brown guessed, for he did not demand her back till they were close to the blockhouse. Williams, who was penetiliseally on severy-go, nearly let no rifle fall with astrophysical, and the others, who were playing the involuble cards, dropped them in the middle of a map hand. Brown laid the child gently on the "table."

Lee's face twitched curiously, and he brushed a curl sainly off her turchead. "An' I 'ope 'E won't," he said slowly, "if

"New languidge before a child!" he said.
"It course, "Nipper apologised. "I wouldn't
do it if she was awake. I got a hit of the Old Lindy's chocolate wot I was keepin'. Jest do

"She'll like the puttity out of that paper my vistar sent," Smiler remarked. "They aim't would bee."

"I used to know a way to make balls out of colored rig." Murphy observed casually. "My ale man used to cut pigs out of wood

ing namely-goat out there."

He found a large jug, and suptured the goat is a corner, after a spiritual chase. Af-

Come along, haby," he said.

spiration when he sat down under the among challe of a microsa bush.

"Near five miles to go," he grouned. "I'll have to perstands her along a bit at a time. He entired her about a mile to about twanty installments. Then the began to whimper. As seen as he best her up to went to sleep. This time she amond as ale slept. Whe looked very rooy and the full very soft. He half her greatly over he shoulder and trudged on. When he can shoulder and trudged on. When he can be a mitable bowlder he tast down on it for a few minutes, and when he came to a heal.

and tourhed her gently, so if he doubted her reality.

"I'll carry for for a speti," he affered. There was an excited shake in his twee.

"No, you wan't, blue's nines. You can carry these here." He jerked his head at his lead.

"Let a 'side fer while you take 'em off mate. I—I'd like to."

Brown put the child in his arms.

"You can have her for a monute," he agreed. "Mind you, I wouldn't let every one."

"Found her at the furm." he explained.
"Must have got left belief somewhere about, and toddled back to the house and found—what she found. If we asn't good to her, God forgree us?"

"Same to me," Saunders assented.
"Ac" me," said the next. Nipper Iones diled a bad outh, with good intention, but Macdenald turned on him



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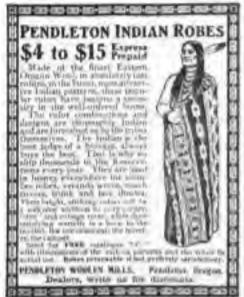
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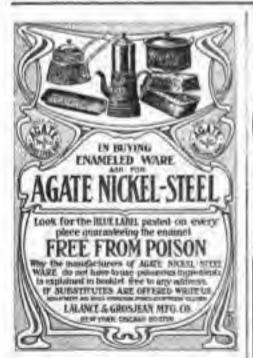
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I know you want to reduce your weight, but grobality you think it impleasible or are affeated the seemely in think it impleasible or are affeated the seemely in the first long first long first long from the first long, but you that not not you will be reduced in a start time, but you will not exceed that completely and the shoots be required in health you will be westerefully benefited. I am a regular principling physician, having made a specialty of this subject. Here is want I will do for your First, I amily of this subject. Here is want I will do for your First, I amily an blank to HI out when it remes, I forward a five weeks the times. You will not great to subject the first than your things in your food, but sat as much or as often as you and other disagrantin reduces of otherway are made from your food, but sat as much or as often as you and the proposes. No bandsays or tight lacing. No bardsays or tight lacing. No bardsays or tight lacing. No bandsays or tight lacing. No bardsay or tight lacing to the propose of the propose and providing to age and condition of body. At the end of the weeks you are to report to me and I will seed.

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for us when we was kids." Thompson stated.
"I'm sta — She ain't awake—I'm blessed if I don't believe I could do it."
"I was thinkin"." Sounders said, "as I could make a sort of pudder out of that 'ere arrowness an' milk." He made for the don with these arricles. Williams intercepted

"Give a chap a chanst," he entreated "Jost take my rifle, wide I 'ave a look at the kirl. Wet say to wakin' 'er?"

Lee and Macdonaid, who had experience, primounced against this course, and Brown

sent Williams back to his sentry-go. "By rights," he posited out, "I singlet to have you shot for leaving your post, Tally— How-someway, you couldn't be expected to hold it under the circumstances."

The rest drew their biscuit-box chairs to

the table and sat in a circle, waiting for the baby's-eyes to open. They were very quiet, because it is bad for children to be disturbed

because it is had for children to be disturbed in their sleep; and they did out sinkle, because it makes them cough. Just after housed. Brown took her up, with his arm round her. En-Mac," he introduced, "Ra-Nipper," and so on. The haby stared at them with hig, wondering eyes. "Ka," she told Brown, catcoing on to his sleeve, "Ka," she told Brown, catcoing on to his sleeve, "Ka," she told Brown, catcoing on to his sleeve, "Ka," she told Brown, catcoing on to his sleeve, "Ka," she told Brown, catcoing on to his sleeve, "Ka," she told Brown, catcoing on to his sleeve, "Ka," she told Brown, catcoing on to his sleeve, "Ka," she told Brown, catcoing on to his sleeve, "Ka," she told Brown, who pretended to eat some. She took some more, lividing at the others out of the corners of her eyes. Then she offered sach a spoomful and they pretended to eat it. Nipper made out that he was eating some out of the sauter, the hit him with the spoon and he pretended to cry, and she the spoon and he pretended to cry, and she

begind.

Ver want to know 'on-to play with kide,"
be pended out with modest triumph. So
they all pretended to steal from the sauces,
and she repelled them all with the aposin, and they all pretended to cry, and she laughed aloud. When she had fluished ale held out ier arms to Brown, and he took her on his her arms to Brown, and he took her on his arms and tauget nor put a cuke, and the others sai round and pured in the instruction. When she gives bred of put-a-cake they played for a-bole. Then Smith, who had a round, sang Just one girl, and Ler Jumped her on his knee, and Naunders played Rideron, believe, and MacGonald flaured the sensitioners, and MacGonald flaured the Sie joined in their whoops in such a piping treise that he had to stop for languing, and timed on lift his legs to set fries going was sleepy then she would go to notedy but flows. He put her to bed on a collection of the softest things they could find. Then they smoked outside and discussed the dif-

they smoked curside and discussed the dif-ficult problem of rearing a child. They con-cinded, in brief, that she must be fed and washed and have a doll, and learn her pray-ers—if they avoid remember any—which is a very good currection for a little girl. Under the administration of Corporal Brown and Non, as she called hermit invaning Noiles, the garrison became a model one. Arms and accontrements were kept smart to make her any 'Pitty Kat' Securing and looking-out approved an interremoting and looking out improved an ins account, and language on hers. There was no complaining over the latigues, because he look a chare, and so quarreling over cards, because she torn so many that they couldn't play. In abore, they had a man to work for. play. In abort, they had a man to work for, and a little girl to teach her prayers; and there is a taste for doing one's duty, even if it is so sequented one. "This is Nee's show, here," Brown used to say, "one is got to be lieft." And they codded, suff patred their roots with a gleam in their eyes.

The lad boen in supreme authority for a fortight, and had learned twenty-seven words of Emelian (Meruby here a lieft), and

words of English (Murphy kept a list), and all their names, and fallen in a puddle four times, and been lost for five minutes once, and had four dolls of sorts, one doll's house the inevitable biscuis box), five wonden mals, three rag balls, one see saw, two Kaffir bracelets, one small chair and table (Williams esade them), and Brown's watch jit did not got when the blockboose had to be held.

he held.
It was the close of an oppressive day.
Macdemaid bad been fidgety for no apparent reason. He came from an old deer staking, mon-staking class, and had a "warsense." When the san dropped under a
curtain-cloud of many culots he drew

There's something, mate," he whispered.

He stole traffily into the dark, and Brawn put a second sentry, and made a hollow square of tones, clothes, and bedding, as no additional protection for Nen in case of tack, and they played beisterous games quotily. She was assert when Man quoetly. She was solvep when Mac re-

Boers on the dougs to left of Dog Kouje."

Floors on the dougs to left of Dog Kapje."
he reported, "where we saw the snake. A
humbred or two. Condon't see to count.
Ther's just movin'.
"Here's our chance, boys." Brown said
therfully. "Get to your hapholes. Block
up the door.— Umphil They've cut the telephone wires. Lights out—keep your fire till
they're right on us."

There was silence for a quarter of an hour, except for the thunder rolling round beyond except for the thunder toiling round beyond the hills. Then Thompson suggested a sweep-take on who saw the Boers first. They agreed to a "bob" apiece. Then there was a further slience. There were several bright flashes of lightning, and the thunder draw nearer. Presently the rain began.

"Wish it 'ud nain whiskey," Taily observed.

"Tain't rainin' on wr." said Murphy, "you hally short."

"None of that," said Brown in a sharp whisper, "there's row enough outside with-

There was a serrific grash of thunder, and flood of lightning. One could smell the electricity.



make. We'll sell an least years to the life of a real can make of an aid and analy shingle, tim so left sell, an are per an aid and analy shingle, tim so left sell. Makes south to water-tight and artests making. It is used as a liquid process on log leaks and alogorous absolutely.

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"Eight hob to me," Mac claimed. "Saw

"bight boo to he."

'em by the 'uts."

There was another long silence. The tension could be felt. The rain stopped, and
the thunder was further away. At last there was another flash.

was another flash.

"They're that side, tast," said Smiler. "By the bushes we fired."

"Keep cool," Brown reminded them:
"Watt till they're close— Sah!"
"See 'em," Mac cried. "Looks as if the dark was wriggin. That's them."

Suddenly the darkness seemed to flow forward. There was an almost simultaneous report of eight tifles. Two Boers swaped—clutched at the air—fell. There were flashes all round, and the bullets politered on the blockhouse like but hail.

"Kal" cried very frightened little water.

"Ka!" cried very frightened little voice.

"All right, dear," said Brown. "Ka com-

ing Mark 'em, boys Dun't cry, there's a good girl. Steady, hoys.

Nipper uttered a charp exclamation. 'Got use in the right arm,' he explained. 'Duller, if I didn't forgit she was awake. "Ka! Kus Ka!"

"Ka! Kus Ka!"
"Go and sit by her. Nipper, sild chap."
"Not wile I got a sem left."
"Meanin' a left arm," saal Sintler, and they laughed hearsely.
"They're drawing off, luys— I wo't fire white they're picking up the wounded."
"Ka!—Ka!—Aa."
"You go and talk to her. Brown," Lee suggested. He had lightest a candle, and was kneeling beside Nipper, binding up his arm. "She II take more paties of you—Go!"
There was a loud exploring, and some of the bricks fell down from the wall, and Samelers dropped with a dull thad.
"Pumpoint" said Tally, "It'll fetch the place down in time— the about—""
"Ka! A's!"

Kat Air

Les finished his doctoring, and hent over the barricule of bones to hold her hand. "Pata-cake, pata-cake, baker's man," be said charrfully. Mardonald took the caudie from him and holded at Sanoders. One look

from him and holded at Sancders. One look was enough.

"Want to speak to yea. I wone called statish. "Will you not fire? We will not. Come outside."

"Very good, "Brown answered. "Give her-some of the toffer, Lev.— Undo the door—I suppose we're going to chance their blossed pom-point, whapa?"

There was a mornior of assest, but Mandoesed heattated perceptibly, and every one,

domaid heatisted perceptibly, and every one patted it.

"Man's little was am't growed up, like mine." Lee upsing red for hom. Man granted.

"They're get the same right to expect as i'll do no bit," he and graffly. "Tain't capacit i'm throken about. It's Non."

"Nen," said littered contentity.

"Are you coming!" the floor busiler called.

However awied through the pattly open door and strained attends to many him.

"Well?" he asked.

"Well?" he asked.
"You can not fight our gum."
"You will servender?"
"No #ill servender?"
"You will serve. One of your Duach kids.
Pound her at the farm over fibers. I suppose you'll take her before you fire!" The
floor stroked his long beard.
"Yes." he agreed. "Yes. Give us the
film kinema and your acms, and you shall gu."
"No, thanks," and firown. The Boay stroked
his heart again.
"Reing me the child."

his board again.

Bring me the child."

Lee and Mandonald were just doubling dressing for when he got back. Murphy was tying up her stolls and the smaller toys in a towel.— Brown took the child and the bundle and placed them is the arms of the last.

"Be good girl," he said. "Say prayers—God blass Kai" Kus.—Take care of her."
The Burr perrod at the child. The half moon had come out for a moment between two black clouds.

"It is the move of Field Cornet Stratum, my wife's bruther," he send alowly. Give up the blockhouse and you shall keep your

"Thanks," said brown. "We'll take our chance. Good by intile girl." He bent and broad her again. Then he walked quickly away. The child walled after him.

"Kal-Kal" The candle was out and the blockhouse was very stient. Presently Taffy laugheit an unmerbiful laugh.

"We can recear now the aid's gone." he said. But no one aware. A good haint is nearly as hard to break as a bad one. They waited for five uninalise. In history. They're going away!" he creed. "Going."

"They're going away?" he creed "Going away?" They henced and heard a fain; rombling. he erod

but they could see nothing in the darkers. They were moving the gun to a better posi-tion probably, Lee said. But half ar hear later the moun came out, and Macdonald distinguished the Bours rolling showly neet the top of a distant full. He taug'st a glimpse of Brown's face, where a streak of more alpha came through a loophole, and touched his

Von was good to 'er, mate," he said. "Awfal good."

Brown said nothing, only unfastened the door, and walked slowly-very slowly-through the mosmight into the shadow. He would not like us to follow him there-

A year later, when the mar was over, Color-A year later, when the mar was over, Color-bergeant Brown took a furl-night and went up the line. He get off at the shing near the old blockhouse. When he had put a little white cross upon Saunders' grave, be trudged away to Nen's farm. There was a temporary but of corrugated iron where the buttle had been, and a yellow-halved halv-sied between two and there was at the deer girl, between two and three, was at the door She downped her doll suddenly and run to-ward him.

"Ku!" she screamed wildly. "Ka!"



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THE MAN WHO IS TWELVE YEARS OLD

By MAURICE SMILEY

THERE'S a man that I know, and he lives

near you. In a town called Everywhere; You might not think he's a man from his hat Or the clothes he may chance to wear; But under the jacket with many a patch Is a heart more precious than gold-

The heart of a man 'neath the cout of a boy, A man who is receive years old.

He only is waiting to wear the crown.

That is already made for his brow.

And I pray that his mind will always be clean.

His body as pure as now:

His heart always fresh and summy and warm. And free from Life's ranker and mould, And may be be worthy his waiting estate, This man who is twelve years old

We never may know what the future will make Of the boys that we carelendy meet. For many a stateman is doing the chores, And Presidents play in the street. The hand that is busy with playthings now The trins of power will link! So I take off my but and gladly salute. This man who is twelve years old.

THE YALU RIVER

By CYRUS C. ADAMS

"HE knowle armies have first confronted the armshire along the above of Kotea Bay. Much history has been written the coast lands between ling Yang and Yalo River, and other chapters are to

Otherve the Yalu Rover in the outliwest corner of this map. The Kunstans have moved thousands of troops across the Mancoursed thousands of troops across the Man-churnan plane to the west lunk of the river, have taken them across in junks and flat-lesses, and marched them southward on Ko-reas and to thwart, I they can a Japanese tomation of Manchura.

The lower Values likely to be very impor-tant in the war. A photograph of a in time of passes would probably show a number of

bug raits flusting down for wide attents, for along its banks are the forests whose pred-cate are served anothward by the Valu-current to the seasoning tanks which take them to emission.

om to market. Near its mouth the Valu broadens into a lake like expanse, about twenty five miles in longth and from four to five miles wide. The beave rides raise and lower its level by several feet at every flow and obtained the raise almost have scialate ruffled these waters almost Autuing, but senging junks ply up and down for thirty miles, beyond which point the fiver is navigable by smaller craft for

down for thirty miles, beyond which point the tiver is navigable by smaller crait for street ey miles.

The Russian ramps are spread along the solder portion of the lower Vato, because here converge the roads that pass into Koren. So that is the part of the Vaio that mow wears a military aspect, and the hunter were of all is at Autong, the rendeavous of the Russian troops for the crossing of the riser. Antong, new a treaty part is only a few years old, but it is the real humana centre of the Valo vailey. Miller fields conserved its site till resembly, but to day this more merchants store their goods in large buildings, broad streets have been opned and the place wears a prosperson air. The overally is through the treath the real humana tentre and streets have been opned and the place wears a prosperson air. The overally is through the treath of transhipping, as formerly, at Tailing, near the Valo's month. The town is about fifteen miles about Yongampo, the Korean hamlet which has bust been declared by the Korean timechants in be a treaty port. A few miles across the Valo, from Antong, is Wije.

There are no cart roads crossing the river where it narrows toward the morth, but paths here and there came down to the tanks. Most of the riveruse territory, is little developed, because it is in the domain of simost simponetrable forests through which the studight scarcely reaches the value of the river.

These Roman forests helped to fan tie quarrel between the Japanese said Russians, which finally norst into flame. Several years ago the King of Korea conceded the part of the lovests lying along the river to the Russians; and their Matchurian woods men have felled a large quantity of the finest trees and floated tre logs down to the junks that have carried them to the saw-mills of authorn Manchura. The limber is mostly pine, and nearly as good as our while pro-There is also an alrumbance of walnut, beech ouk, maple, and other varieties, making the tant in eastern Asia. This forest corression beined to assure the certainty of war, but the wooded region will not figure in the con-fict, because it is no place for marching armies. Europeans who have visited it say that the growths are so thick that a half dozen wards on each side of the paths are the limit of vision.

Only the narrow river lands along the Value are settled, and that sparsely, but the river has for ages been the great water highway between upper Moordaria and the southern and of that country where the Russian sol-

filers have been massing.
Seating foot in Korea, a very different scene
is appead before the Russians from that of
the dense forests to the north. They are
I solving over a plain extending far south.

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My man was promutered incorphical if greek desperate; my destiness formented no. Doth I was becoming more of a reduce, availing the commissionship of people because of the amoust new training of people because of the amoust one. I think I begin to experiment on organic and after pation) was a single and personal expense, I perfected smitching that I result to sea the place of the material one drawns, and I material B. When a l'owner of a reduced the material one drawns, and I material B. When a l'owner ought with positivel confort, and durationed have in remark them when unshing. So one can tell I am results them when unshing Sa one can tell I am results those whose and they determine them when the construction, as they do the discount of the construction of the construction

With these froms I can now hear a which is the form of the general reservation and hear exceptions grows of around use. I can have a serious or lecture from any part of a large objects or half. My average hearth is important because of the great atlange my lear through the manufacture of the great atlange my lear through the manufacture of the great atlange my lear through the manufacture of the great atlange my lear through the manufacture of the great atlange my learn through the manufacture of the great atlange of the great and the great atlanged to the great atlanged to the great atlantaged to the great atlantage of the great

some my furticante discovery it is no longer measure? For any deaf person to earry a tromped a tute or any other such old fash-noust makesdrift. My Common Some Ear from its fourt on the stricted according or any sind, and is estimate, wires, or alrugs of any sind, and is estimate were and up to date and itsepects. It as so small that so one can see it when is resistent, set it collects all the sound waves and formes them against the sound against a drop perfordly. It will do thus even when the natural car droms are partially or entirely destroyed, perforated, sourced, related or thicknessed. It fits any ear from childhood to rold a.e., taile or fernals, and and from the fact that it does not show, it notes cause the fact that it does not show, it notes cause the fact that it does not show, it notes cause the fact that it does not show, it notes cause the fact that it does not show, it notes cause the fact that it does not show, it notes cause the fact that it does not show, it notes cause the fact that it does not show, it notes cause the fact that probably without retwoval for any cause.

With my device I can oure deafness in any purson, no matter how acquires, whether from enterth, weight fever, typhod or brain fever, mension, whereing cough, ratherings in the ear, shocks from artiflery or through accidents. By invention not only cares, but as nice stops the progress of deafness and all courning and burging noises. The greatest awal surgreens in the world recommend it, as seen as physicians of all schools. It will define you what no medicine or medical skill on earth can do.

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Good Things to Come in Collier's

THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR is one of the principal events of the year 1904, not only for Americans, but for many people all over the world. In this number the readers of College's Weekly are given a preliminary survey of the big show. There has been so much to say about the war that we have not had the time as yet to say all that we wanted to say about the Fair, and a great number of other interesting and very important things. It may interest our readers to know that College's will also have a special building at St. Louis to which all the readers of the Weekly will be more than welcome, and where they will find a great many things worth sceing.

BIG LAND BATTLES between the Japanese and Russians may now be expected at any moment. The death of Admiral Makaroff, one of Russia's greatest fighting men, and the sinking of the Petropavlovsk, is pretty universally believed by military experts the world over to mark the date of the beginning of an aggressive Japanese land campaign. Coulter's correspondents and Collina's photographers are waiting on the spot. The WERKLY has, as you know, made preparations for covering the war in the Far East on a scale not approached by any other periodical in this country. To send a man to the front in this war means, for each man, horses, enolie servants, an interpreter, etc. On these mere "incidentals" Couling's has already spent fifty thousand dollars. What our photographers have done-even tied up as they were in Tokio and other places-you have already seen. A new phase of the war seems now alsout to begin-the phase of active aggressive fighting on both land and sea. Whatever happens during the next few weeks or months our readers may know that Contras men will be on the spot and that in the pages of the WERRLY the war will be reproduced as in no other place. Our men will be at the front, no matter how long the war continues. But do not fear that the pages of the WEERLY are to be in a continuous state of helligerency until the struggle in the East is over; merely because they are there does not imply that our peace-loving American readers are going to be fed on an unrelieved diet of strife and bloodshed,

WE ARE NOT INDEPENDENT IN NAME ONLY. We uphold what we believe to be right, no matter whose toes are stepped on. Some of our subscribers from Utah, for instance, have canceled their subscriptions because of what was said in the Werkly about Mormonism. And some of the followers of Mr. Hearst have done so because of what was said of Mr. Hearst's eccentric attempts on the Presidency. We are surry to lose any subscribers, but we intend to say what we believe in the coming political campaign. We will praise and criticise both parties and their candidates from the viewpoint of the welfare of the whole people.

"MR DOOLEY" IS SOON TO REAPlosophy have been sadly missed. He will talk about the campaign, naturally; because political is something that all Americans will talk about during the coming summer; and he will talk exclusively in Collier's. Those who know "Mr. Dooley" of old will know that in no place will he be more at home than in the humors of the Presidential campaign. His reappearance will be awaited with enthusiasm.

OUR SPECIAL ARTICLES during the next few months will be of exceptional interest. Arthur Brisbane, editor of the New York Evening Journal, will write, for instance, a character sketch of Mr. Hearst. Some people have said that, except as far as money was concerned. Mr. Brisbane seas Mr. Hearst. This article will have a unique interest. Senator Hoar and John Sharp Williams, the new Democratic leader in the House, have written articles on political subjects for Collier's. The Louisiana Purchase



OFF FOR SCHOOL

inc of the series of drawings by W. T. Smedley for
the frontapiace of the Household Numbers

will be treated by Winston Churchill. William Allen White is another contributor. The big speculative bubbles whose collapse has shaken Wall Street during the past will be exploited from the "Insule" by Cleveland Muffert.

OUR SHORT-STORY COMPETITION is open for six weeks more. If the stories keep coming in as fast as they have been of late, we ought to be able to pick out the best collection ever printed by any magazine. That is just what we want, and we are going to buy every good story that comes. Already we have four expert readers at work classifying the manuscripts for reference to the judges. By the time the contest closes everything will be so arranged and classified that the judges will doubtless be able to announce their decision two months later. Their decision will be watched by every one interested in American literature, and their opinion will carry weight. It is doubtful if three men better qualified to act in this capacity could have been found. Senator Lodge is a man of keen discrimination in literary matters, and his conditions. Mr. Page and Mr. White, are both editors-men whose profession it is to determine upon the merit of written things. We feel sure that our readers will watch the result of this great contest with the closest interest and we can assure them a harvest of splendid stories These will be published during the coming year and as we have decided not to publish any more serials, our fiction pages will be devoted wholly to short stories.

A ND WHILE SPEAKING OF STORIES that we are going to get, let us slip in a word about stories that we already have. During the summer months we shall print a series of six tales of political life and bossism in a



"TWO STRIKES AND THE BASES FULL!"

Double-page Drawing by Charles Dana Gabara for pub-

small town, under the general title of "Slaves of Success," by Elliott Flower, a series of especial interest to every prospective voter. We shall also print an exquisitely humorous set of five tales by W. A. Fraser, called "Five Little Men." They are stories of the adventures of a handful of small boys, so true to life that no reader who ever was a boy—or even a girl—can fail to enjoy them.

Then, entirely different from these, will follow a story of ghosts, hidden treasure, and mystery —"The Blood is the Life"—in three parts, by F. Marion Crawford; and entirely different again from any of the preceding will be a new series of stories of eighteenth century times by Agues and Egerton Castle.

HOW TO MAKE ROOM for all this good material during the summer months is the problem. One thing we have reluctantly decided-that is, not to publish any more Sherlock Holmes stories until autumn. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle agreed to write twelve of these "Adventures," and he has already sent us ten of them, but in a recent letter he told us that he was going into politics a little this summer and that the manuscripts for the last two stories of the series would not reach us so far in advance as the others did. So we thought it would be a good idea then to postpone the publication of the last lour stories so as to give Sir Arthur all the time he needs for politics and allow our artists plenty of time for illustrating the final tales. So the last Sherlock Holmes story for the present will be "The Adventure of the Six Napoleons" in the Housebold Number for May-and the series will resome in the Household Number for October with 'The Adventure of the Three Students."

THE FIRST OF MAY ("MOVING DAY") will also be in a sense moving day for the Weekly-perhaps not so much a moving day for us as a settling into more permanent. places of some of our household furniture. The editorials will occupy the place of honor, as they do now. The "Story of the Week" is to be restored. We believe that what our readers desire in this department is what might he called a continued story from week to week of the world's news. It is to be our earnest endeavor, as this department is gradually improved, and typographical difficulties surmounted, to bring it nearer and nearer to the news. For this reason, in order to shorten the time required to print these news pages, we have decided to remove the pictures from them and print the latter by themselves on other pages of the WEEKLY. When this department is in shape, we mean that it shall give our readers a comprehensive and compact survey of the happenings of the previous seven days,

T WO NEW DEPARTMENTS are also to be "moved in" the first of May. The Lion's Mouth, which helped a lot, we believe, in improving the quality of the WEEKLY, is to be restored in another form. And a humorous page is to be added to the Weekly called Life's Little Pleasantries." In the Lion's Month, once a month at least, representative men in politics, education, and other fieldscollege presidents, Senators, scientists, and the like, of national fame-will give expression to personal opinion on topics of contemporaneous public interest. "Life's Little Pleasantries" will also be published at least once a month. It is our present plan to have these departments alternate with the Fiction and Household Numbers each month. Summer is the time for outdoor sport; and it is part of COLLIER'S duty, and pleasure as well, as the National Weekly, to cover everything of national interest in those who love the out-of-doors. The sports of the coming summer months will be fully covered in the pages of the WEEKLY.

N EXT WEEK we will have something to say about the new art features for the summer.

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THE WORLD'S FAIR AT ST. LOUIS

MAY TO NOVEMBER, 1904

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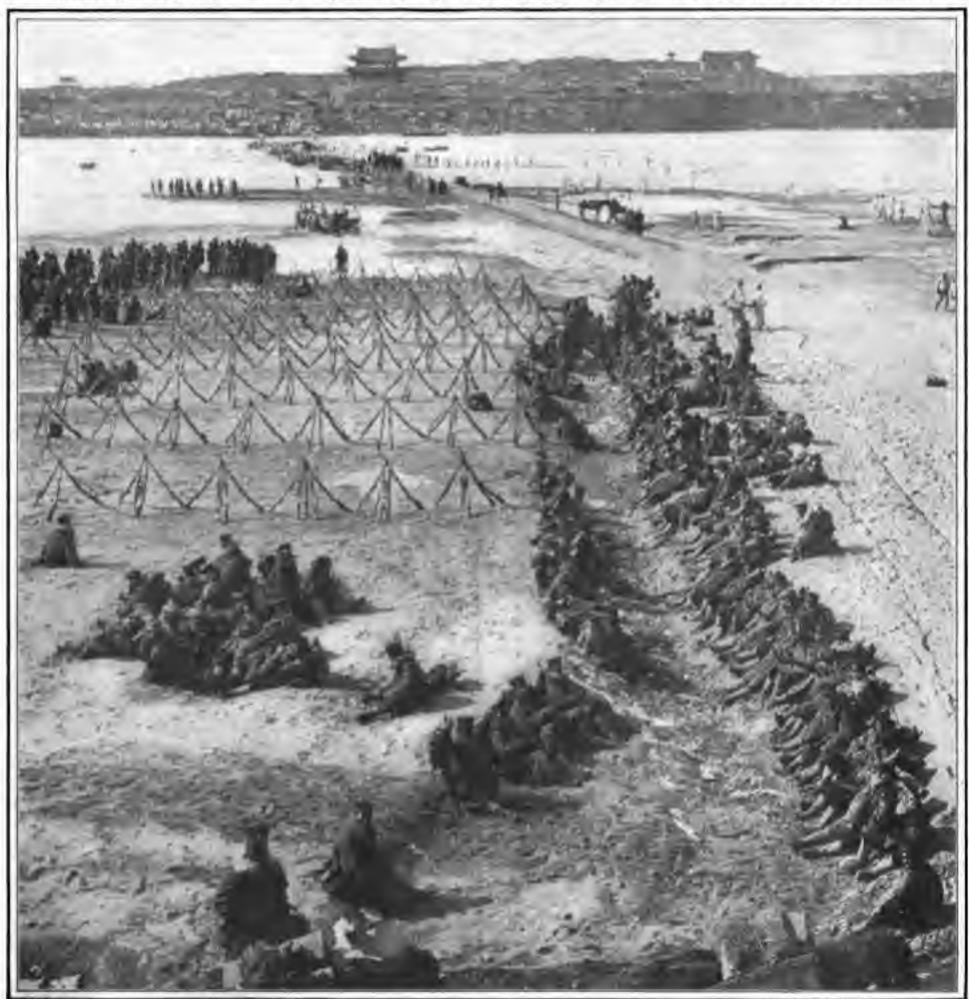
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COLLER'S

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1904



JAPANESE INFANTRY WAITING TO ENTER PING-YANG

PHOTOGRAPH BY 4. L. DUNG, COLLEGE SPECIAL HAS PROTOGRAPHED IN MORE. PROTOGRAPH CONTRIBUT HER BY COLLEGE ATTREE

The picture shows a company of the 14th Infantry resting on the traces sand by the side of the highway over which they marched 130 miles northward from Secol. The clumsy native terry crossing the Tai-Toog River at this point, Sox Khosi, was helpless for troop transport, and the factor was in biscular while the engineers and support companies, and hundreds of Korean coolies, threw a bridge across this approach to Ping-Yang. The bridge-building activity is visible in the becaground of the photograph. The march of these troops from Secol to Ping-Yang was made along the ancient road in Picking, which was a quagatire most of the distance, crowded with cavalry, infantry, pack-trains, buffock-carris, and long trains of white-clind natives, burdened with bags of previsions, plodding knee-deep through slush and mid. Freezing by night, summling and slipping all day, each soldier carrying sixty pounds of equipment, this infantry column was swept along at a speed of trum filters to twenty-live miles a day. This bernic advance will be no longer necessary with the ice out of the bay at Chenampo, where moops can be faulded from transports and lowed in small boars up the Tai-Tong River to Ping-Yang. This important strategic point will be held indefinitely by a large Japanese force to guard the line of retreat from the Yala, and against a possible Russian invasion of Korea along the great highway

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THE UNITED STATES NOW FACES that danger from concentrated power which has produced violence and disintegration in so many lands, and from which it was the special effort of the JEFFERSON-MAINSON group among the founders to protect the nation whose course they planned. danger, not near or great, is yet discernible. It is to be found not so much in personal Executive encroachments, although they are to be regretted as furnishing precedents of evil for more hazardous days; not so much in the increased Executive initiative made necessary by active foreign policies, although this inevitable development is to be scanned with eyes jealous for that individual liberty which it now requires some fanning to keep alive. The danger is to be found in contempt for law among the powerful, which may at any moment breed contempt for law among the Legislators who steal, and the vast corporations of which they are the slaves, form the two greatest dan-STEERING gers to our stability, for they alone furnish a grievance OUR COURSE so gross and lasting as to shake the belief that we live under a system essentially just and equal. The anarchy branch of the Democracy to-day would not have grown to its present size without these twin grievances-the currupt power of concentrated wealth and the subservience of the people's so-called servants We welcome, therefore, with relief and satisfaction such an incident as Senator Bunron's conviction, which, unless our too complicated legal system fails to work with technical exactness, will give us the spectacle of a United States Senator in jail, where a considerable number of his fellows ought to be. The criminal law should also be executed upon a few of the worst of the law-defying trusts, when the task can be successfully undertaken. The tariff should no longer be made a device for enriching the wealthy at the cost of Filipines, Cubans, or Americans. If Republicans or real Democrats will take these steps toward common justice between man and man, the faction of violent and ignorant agitation

will die for lack of nourishment.

CIVILIZATION IS RULED BY COMMERCE to-day as all of us admit, but just what do we mean by it? Wealth, sufficiently distributed, is an admitted good. Luxury enervates, but there will never be wealth enough to enervate everybody. That any arrangement can be arrived at to check the concentration which leads so easily to abuse would be a hardy thing to say. We must not let legal checks go far enough to diminish the individual, for such government interference would produce just that weakness in point of view and character which, according to many, it is a fault of concentrated industrial power to threaten us with. Average humanity must always turn its main attention to laboring for There is an idea abroad that such labor is to-day subsistence. accompanied with less self-dependence and proper spirit than it used to be, before the age of combinations and machinery. To the forces which supposedly extinguish the individual some would add the labor union, while others would find in union laborers a sense of responsibility and power which decidedly makes for character. The South sometimes congratulates itself upon INDUSTRIAL. freedom from union domination, but the aim of the ISM AND THE INDIVIDUAL unions is that same human dignity and worth for the sake of which the South is so desperately fighting the negro menace. Our industrialism may, on the whole, diminish individuality, but we doubt it. It diminishes aesthetic appreciation, but probably not character or human understanding. That very original and penetrating individual who now officially guides the Democrats in Congress, Mr. John Share Williams, believes that, while political deals have existed as long as politics, agreement and compromise were once partly made out of the clash of sentiment and are now entirely made from conflicting utilitarian desires. Hamilton, for instance, got his theory of finance into practice by trading votes with the South, by which Washington became the capital, but in this Southern contention there was more emotion than dollars and cents. We do not pretend to be sure in our own mind, upon this difficult and important question of whether sentiment and the ideal are being withered by utility, but we are concerned enough about it to favor any influences which seem to act as forces to balance the emphasis which a business age and country puts on money.

MR. HILL, ACCORDING TO MR. BRYAN, "lacks the brutal frankness that has given Mr. CLEVELAND most of his popularity." If there is anything on this earth detested by the Nebraska Populist, that thing is Grovek CLEVELAND, and it is something therefore for him to acknowledge Mr. CLEVELAND's honesty, even under the name of brutal frankness. In ascribing to this

honesty must of Mr. CLEVELAND's popularity, Mr. BRYAN shows considerable insight into the facts. Mr. CLEVELAND's high reputation is founded less upon what he has actually accomplished than upon the spirit for which he stands. Apart from the Venezuela episode, of which two views are possible, his most notable performances were so unpopular that they split his party and made much constructive work impracticable. His forcing Congress to repeal the SHERMAN Act helped to disorganize the Democrats, although it is a cornerstone of Creverago's fame to-day. His vetors of pensions were about as unpopular a performance as any President ever undertook, and yet they help to create the large and rugged figure which will stand for CLEVELAND to after times. His career points the truth that a man may do more good after his acts, so to speak, than at the time. "I hold," said BOURKE COCKwas in Congress recently, "that this disposition to Two KINDS justify almost anything by pleading that Mr. CLEVE-PLISHMENT LABB did it is the highest compliment ever paid to any man in our political history.13 A President might accomplish more work immediately than was done by Mr. CLEVELAND, and yet fail altogether to leave that image to posterity which may serve as inspiration and ideal. Such is the deepest use of great men, whether they are immediately successful or the reverse. They keep up their country's tone. The feeling for Mr. CLEVELAND today represents not a mere liking for security-not mainly that, but rather a longing for the morally ideal, which has, in the course of time, taken refuge in the ex-President. It is not, properly speaking, popularity, in the sense that McKinley, Blaine or Roosevect has been popular. It is not personal in its nature, but rather the expression of a moral need. To have created such a conception of himself is the best feat that Mr. CLEVELAND has accomplished

THIS COUNTRY IS NOT CYNICAL at heart in politica, although it is often charged with being so, and with lacking moral indignation. The volume of diagust aroused by Mr. HEARST is a proof that we are still far from the mural indifference that marks decay. So real are the shame and displeasure with which the nation sees this agitator's tricks that the result of his adventure is likely to be good. His campaign money, his pandering to every discontent, and his trumpet advertising of himself have taken him as far as he can go. His defeat at St. Louis is likely to be more than a failure to get the nomination. Unless Mr. flavan is able and willing to secure some anchor for his lieutenant, Mr. Heanst is likely to sink in power even in his newspaper industry; for failure, like success, is INDIGNATION something of a snowball and grows in size by merely going on. We have considerable hope, therefore, that Mr. HEARST's success in calling attention to what he stands for will result in so consolidating and heightening the feeling against that moral debadchery on which the Hearst newspapers have their base, that the young adventurer may be diminished not only in politics, but in the field where he has bought an evil lead. The anger and distress which are now supplanting curiosity and ridicule are a sign of earnestness and principle in the people which we are glad to see, and those emotions, we believe, are aroused fundamentally by the knowledge that in journalism, where Mr. HEARST has given the fullest measure of his nature, he has been mean, selfseeking, and void of any sign of honor or the better life.

DREFERENCES ABOUT THE WAR are becoming calmer without losing their direction. Without ceasing to admire Japanese dash we have been forced by time and reflection to look upon the situation upon land and sea in a more critical and open spirit. Lack of dramatic incident is conducive to intelligent comprehension, and also to the wish for peace. Another change which tends toward less American hostility to Russia is the word given out in England that the Bear is not to be baited, but rather to be conciliated. London being the world's news centre, any change of tone there is reflected here. Some slight coolness is perhaps being HOSTILITY added in the newspaper world by the severity of Japanese TO RUSSIA censorship contrasted with Russian frankness. These causes, however, big and little, have only modified our feeling, without changing its course, and there is the best of reasons why any large amount of sympathy with Russia is improbable. Not the English press, the lewish massacres, the abuse of Finns and Poles, cruelty in the Chinese war, or the banishment of liberal thought has done as much to make us think of Russia with hostility as has heen uone by our diplomatic relations. Since for several years Russig has been steadily our diplomatic opponent in Manchuria, we have been acquiring the habit of regarding her as clashing in

roy Google



interests with ourselves, or, in other words, as heing more or less our enemy. We see no reason to expect a change in this regard. Secretary Hav is undoubtedly doing a powerful amount of thinking, as he is likely to be the leader when the time arrives for the world to make terms between Russia and Japan; and there is much more probability of his having to oppose Russian wishes than Japanese. Until some arrangement is perfected by which Russia fails to threaten an exclusive and excluding power in Asia, she will by necessity be looked upon in America with the hostility always caused by visibly conflicting interests.

MR. HAY'S FAME as the world's foremost diplomat to-day would never have been acquired but for one of the traits which most distinguished President McKINLEY. It is a peculiar quality, sometimes apart from intellectual brilliancy or depth, although it often goes with the greatest men. It was more characteristic of Washthoron than of his greatest successor, Stanton being the only real discovery made by Lincoln. The first President, to be sure, had the advantage of taking office after an upheaval had tested the ability of men, and it is also fair to say that he made some weak appointments. We do not hesitate to state, therefore, that Mr. McKinley was a more remarkable discovered of men than any other President we have had, and that quality in him may well puzzle his hingraphers. It was, perhaps, rather instruct than reason or analysis. the same sensitiveness which made him such a register JUDGE of public opinion. He reached his final stand upon currency and the tariff less by individual cerebration than

by the instinct in him for absorbing results from the best thought. about him. He seemed to receive wireless messages from every part of the land, and in judging individuals the same mysterious Instinct said, "This is the man who must serve me." Hay, Room, and TAPT are merely the three most remarkable of many successful choices unbalanced by one flagrant failure. Mr. McKixtex was not great at "dramatizing himself." He was loved and he was trusted by the people, but he has not left a distinct concept of himself for succeeding generations. The final picture of him is open to any historian gifted for the task; and such a historian's most attractive material will be the hidden aptitude which made the President so unrivaled in his choice of men.

THE STRENUOUS LIFE came in for some strenows knocks from a former Governor of New York at the recent dinner of the Periodical Publishers at Washington. As President Rossevers was the guest of honor, Mr. Brack's remarks were so evidently pointed that he succeeded in creating a painful intence. He began well, with apt epigrams handed our with slow precision, but he soon fell into rhythmic prose, overloaded with imagery, that ended by giving the sense of rhetorical insincerity. He thus laded to produce a sensation where he might have done so, and left instead the impression of an arrow sent astray. He claimed the distinction of being without a harness, of not being bound to a schedule, of being free, in short; but he did not make the impression of being free from malice, although many of his sentences were sympathetically built and true. "Strength without wisdom is like the

AN INCIDENT hurricane speeding unguided across the plain. I think the disposition in the world to-day is to magnify the value of strength and to check the serious and the thoughtful." Of patriotism he sometimes thought that its best significance was on the dead level known as peace. "A work is no greater because done in a hurry. It is far wiser to arrive sately at dusk than to be brought home safely an hour earlier." Mr. Heack struck a line of thought that opens possibilities of influence for eloquence to-day. Strenuousness has its uses, and measured contemplation has its uses also. Since it happens at the present moment that the strenuous side has been finding much more insistent expression. than the side of peaceful, quiet wisdom, the best opportunity lies with the man who can give voice to the calmer, more philosophic and poetic side. The present is the time for him. Russia has one man who speaks for calm with the voice of genius, but Russia. alone has such a man in all the world.

OUARRELS AMONG FINANCIERS represent almost the only hope for the public to secure adequate information about the workings of big combinations which are run to fool the people out of money with no recompense, and such quarrels are also the most likely source of evidence against combinations which are merely illegal without heing essentially immoral. If only two such men as RICKEPELLER and MORHAN should begin a deadly struggle in the criminal courts the whole field of high finance would be blown

by Mr. Couvervon at Washington is constantly seeking and gathering information, upon which Congress or the Executive might act, but the chase is a hard one on account of the great astuteness of the quarry. Hig financiers seldom use ink when they contravene either morals or the statute law. They would rather incur the slight risk of being cheated among themselves than the probability of balked schemes or punishment if their methods saw the light. "He has no writing," says H. H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil group of financiers, to a remarkable interview caused by his quarrel with another stock operator, "and from the very nature of his connection with the project he can have none." And Mr. ROGKES added these striking and undentable words; "As soci-GAIN FOR ety and the law are constituted, it is an absolute im-THE PUBLIC pensibility for a few men to make \$40,000,000 profit legally." This amount "was made without putting a single dollar in jeopardy, in a very, very short time, and it represented one and one-half and three times the total capital employed in the transaction." It was possible only by what Mr. Roccus calls a Trick of Finance, which is the larger equivalent of the shell game still worked upon the strolling farmer. If the facts were on record the money could be won back in court by the cheated purchasers; and such methods, according to Mr. Rosens, are the very got of what is called Modern Finance. May there be many more such quarrels, driving other men to be as frank as Rodras, until finally we find devices by which to treat large confidence men as we treat their petty analogues.

through by a breeze of enlightenment. The bureau presided over

NIAGARA FALLS received small consideration from the New York Legislature, the bill for their destruction being boodled through along with other "grabs." Action by Congress toward making of the Falls a national park is now more imperative than ever. Asked about his utilitude, one of the creatures "interested" replied that the "show" had turned out to be too expensive, and that "sentiment" should not be allowed to stand in the way of "progress." Progress! This individual would doubtless see progress in carving into matches the California trees, two thousand years old, which are, as they have been called, "absolutely unparalieled on this earth." There are unhappily a number of persons in the country who think Ningara and the OF BEAUTY great trees of California can not readily be valued in terms of money. The attitude of Congress toward the improvement of the Uty of Washington is perhaps representative of the average indifference toward heality. A man like Unite Jun Casson is a decidedly useful person in his way, but his opinion of a plan approved by the most expert artists in America is worth considerably less than nothing. One of the thougs which it would be well for us to learn is that beauty is not easily described in dollars, and that to give up any great national healty that can never be repraced is appallingly sad and undiscerning. Here is a proper held for the so-called patriotic societies, one of which is already at work to save Niagara

THAT MERE EXPRESSION HAS POWER, entirely apart from the substance behind, is illustrated whenever real eloquence is

heard. Sometimes oratory is declared to be out of date. Changed in its nature it certainly is. The gestures and the declamation with which the Fourth of July was once identified are field in less honor than they were. That oratory itself is out of date is most improbable. In England to-day the most effective speakers are not oratory, and this fact is the foundation for a frequent generalization that in Parliament now debating power is everything and eloquence is nothing. If a GLADSTONE or a flatour should arise again, the force of oratory would appear in its former splendor. Mr. Cockeas's speech on the pension order was a rather strik-THE POWER ing proof of the use of eloquence, for Mr. Cockkan OF WORDS is known as a weather-cock, and be expressed little beyond what everybody was saying, yet he filled the House with eachtement, changed votes, and set people to imaginating a House of Representatives as full of eloquence as the Roman Senate in the time of Cicero. Great is the power of words, and Mephistopheles, in Gostur's "Faust," sareastically observes that nothing is so entirely to be depended upon as words. Sometimes they are a two-edged sword. "Running amuck" was a picturesque phrase which was welcomed by the opponents of Attorney-General Knox, although it will hardly have the consequences of such historic expressions as "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion." We are still influenced by sound, and ever shall be, fortunately no doubt, for without an interest in form there is an end not only of oratory but of any art.

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FROM THE TWO CAPITALS

TOKIO CONTINUES ITS QUIET WORK OF SENDING ARMY AFTER ARMY TO THE FRONT. FULLY RECOGNIZING THE GIGANTIC TASK THAT HAS BEEN UNDERTAKEN BY JAPAN

ST. PETERSBURG LOOKS FORWARD CALMLY AND CONFIDENTLY TO THE CONCENTRATION OF A GREAT ARMY WHICH MUST, THE RUSSIANS BELIEVE, EVENTUALLY CRUSH JAPAN

By FREDERICK PALMER

Collier's Correspondent with the Japanese General Stati

By JOHN C. O'LAUGHLIN

Collier's Special War Correspondent at St. Petersburg.

Tokto, March 15, 1904 E HAVE RECEIVED the first home papers with accounts of the early days of the war. They convince us of what we had supposed from the first that New York and London are far more excited over the war than Tokio. Reading the pages and pages of wild accounts, wildly illustrated, a foreign resident exclaimed. "What a devil of a row they are making about it."

Reading the pages and pages of wild accounts, widly illustrated, a fareign resident exclaimed: "What a devil of a row they are making about it."

It takes imagination for any dweller in this peaceful town to realize that he is in the capital of a nation engaged in the most stupendous struggle of modern times. Last week I wrote that we were still waiting; this week I write the same. Nominally, at least, the correspondents have made a little progress. The General Staff has selected five American and eight British correspondents, who are to proceed to the front as a first contingent. Mr. Vokoyama is our impressrio—the contractor who is going to supply us with European food and bring up our transport on the campaign. On the 20th he hopes to have us, mr horses, our tents, and our blanket rolls all aboard a small steamer, which will sail under scaled orders. Soon thereafter we shall at least see soldiers in the field.

But many weeks may pass before we see any fighting. The winter campaign, which delighted the feedul fancy of some of the rumor-mongers on the Chona coast, seems no more in the domain of military practice in the Orient than in the Occident. We know enough to know that the period of preparation is not yet complete. It goes without saying that the navy could strike without a moment's warning. It could be on a war footing without exciting suspicion. The army went as far as it might without making the country's intention clear. Each new development of the situation reveals still others than the first apparent reason for the timeliness of initiating opera-

first apparent reason for the timeliness of initiating opera-tions as soon as the Arishm and the Karuga had left Singa-pore. A war begun in winter was quite unexpected to the was quite unexpected to the Russian navy, which we now know was thoroughly taken by surprise. A war begun in winter serves the Japanese army. ter serves the Japanese army, because Japan can make better use of the intervening time before the weather permits actual campaigning than Russia can. With the warm days of April, Japan will be ready to strike on land. Will Russia be ready to receive the blow? Actions will come in as quick sequence and with as little warning as those of the navy.

The city was no sooner empty

The city was no sconer empty of one lot of reservists than an of one lot of reservists than an other appeared. In the last few days we have seen a repetition of the scenes of the first week of the war. Another army has sprung out of kinonos into blouses. Many of the members are veterans. The medals which they wear tell of battles against the Chinese in 1894-93-They will assist to make again the conquest of ground which they once won. Some of them are stooped with hard labor, but, even more than the younger men who have gone hefore them, they perhaps have the quality which wins vicusries. They are married, and, of course, being Japanese, have large families.

One incident, not characteristic of all, but, nevertheless, significant of the steel that is in the blood of a race which

sacrifices everything to patriotism. When one of the twelve-year men was called. he succeeded in placing all of his children in the care of relatives except one little girl. None could take her. So, doing what seemed to him a mercy and a daty, be out her throat. It is said that the officers praised him for the deed. According to their view, he loved his child so much that he would not see her suffer, but he loved his country more. Of course, he expects to be killed. His farewell to his family was for eternity. They will boast far more of a father who died in battle than of a father who fought and still lived. There is another story of two men who were missing when the company was fined up for roll-call. (Continued on page 21.)

ST. PETERBOURG, March 22 N THE UNIPORM of a Comack General, Czar Nicholas reviewed the other day a regiment of infantry, which awang by the Winter Palace under orders to the Far East. A few minutes later, drossed as a Captain of the Navy, the Emperor drave to the New Admiralty yard and inspected the warships which are being rushed to completion there. It will not be the fault of his Majesty should there not be in Mancharia and Asiatic waters, within the next few months, a military and naval force superior to that of the Japanese. To his officers he must intrust the utilization of the instruments which he is placing in their hands.

These two acts of the Emperor, ordinarily of little importance, brought to mind the duestion which all St. Delegabore has been discussing since the outbreak of the

the question which all St. Petersburg has been discussing since the outbreak of the war: What is Russia's plan of operations? The English journals arriving in St. Petersburg contain the wildest speculation upon what is a simple matter to the Russian strategists, at least so far as concerns the mythod of effecting Japan's defeat. "First," I was told, "Russia will mass in Manchuria an army superior to the Japanese. She will place in Asiatic waters a fleet superior to that of her enemy. Then Japan will be laught that it is not advisable to thrust war upon a nation that desired peace, and which offered humiliating concessions in the hope of preserving it."

Every military expert knows that the question of men does not concern Russia, is the question of supplying those finally concentrated upon the battlefield which is causing chief concern. General Kuropatkin has particularly charged himself to look after his army's communications, and his especience as chief of staff in past wars will be invaluable to him in the campaign upon which he is about to embark.

The railroad has its own special guard, and wherever necessary additional troops will

be assigned to protect the line. Fart Arthur and Vladivostok have strong garrisons, well squipped and armed, and supplied with food. There remain, available for active operations, almost 100,000 men. who have been organized into three divisions - the strongest, of about 123,000, occupying well-fortified strategic posi-tions upon the Yalu River, the second holding a central position between the extreme left of the first division and Vladivostok, which will stop a flank movement from the Sea of Japan, and the third in-trenched so as to prevent op-erations by a force disembark-ing at the head of the Liau-tung Gulf. Among these three divisions are 50,000 Cos-sacks, incomparably mounted. "Wait till the Cossacks get at them," the average Russian will tell you. "The Japanese can not stand up against them. The Cossacks are as great devils to-day as they ever were. They are armed with fine carbines and long swords. and they will be able to move rapidly. The South African

War taught the value of mo-bility in military operations." General Kuropatkin recog-nizes that this army is not large enough. Before he left St. Petersburg he asked for a fighting force of 600,000 men. His request was not fully com-plied with. He was informed that he should have 400.000 men, with a reserve of 200,-As rapidly as a singletrack railroad will permit, this army is being mobilized in Manchuria. The trains are



DEPARTURE OF MARQUIS ITO FROM TORIO

Japan's veteran statesman, Marquie Ito, left Tobio for Senul on March 15, as a special envoy from the Mikado to the Emperor of Kores. The object of his mission was to induce Emperor Beul Vi to initiate certain muchneeded reforms, and also to establish firmly Japan's influence over Korsa's foreign policy. Marquis Ito was accorded a distinguished official greeting on his arrival at Seoul, was repeatedly received in audience by the Emperor, and so March so returned to Tokio, having reason to feel well satisfied with the results of his visit

or a some members designed loss of tourists would marked by sect of feet, disciply print, and recit

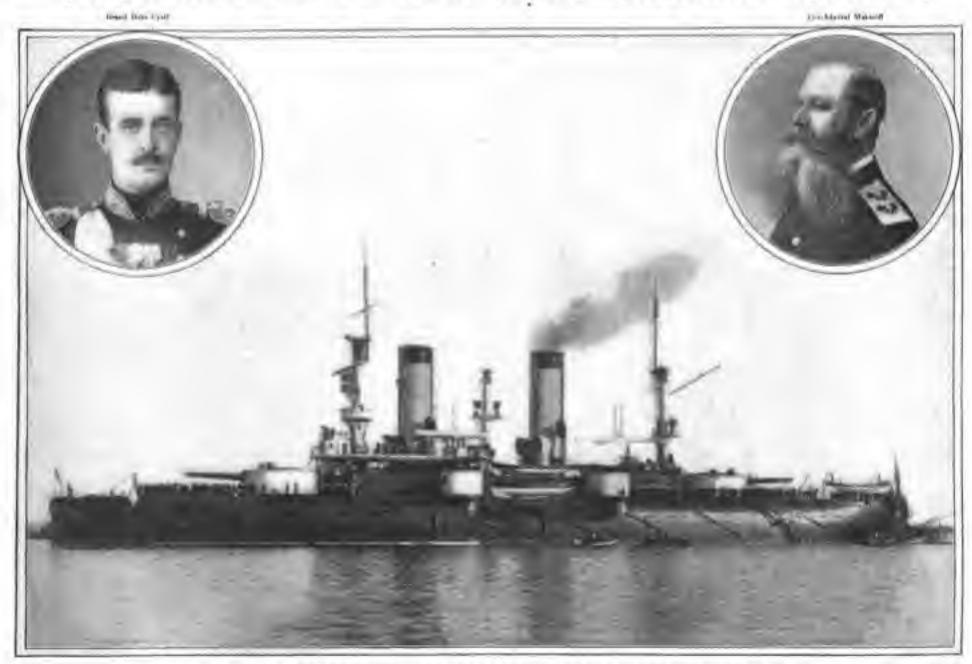
> running regularly, and, for the Trans-Siberian Railroad, smoothly. The maximum estimate of the number of troops arriving daily upon the scene of operations is 6,000. The minimum is 3,000. I should say that an average of 4,000 men are daily being despatched to Mukden or some other convenient point. The larger the army, the greater the quantity of supplies that must be shipped to it, and the fewer the trains that can be sent with troops. Consequently, June will have arrived before General Kuropatkin will have his army at the strength determined upon.

Turning now to the navy, some facts have come to my attention which will have an important bearing upon the future campaign. (Confinned on page 22.)



THE RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP PRETVIZAN ON THE ROCKS AT THE HARBOR ENTRANCE, PORT ARTHUR

This vessel was one of the three warships that were torpedord by the Japanese on the night of Petrusry 8, the opening engagement of the ever. She was run ashire in a sinking condition, but settled in shellow water and has done service in subsequent angagements, acting as a finating bettery. The has been in much assistance in defeating Admiral Togo's attempts to block the harbor servation. The "Retyrian" was fluid at the Crumps' shippard to Philodelphia in spec, and was one of the best ships in the Russian Navy



THE RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP "PETROPAVLOVSK." SUNK AT PORT ARTHUR, APRIL 11

The "Petropaviovak" was torpedded by the Japanese during an engagement off Port Arthur. The big bettleship was literally lifted out of the water by the force of the explosion. She turned completely over and disappeared. According to some of the reports, she was struck simultaneously by five Japanese torpedoes. Vice-Admiral Makaroff, commander of the Russian navy in the For East, Rear-Admiral Molas, and over savan hundred officers and men ware downed. Grand Duke Cyril, cousin of the Cast, with five other officers and thirty-two sallors, escaped alive, but all were wounded. Vice-Admiral Makaroff and only recently taken command of the Russian feet at Port Arthur to replace Vice-Admiral Makaroff and only recently taken command of the Russian feet at Port Arthur to replace Vice-Admiral Makaroff and only recently taken command of the Russian feet at Port Arthur to replace Vice-Admiral Makaroff and only recently taken command of the Russian feet at Port Arthur to replace Vice-Admiral Makaroff and only recently taken command of the Russian feet at Port Arthur to replace Vice-Admiral Makaroff and only recently taken command of the Russian to repeate and enterprising available and only recently the Russian through and enterprising available of the Section of the Russian through the first in the line of succession to the Russian through The "Petropaviousk" was built at St. Feterahorg in 1894, and was a modified copy of the British hattleship "Royal Sovereign." She was of 11,000 tous displacement and carried four taken the beginning of the war

BOTTLED UP IN TOKIO WHERE NO ONE HEARS OF WAR

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, Collier's Special War Correspondent in Japan

TORIO, March 21, 1904 IN NEW YORK, the writer was one of the mistaken few who prophesied there would be no war. In Tokio, he is inclined to go further and protest that there is no war. He admits when he was in New York there was a war. War filled the front page of all the morning papers. In the alternoon editions its three letters, in sangularry pink ink, were writ large from margin to margin. Stocks were affected. Insurance rates became prohibitive. Packing houses were working overtime, and the Missouri mule loomed into a national asset. Every man you met was as intimately familiar with the number of guns in the sectimately familiar with the number of guns in the sec-ondary batteries of the Retvisum and the Skikishima as with the number of his own telephone. Wherever as with the number of his own telephone. Wherever you saw two men talking together it was safe to wager one was saying, "They are a wonderful little people," and that the other was replying. "Yes, but don't forget that in '64 the Rosshian fleet sailed right up the lower bay and saved the Uniou." There, in New York, war was the only topic. People asked you if you were going to "the front" as jountly as though "the front" were situated somewhere between Seventy-second Street and Grant's Tomb. When we crossed the Continent, cowboys rode out of an alkali desert to ask what was the latest from "the war." At water tanks

in Arizona, and at every one of Fred Harvey's earing houses from Santa Fe to the Pacific Coast, the proprietor kindly warned us against Russian crusers lying just outside of the Golden Gate. War continued with us right into the heart of San Francisco, where the Bohemian Club gave the war correspondents a noble farewell dinner, and where we proudly displayed our war kits to the beliboys in the Palace Hotel. When the Came unleaded 700 tons of "contraband of war." and Japanese crowded the wharf to wave farewells to their fellow-countrymen, who were off to fight, and the San Francisco hand played for them "The Girl I Left Behind Me," we all tried to look cheerful and said, as though we liked it, "Well, this is the Real Thing at last." Thing at last.

But somewhere between Honotolu and Yokohama. somewhere in the deepest part of the Pacific, we lost the war overboard, and we have neither seen it nor heard of it since. I do not mean to say that if you go to the War Office here you will not see the sentry, nor do I deny that if you go inside you will see two order-lies. You also will be received by various officials, grave, courteous generals, each apparently doing nothing by himself, in a large bare room hung with a map or two. He apparently has plenty of leisure, certainly enough of it to enable him to be polite. But he has

no time to discuss the probability of Japan and Russia being at war. He says there may be a column which some day may leave some place for somewhere and do something, and if you are patient maybe you, too, can go to that place. But that is the only definite information he has to give you this morning, and so, "if you really must be going, I wish you 'good-day.'" Nor do I say that in the chief street you will not see

colored prints of battles, and people looking at them apparently as artistic productions and with respectful

That is all we who are bottled up in Toklo know of the Japanese war.

This morning we thought that at last we had caught them in the act. We woke to find the streets filled with jubiliant natives, each waving a flag; the hotel windows were hidden with flags, they fluitered from every jurikisha. We rushed out to ask eagerly if Port Arthur had fallen, to learn what great battle had been won on the Yalu. The interpreter regarded us with gentle reproof. "To-day is the spring festival," he said. That means that to-day in Tokio every one is rejoicing, because at the Temple of Kawasaki a plum tree has given birth to a number of blossoms. But then why should the Japanese know anything of this war? They live so far from New York.

BURTON'S CASE

The Senate would like to repair adversely, but it's not convenient

THE appeal of Senator Joseph R. Burton of Kansas from the decision of the court which convicted him at St. Louis, will go to the Eighth Judicial Circuit Court and will probably not be taken up by that tribuoal until some time next fall. In the meantime, Burton will keep away from Washington. Congress, is already on its Congress is already on its last legs, so far as this se-sion is concerned, and the convicted Senator will therefore be spared the embarrasement of absenting him-self for any considerable length of time for no better reason than that his presence there would result in a situation unpleasant alike for himself and his colleagues. Be-love the beginning of the short session next December. there may be developments which will either make his predicament better or worse. and which in either event may stir the Senate to action

Just at present the Senate does not wish to take engnizance of the Burton was. It does not desire to get the

If does not desire to get the discredited Senator's name on its records. It hopes to be able to maintain an attitude of dignined absolues and to keep on hoping that Burton will resign, or that something else will happen to obviate the necessity of the Committee on Privileges and Elections acting on the Committee on Privileges and Elections acting on his case. It would be very glod, indeed, if Burton's term expired next March, but, unfortunately, it does not. On the contrary, it does not expire until March 1, 1907, and a great many things may happen in as long a time as that. The situation being just as it is, the Senate—that is, the majority—is anything but pleased. The Democrats are complianout, and if given the slightest opportunity would not in the least object to an attempt to make political capital out of the matter

There can be no doubt of the fact that Berron's conviction does not work automatically to deprive him of



TESTING PHILADELPHIA'S SEPARATE WATER SYSTEM FOR PIGHTING FIRE

Chief Craker of the New York Fire Department, other visiting Chiefs, and the Mayors of Heren's and Baltimore witnessed this exhibition of throwing sixtum gowerful streams directly from the fire-main whose water supply is puriped at high pressure from the Delaware River. Housel lack of sufficient water pressure in the business districts of New York has aroused agitation for a sait-water fire main system. After easing the Philadelphia test, Cited Croker was convinced that \$3,000,000 should be appropriated for a similar protective system to the metropolis

> his seat. If he is to leave the Senate he must either resign or be forced out on a report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, adopted by a two-thirds vote of the whole budy. Were it not a Presidential year, and were the situation less delicate in other ways-were Senator Dietrich of Nebraska not already before the committee in question, for instancequite likely that a report adverse to Burton would be made, and that it would be adopted; for in his testi-mony at St. Louis the Kansan intimated that in his dealings with the get-rich-quick concern he represented he was only following the example of older and more experienced Senators. This, naturally, has turned the sentiments of his colleagues against him, and it the time were only ripe they would no doubt be glad to embrace an opportunity to show their resentment.

WE EAT TOO MUCH

Conclusion reached by Professor Chillendon eller long experiment

FOR eight months Professor Russell H. Chittenden has directed the work of a squad of United States sol-diers at Vale. His aim was to discover the most practicable rations for the army under varied conditions and, second, and indirectly, the diet best fitted for the American people, perhaps for the whole race.

Meat disappeared from the menu of the soldiers the day after they reported. Cereals and vegetables formed their food till they departed. At one time their allowance was out down to see what was the smallest amount soldiers, or, for the matter of that, an ordinary man, could live on and work effectively. There were twenty soldiers when the experiments were started; eleven when they left three weeks ago. Three deserted, one of two went insane, and the rest were sent away, it is said, because they persistently broke training and ate meat. The climax of departarea occurred when the sol-

diers were kept down to low-water-mark rations, to see how little they could eat and work well. Without exception, the members of the squad declared months before their term was up that they were heartily sick of the diet and would resign if they could honorably. One of the squad said philosophically. "The Japa and Russians in the field lighting a hard campaign at zero weather get no meat rations, and so I think that we can stand it a little longer on a segetable diet at the Yale gymnasium."

It can be said on good authority that Professor Chitagain will not reasonable the residence of the control of the con

tenden will not recommend the giving up of meat as an article of diet, although he has been frequently quoted as helding that radical belief. He has decided that i. We eat too much. 2. We eat too fast, 3. We would live much longer and do our work better if we are only half as much meat as we do.



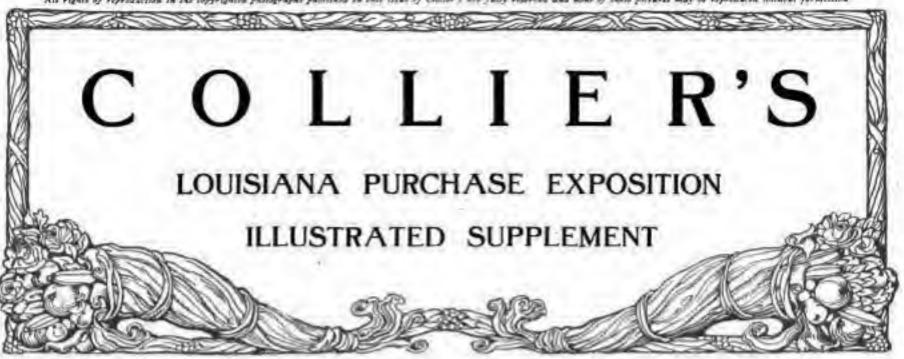


A company drilling at its Manile barracks

A guard detail of the crack native soldlery

THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY ENCAMPED AT ST. LOUIS

The Scouts, or Philippine Constabulary, as they are called officially, number 7,000 men, in command of Brigadier General Henry T. Allen, who has the greatest confidence in his little army, which is justified by its record of only by describes in the past year. The Constabulary is both a rural police and fighting force, and the men have shown their plack and loyalty in many hot szirmishes with ladrones. They enjoy fighting, and desert only where particular brings monotony of detail duty in berracks





FESTIVAL HALL AND THE CASCADES

This is the central feature of the Testace of the States, an architectural decuration 1.500 feet in length, crowning the crest of a mindral amphilipedite 70 feet high. The Half is 200 feet in diameter, 200 feet high, and seats 3,500 people. The cascades have a fall of 90 feet and torward flow of 300 feet, spreading from a width of 45 feet of the first well to 150 feet at the final plunge. The total cost of the Festival Half, columnades, restaurant pavilions, cascades, and gardens, is about \$1,000,000.



THE ELECTRICITY BUILDING.
This addition is you lest long by Non-first wide. This Eliminatity Building at Chicago was of the same length, but only my feet wide

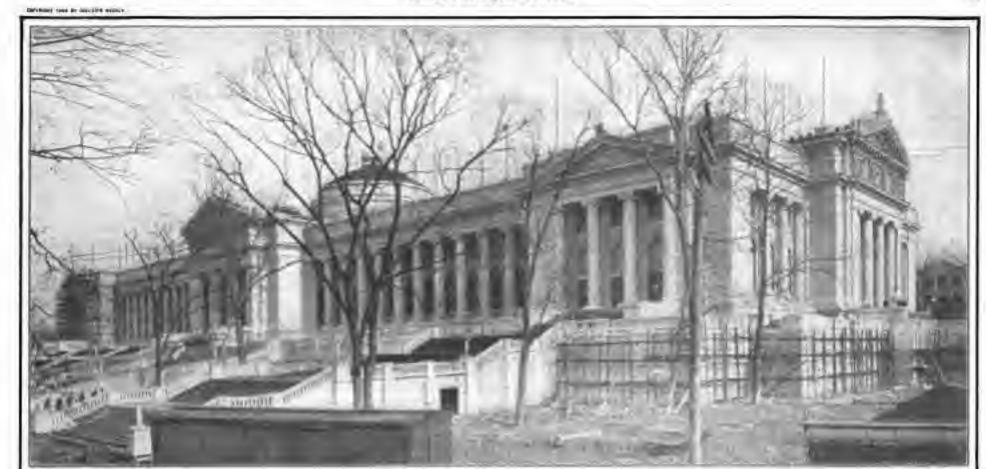


MANUFACTURES BUILDING, SEEN FROM THE WEST SIDE OF THE GRAND BASIN.

With a framinge of 1,000 feet and a depth of pay feet, this feelbiling covers fourteen series



COLONNADE OF THE VARIED INDUSTRIES BUILDING
At Chicago, in 1853, the principal building of the Fair was that of Manufactures and Liberal Arts. At St. Louis the manufactures have a building, with another devoted to the varied industries



THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING

For the first time in the bishory of expositions Americans have no need to blush for the architecture of their national building. Here will be installed the finishing seemplifying the many functions of the National Government. The edifics is 50 feet long by 300 feet wide. At Chinago the Government Building was as feet long by 300 feet wide.

READY FOR THE GREAT FAIR

A LOOK ROUND THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION BEFORE THE GATES ARE OPENED

By ARTHUR RUHL

Sr. Love, April 10, 1901 HEN an exposition has come and gone, and its lath-and-plaster palaces have returned again to dust, it must have left in the minds of those who saw it one dominant and satisfying picture really to have been worth while. The exhibits, of which no human being is able or cares to see half, are carted away and forgotten, those who invested their money count up what they have lost, new inventions make the old ones crude, bigger shows make the old ones small, but the one supremely beautiful picture—the illumination at the Pan-American, with the twilight fading into dusk and the glow of the lamps coming out from everywhere, like music, brighter and brighter, until they swept into an overpowering createste of lights; the Court of Honor at Chicago, with the white glory of its stately distances set against blue water and HEN an expusition has come and gone, and its

lights; the Court of Honor at Chicago, with the white glory of its stately distances set against blue water and bluer sky—this nothing can destroy.

When the Louisiana Furchase Exposition was planned, the creation of such a "feature" was one of the hardest tasks set for those who had undertaken the work. There was no large body of water at St. Louis, and the land on which the buildings must be raised was mere forest and farm. The problem was finally solved by making a feature of a hill. On this bill, fianked by colonnades, the pivotal building was built. From this central heart the great body spreads downward and outward like a fan, as some have said—perhaps more nearly like the aisles and the semicircular seats of a nearly like the aisles and the semicircular seats of a theatre. The main sisle consists of a series of Joun-tains and cascades which flow and splash between heroic statues down to the level of the main buildings and the lagoon. On either side of this forming waterway, and sweeping up to the central hall, are terraces of green turf. From Festival Hall you may look down on the plain as from a throne; from almost any part of the plain your eyes can sweep up past the lossitains and over the sweet and restful green to the central hall, very much as, on a lesser scale, you may look up the avenues past the fountains to the palace at Versailles. The idea is a noble one and nobly carried out. Whatever of the impression of vastness is lost by the curving instead of the fectilinear arrangement is gained in unity and cohesion, and the physical fact of that solid grass-covered hill, seen through the statues and fountains, and restiully backing up the white Exposition buildings, gives to the whole picture an impression of naturalness and permanence which other expositions have sometimes lacked.

The Picture You Will Not Forget

But this architectural scheme of a crown-jewel building, a descending fountain, and the palaces on the plain, is, so to speak, only the body of the picture without its soul. It is a picture that would be just as appropriate in Paris or in London, whereas the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is something that has a peculiarly personal significance to every American-particularly every American who lives west of the Mississippi. On either side of the crown-jewel building, with the curving arms of the peristyle behind them, and the vast palaces of the Exposition stretched out at their feet, sit the heroic statues of the States. Not New York or Massachusetts, but the States carved out of the Louisiana Perchase-the States which, when the purchase was made, did not exist even in name. When the treaty was signed, a century ago, there was not a State or Territory line from New Orleans to Puget Sound, and here they sit now, these States, come upout of the wilderness, each clothed with a bit of our nation's history, each a daughter of the nation, with an arm to aphold the flag that floats for all of os, and a heart and a soul of her own. Here sits North Dukota, her fresh girlish body, swently strong, held proudly erect, her eyes on the horizon's edge; here sits Indian Territory, losiking down at her hisnket and her put tery, her face pensive, her heart in the past, and here to, are Montana and Kansas and Wyoming, and the rest. The lights have yet to be turned on at St. Louis, the flowers and shrubbery to mature, the crowds to come, and the fountains to flow. There will be many pursures worthy of remembrance, which can only be guessed at now, but one picture which every Westerner—which every American who has ever really tell erner-which every American who has ever really telt his country-will take away with him is already there. And long after he has forgotten that the show is twice as big as Chicago's, when the palaces have been sold for jank and the trees are growing again in Porest Park, he will remember the Fair as he saw it from the central court, with the lagoon and the Purchase Monument behind him the great palaces stretching away on either side and so tront and above—above too lagoon and the green turl and the fountains, looking out over the plain and pessessing it-the nation's younger daughters, in all the wonder of their strength and their beauty and their youth.

What the Louisiana Purchase Was

The Louisiana Purchase, of which the St. Louis Fair commemorates the one-hundredth antiversary, was the acquiring by the United States from Napoleon I of France at all the land west of the Messissippi north of Texas, and, loosely speaking, east of the western alone of the Rocky Mountains. This wast area, out of which have been carved the Indian Territory and Oklahoma. and the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, the Dakotas, Montana, and part of Idabo, was bought for the about sum of \$15,000,000. Napoleon was hard pressed in Europe at the time, there seemed to be possibilities that the opposition to him might be carried to the point of attacking the French possessions on this Continent west of the Missessippi, and, finally, on grounds of immediate expediency and as a result of skilled American diplomacy, the First Consul offered to sell this whole priceless territory for 60,000,000 france. It seems almost incredible now that the knowledge in America of the land west of the Mississippl was at that time so utterly vague that there was strong opposition to Jefferson's plan, and that the price was looked upon by many solid men as exorbitant and the whole scheme chimerical. The treaty was at last signed and the purchase effected on April 50, 1803. This purchase, which gave to the future United States over one million square miles of territory and the full possession of the Mississippi, was the crowning event of Jefferson's Administration.

The Bigness of the Show

As far as size goes, the St. Louis Fair will break all records. With its 1,240 acres, the Louisiana Purchase

Exposition is twice as big as the Chicago Fair, four times as big as the last Paris Exposition, and larger than the Commbian Exposition, the Pan-American, and the Centennial combined. The generous people of St. Louis, who allowed a good part of their beautiful wooded Forest Park to be raced to a clay wilderness, on which to build the Exposition, have some reason to think that it is too big. In a general way, the grounds are about two miles long and a mile wide. The main laguen is too test wide, the leaser "aisles" leading up to Festival Hall are no feet wide. The approximate cost of the Exposition will be \$50,000,000, of which St. Louis furnished \$10,000,000. Thirty-fix foreign nations will make displays—France, Germany, Mexico, England, China, and Japan each spending half a million declars. The United States Government Building has cost a similar amount. The Art Palace, a permanent structure, cost slightly less than one million dellars. The antistics of the main buildings or "palaces" are as follows: Palace of Liberal Arts, 125 by 750 feet, cost \$475,000; Palace of Mensiand Metallurgy, 600 by 1,200 feet, cost \$10,000; Palace of Education, 128 by 750 feet, cost \$10,000; Palace of Education, 128 by 750 feet, cost \$10,000; Palace of Transportation, 120 by 1,300 feet, cost \$10,000; Palace of Transportation, 120 by 1,300 feet, cost \$10,000; Palace of Transportation, 120 by 1,300 feet, cost \$10,000; Palace of Transportation, 120 by 1,300 feet, cost \$10,000; Palace of Transportation, 120 by 1,400 feet, cost \$10,000; Palace of Transportation, 120 by 1,400 feet, cost \$10,000; Palace of Transportation, 120 by 1,400 feet, cost \$10,000; Palace of Transportation, 120 by 1,400 feet, cost \$10,000; Palace of Transportation, 120 by 1,400 feet, cost \$10,000; Palace of Transportation, 120 by 1,400 feet, cost \$10,000; Palace of Transportation, 120 by 1,400 feet, cost \$10,000; Palace of Transportation, 120 by 1,400 feet, cost \$10,000; Palace of Horticulture, 200 by 800 feet, cost \$20,000; Palace of Horticulture, 200 by 800 feet, c acres of woodland.

Secondary Buildings and Outdoor Shows

The main buildings are only half the show. Wherever preside, the management comomized floor space by porting exhibits out-of-doors. Some idea of the nesity of this economy may be gathered from the fact that there were enough applications from breakfast-food monufacturers alone to more than fill all the four miles of alsies in Agricultural Hall. "Life, color, motion, operating publits," have been the passwords to the big exhibition halls, and exhibitors have been urged to show the process of manufacture rather than the completed articles. Here are more of the "bigness" bigares, taken haphazard from the apparently limitless supply Largest pipe organ ever built, 145 stops, pipes five feet in diameter; two acres of manufactured foods; biggest natatorism on earth; your linen washed and ironed while you wait; ten acres of roses; a model city and mines in operation; four acres of fresh fruits; stadium scating 27,000 persons; fifteen acres of outside forestry exhibits; ten acres of live game exhibits; hotel inside the prounds accommodating 6,000 guests; four acres of agricultural machinery; more than an acre of batter and choose; largest engines ever exhibited at an exposition; a floral clock covering a quarter of an acre, with a minute hand (this clock keeps time) weighing over a ton; largest waterfall ever constructed, ninety thousand gallons of water flowing over the cascades every minute; million-dollar Philippine exhibit; 250 national and international conventions-religious, scientific, and otherwise; 396 special events and celebrations, including the quadrennial Olympian games, dur-







- 1. Resmuram Pavillon.
- 2. Machinery. 3. Transportation

- 4. Fleering.
 5. Varied Industries.
 6. Manufactures.
 7. Education.
- S. Liberal Arts.

- g. Mines and Metallurgy, 10. German Government. 11. I estrurant Pavillon. 12. United Steen Government
- 13. Tesas.
- - 14. Kentocky. 13. Michigan. 16. Washington State. 17. New York. 15. Fisheries.

 - 10. Travelers' Promotive Association

- 20. Ohm.
 21. The Cabildo, Louisians.
 22. Missouri
 23. Louisians Purchase Monument.
 24. Tyruitus Alps.
 25. Irish International Exhibit.
 25. "Crestion."

GENERAL VIE

THESE PHOTOGRAPHIC





THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION AT ST. LOUIS

APHED FROM THE TOP OF FESTIVAL HALL, 316 FEET ABOVE GROUND

ED END TO END, AT THE DOTTED LINES, FORM A COMPLETE PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS



"THE SPIRIT OF THE ATLANTIC"

ing the period of the Exposition, etc. One has but to remember the exhibits of other expositions, and that the world is a certain number of years older and add a "more so."

The Russo-Japanese Static Drama

Almost dramatic in its reflection of the situation in the Par East is the behavior toward the St. Louis Fair of the two Governments of Russia and Japan. If there had been no exposition this year and a war correspondent writing from Tokio had said, "If there were a world's fair at this moment, this would happen thus," a suspicious newspaper-reading public would have shrugged its shoulders over what it deemed the correspondent's weakness for juggling facts in order to make a telling comparison. Here were these two nations, each having made preparations for a separate government building, in addition to the usual exhibits in the various "palaces." Way is declared. Russia temporizes and delays, until the Exposition officials, rowded on every side with applications for space, are sellingly driven to distruction, and then, a short six weeks before the time for the opening of the exhibition, comes a tardy regret that "on account of the war" Russia must withdraw from participation. Individual Russians have since decided, it is true, to make some sort of a showing, but Russia herself—the vast nation of the Great White Caar—will not, as such.

he seen or heard. And what of little Japan, at whose very doors, almost. the war is now being fought? Instead of cutting down her eshibit. Japan increases it rather fairly rushes into the exhibition business as though it were the sale distraction of an empty holiday. Japan will be on the "Pike," albowing the other nations in every exhibition hall, and over the hill, beside "Jerosalem," will be such a Japanese village, such tea houses and shrubbery and walks distance and all the rest, as were not even to be seen at the last Paris Exposition, where the Japanese exhibit was, in a way, the clou of the entire show. Whether or not a nation shows better taste in withdrawing from or partici-pating in an exposition when she is at war is a matter of æsthetics which I do not pretend to decide, but purely as an example of shrewdness, of what one might almost call a pressagent's instinct. Japan's action is characteristic and impressive. During all these spring weeks, while the stories of sunken buttleships have been coming from the Bast, the little brown men have pot-tered about their pretty

village, trimming shrubs and similing over their toy gardens, and all the coming sammer you and your sisters and your consins and your aunts may sip your Japanese tea from Japanese potcelain in a Japanese garden, and lice your story-book Japan, while a unle or two away, on the streets of downtown St. Limis, the newsboys are shouting the war extras, and on the other sale of the earth the soldiers of the Mikado are fighting and dying for the Empire.

Forty Acres of Filipinos

The most interesting of the outside exhibits, and the largest single cabilit no the grounds, is the furty-acre plot devoted to setting forth the arts, industries, home life, and amusements of the native Filipinos. You enter this exhibit over either of three bridges, the central one of which is a reproduction of the Poeste de Esquila over the Pasig River. From this tridge you pass through the Barian Gate into the walled City of Intranscenand to the Cathedral and public square and markets of Manila. Leaving Manila by the Royal Gate, you jump at once into the heart of the uncivilized Philippines More houses built on pules in the lake, Lanon villages inhabited by Negriton in native lack of contome. Macabets camps, pearl Scherlers, copra rusing, and the rest. The Philippine exhibit will cost \$1,000,000. One thousand Filipines will live on these forty acres—200 of them Marabele scoots (who will police the exhibit), you tribespeople from pative villages, a Philippine buill or pieces, and some goo other natives who will exhibit their indestries and amusements. Itoring the past terinight or two these stardy little brown men have teen working like bees on the high hambon stockade which serrounds their reservation. The stockade to built by setting hamboo poles unge stalks, which have been brought over from the Philippines, as big almost as telegraph poles—in end side by side, and then hinding them told a firm talein by running framewere poles along on either side of the fence, and totaling the whole with though of cane. All over the situage you might have seen them working these warm spring theys, back-ing basels-s with their labor and tying the uprights regether, quite so much at home, apparently, puddling about in the mud of Forest Park as in their native hunting grounds. The only clothing they wear is a nort of coat or short and a breech-client, and their firm brown legs are bure to the hips, as nature made them-It is a rottume excellently adapted to work in the viscons Missout i mod, and contractors and concredonaires. smeared to the tops of leggings and patters with the white man's borden of stoky yellow clay, looked on with envy. When the light-hearted Filipinos regain with envy. When the light-hearted Pilipinos regain the shelter of their barracks, even the shirt and breechclout are discarded, as many curious violors, who have tried to evade the gateman's commands, and to perp into the closed compound, have found to their damay. There has been much dutress in St. Louis of late over ramora of the eccentric diet of some of these Filipinos The story was started in the St. Louis newspapers that the Igorostes were being fed up slog meat, of which they are very fond. It is intimated that the rumor was printed by wicked reporters who were not allowed isside the Filipino barracks, and who took this means of getting their reverge. But the Humane Society took the matter seriously at any rate, and veho-mently decreed that this barturity must cease, all of which was meat, at any rate, for the nimble paragrapher.

"It was the botcher heed bonsy's mono?" asks one St. Louis paper. "Itoes a thrill run up and down the spine of the Humane Society whenever that wonderful transition from pig to perk in furty seconds takes place. The sheep bleat in vain. The Humane Society down not hear, for the air is filled with the pelps of samsage in force noisily asserting the will to live as dogs in extr. the shape decreed by nature herself."

The Exhibition officials assure the tender-hearted



that they need not worry. The diet of the Pilipinos at present is altogether conventional, and before the summer is over they doubtless will have succumbed to the liokey-pokey sandwich and popeors bricks.

The "Pike" and Other Shows

The "Pike" is a sublimated Midway—Coney Island carried to the N'th power. It is a mile long, and there is something doing over every foot of it—as the publicity experts would put it. I suppose, "5,000,000 (square every foot of it—as the publicity experts would put it. I suppose, "5,000,000 (square every foot of it—as the publicity experts would put it. I suppose, "5,000,000 (square every foot of it—as the publicity experts would be supposed in the "Pike." Wild West shows and choics. You can go into "piyeterious Asis." ride scross the Steppes on the Siberian Railway, go "over and under the sea," look through harem lattices, and witness both "Creation" and the "Herestier." The man who have made the Exposition are not inclined to say much of the "Pike." Their attitude is this—that the thing they want the Fair to stand on is the bigness and the beauty of what might be called the "legitimate" portion; if you depend a Midway, why, here is such a one as was never seen before, but we're not going to become "barkers" in order to get you into it.

to get you into it.

The reproduction of the old city of Jerusalem is in the main grounds of the Exposition, and is in a sort of intermediate class between such "legitimate" outdoor shows as the Philippine exhibit and the villages of the "Pike," Jerusalem covers some vieven acres in the

wooded section near the Art Palace, and it reproduces the Mosque of Omar. the Garden of Gethaemane, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and even the worn pavements and walls of the old city. will be peopled with na-tives and camels. There not space here to consider in detail any of the scores of other "reproduc-tions" and special "feat-ures." There is a model city, and a model Indian school, mining camps and historic building from General Grant's log cabin to the Grand Trianon. The "features" go even into the air, not only in the form of the original Ferris Wheel, but in the form of airship races form of airship races which are to be contested over an 'L' shaped course on the Exposition grounds.

The Hon. "Dave"

The Hon David R. Francis, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, is the finest exhibit on the grounds. He is a wonder, a worker, and a hypnotizer. There is nothing he couldn't do. If he hadn't been Governor of Missouri, Mayor of St.



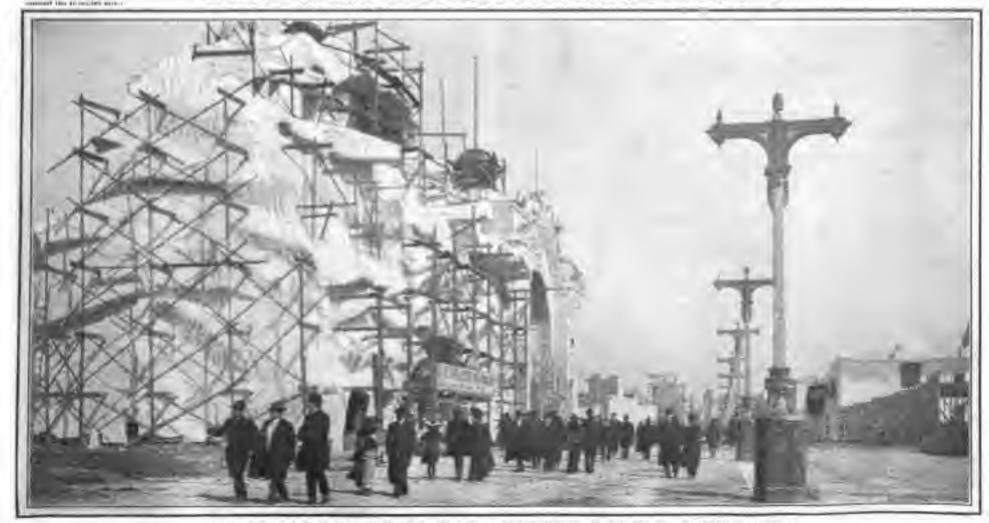
"THE TRIUMPH OF APOLLO," OVER THE MAIN ENTRANCE OF PESTIVAL HALL, By PHILIP MARTINY



MINES AND METALLURGY BUILDING
Covering sine sares, with a frontage of yes feet and a width of yes feet. Chicago's Hall of Mines was yes feet long and yes feet wide



INTERIOR OF THE TEAMSPORTATION BUILDING.
This exhibit is not one of many to be seen bere and represents the evolution and development of the vallways of the world.



"THE PIKE,"-THAT PART OF THE EXPOSITION CORRESPONDING TO CHICAGO'S "MIDWAY PLAISANCE"

This feature extends along a boulevard over a mile in length, which will be lined on both sides with slaborate and picturesque attractions

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ATTACK OF BUILDING

VIEW HORTHWARD FROM THE TERRACE OF STATES



THE VARIED INDUSTRIES BUILDING Covers fourteen haves. The Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building at Chicago, the largest exhibition building seed announced, covered thirty-one acree



VIEW NORTHWARD FROM PESTIVAL HALL

On the left are the E'-ctricity and Varied Industries buildings; on the right, the Education and Massifictures buildings. The Grand Status, which is the chird aquatic feature of the Exposition's plan, lies in the course, swith the Status of Peace beyond. From the basis a system of lagoous stretches out among the other buildings. The statusary in the foreground represents physical liberty

ARDEN



LUELLENTETERS

Illustrated by THOMAS FOGARTY

M ISS LAWSON put on her black straw har with its bow of black and white ribbon, and respect hesitatingly out on the broad platta, scanning the sky with a judicious eye. Across the blue expanse drifted some watery white clouds which seemed to be hastening toward an opalescent fortress of nebula

She walked thoughtfully down the street, alive to the sensuous thrill of spring in the air, the budding fragrant leafage of the trees scented the soft wind which set a-dancing the prim crimson-laden stems of bleeding-hearts. The gardens by which her steps took her were assuming gayer tiets from early budding flowers, which had not feared to dare the depart-ing winter mood and peep timidly out. She leaned over a fence to admire a flaunting pink rose; a woman in a blue calico dress was industriously digging up

in a blue calico dress was industriously digging up grubworms from the rich black soil.

"How are you, Miss Lawson?" She rose from her cramped position at sight of her. "I saved my first rose for you." Mrs. Cadnor advanced to the gate, holding out the beautiful satiny flower.

"For me? sh, no," Miss Lawson protested, with a faint flicker of color to her pale cheeks. "Here comes your Eugenie; she's young and pretty, just the kind for a pink rose. I wouldn't mind taking that little wax lily neglected over there among those dandelisms. You know I'm fonder of lilies than any other flowers. I hated to pull mine to-day for fear some one would want them before night. Widow Allen's daughter is real sick with the fever, they say. You never can tell what will happen, and lilies work up so well in wreaths." Mrs. Cadnor gave her the preferred flower.

what will happen, and lilles work up so well in wreaths."

Mrs. Cadnor gave her the preferred flower.

"Here's a rose for you. Eugenie." Miss Lawson said to the girl as she joined them. Eugenie was a bit in awe of Miss Lawson; she had an indescribable sie of distinction. Even the gray lawn she wore this morning made her pink persale appear cheap and tawdry. "Put It under your chin," Miss Lawson went on merrily, "and somebody will lose his heart in it." The young girl blushed deeper.

Miss Lawson moved on along the sid brick

it." The young girl blushed deeper.

Miss Lawson moved on along the old brick sidewalk toying with the white wax his her friend had given her. Her eyes turned stealthily toward an old quaint red-brick house, whose severe walls were broken by numerous many-passed windows. Purple flags edged the walk leading to a wide piassa, whose high roof was supported by fat, white-painted columns. Some faded rugs were airing on an old stone sun-dial, over the bright green grass straggling wild-wood violets made a blur of blue. "It was such a day as this—when he went away from me, angry." Miss Lawson mused dreamily, with tender eyes, far back in the years of her youth John Sheldon had declared his love for her. But a lover's doubts had widened into jealousy—for she had not been averse to being acknowledged the village belle averse to being acknowledged the village belle—and he had gone away. It was the average chronicle of a woman's heart, only with her the romance had proven abortive and unfinished. In the companionship of her flowers she sought forgetfulness, making them her charges, and spending the most of her time in her seques-tered garden. Stately and tall, the villagers were accustomed to see her gray-clad figure moving in and out among the rows of roses and nodding lilies; no man had ever been ad-mitted to her choicest retreat in the rear; here mitted to her choicest retreat in the rear; here bloomed her carest posies, shielded from the sun's fervor and screened from the wind's wan-ton caresses. "She makes me think of those gray-clad Sisters that stay in the convent," some one had remarked; and the title, the Garden Nun, clung to her.

Miss Lawson passed the familiar house, trying to suppress a rush of old memories that assalled her always at sight of it. A girl wheeling a very modern go-carr, lavishly decorated with lace and ribbon, was coming toward her. She knew every villager from infant to centenarian, and she stepped to one side to let the vehicle

pass. "Whose child is that, Nancy?" she asked its nurse, as she stooped over the sleeping infant the small white face seemed almost smothered

by the scented ruffles of its belongings.

"Major John Sheldon come home yesterday."
the girl glanced in the direction of the brick house. "His wife died last year. He's brought the baby here to raise in the country air." Miss Lawson grasped the sharp picket railings of the fence with cold, unsteady fingers. His child-and he was here, too. She tried to regain control of herself, and then she suddenly bent low, and, catching the tiny, frail, little hands, raised them to her lips, kissing them hungrily. It was part of the cares that she had faithfully kept for him all those years—when he should re-turn to her. She had never dreamed that he would swerve in his fidelity to her, even if anger had separated them.

"That child is bundled up too much," she said harshiy, passing on. She had put quite a distance between them when she abruptly turned around again.
"Nancy," she called sortly. The go-cart turned in her direction. "Don't you ever wheel it up my way?" she asked in a trembling voice. "I—I think the shade up there is splendlid for it. The air seems fresher. I've got some pretty crociarted slippers I was going to give you. Can't you come up to morrow morning—for you. Can't you come up to morrow morning for them? The laisehood tripped on Miss Lawson's unsullied bugue; she was askamed of her own capidity. "It's real kind of you, Miss Lawson. Yes, I can wheel him up to morrow; he's got to have his milk now. He ain't a bit strong." Miss Lawson watched

ther enter the gate with a peculiar expression, half envy, half fear, on her face; she mentally followed their progress to the house, for a friege of trees concealed them from view. A thousand questions filled her mind; she wondered it its father cared for it; she heard his voice call out to the nurse in accents meltowed by time, it impressed her all at once that he was not young as she had always unconsciously thought of him. John Sheldon must be at least forty-five years old. And she had not seen him for nearly fifteen years.

She hadroned home.

She hastened home, perturbed into unusual excitement. Look where she would, haunting fragments of the past stared nakedly at her; on the bark of the old elm tree in her garden were his initials entwined with

here in blunt lettering Overhead the birds were chittering neprity; there was a soft, languorous suggestion of rais in the air; it was the same old familiar scene, the same above sky, only he and she had changed. And now he had come back—

MISS LAWSON LOOKED BUMBLY DOWN THE BOAD

Hurt pride and joy quickened her breath. In the chaos of her mind two thoughts stood out cruelly. He had returned as the mourning husband of another, and he had not made any attempt to seek her. She went he had not made any attempt into her cloistered garden, staring with unseeing eyes into her blies, consionless faces of her blies. "I suppose at the white, passionless faces of her likes. "I suppose be calls it John—after himself." she mused audibly. "What did you say, mum?" Her maid's selemn voice

called back from a kitchen window where she was roll-

"I was thinking of my new littes," she said quietly, with an antignified beating of the hourt. She retraced her steps to the house, and, going to her room, softly locked the door behind her.

Removing her hat, Miss Lawson stood in tront of a mirror, gazing pittlessly at the reflection of herself. Faint lines of suffering lent a wistful expression around her clear, gentle eyes. She could tell the cause of each mark, tears when her mother and father were taken from her; hights of anguish at the longliness of the old house, when she was left in solitude with her thoughts to tourt her. There had been no answer to her incress—only the solace of her been no answer to her unrest-only the solace of her flowers in her unsunned, sweet-scented garden. Threads of gray showed in the smooth brown hair waved back

from her white brow.

"I am an old woman now," she told herself unkindly, covering her face with her hands to shot out the picture. Sharply silhouetted against the colorless past, the trivial little doings and the charm of their love. stend out; a thousand treasured remembrances surged over her. Sometimes the careless touch of fingers on a piano, a broken chord, may rouse to life some long dormant bitterness or an old-time joy. Hearing again John Sheldon's voice had evoked from her all of the lorgation tenderness of the past. A strange impulse impelled Miss Lawson to her closet, and, crossing on impelled Miss Lawson to her closet, and, crouching on her knees, her breath disturbed, she took from out a drawer, tolded away in apreze of tragrant lavender and renemary, a long-walsted blue-flowered dress, holding it tondly up to her face. Her skin appeared old and sallow beside the pretty color.

"What a fright I should hook in it now," she cried, with a sob in her voice. She glanced with a trembling lip out of the window. There was the old cherry-tree with its soat, where he had read to her the "ldylis of the King." The emptiness of her life arose before her; she had had so little; she had been suffering in allener for years, and led the world to think that she was happy. And all the time semething within her was crying out in hunger for sefection. His

her was crying out in hunger for affection. His

Miss Lawson rested her head against the frame

of the deer and burst into tears.
"Your lunch, mum," her maid was announceing. "An' shall I whip the cream for the ber-ries! Berries don't look purty without some kind of dressin' just like a school-girl in a sash," "Yes, yes, Jane," her mistress answered

Face it from whatever attitude she assumed. the abject loneliness of her life stared back at her: there was a monotony about its slightest

"I suppose the child can play with toys," she was thinking as she drank her tea from a fragile egg-shell cup. "I wonder if it would care for

It occurred to her that some of the sawdust creations of her youth were stored away in the attir. To search for them among old relies of schooldays occupied the afternoon. By nightfall Miss Lawson's little parlor was disordered with a on glooverate collection of dishes, rattles, engines, and an old-style wooden craffe. Jane followed her assertment with staring wide-eyed

"I expect company to-morrow. Jane," Miss Lawson explained calmly.

Ber impatience over the arrival of her guests kept her tossing wakefully during the night. She arose early and had Jane cleaning the house before sunrise. Then Miss Lawson went to her choicest flower-heds and relentlessly clipped the finest posies. The morning waxed and midday arms but there was no appearance of the blue. came, but there was no appearance of the blue-ribboned and lace-canopied go-cart and its small occupant. Miss Lawson tried to crochet, but she was obliged to ravel out her stitches. deavored to read, and discovered her book was upside down. Her embroidezy gave her no sol-ace, for a half an hour's application at it revealed to her that she had worked a pansy in green silk

and its foliage in shades of purple An acute disappointment seized her, vombaring with her pride, she shut herself in her room, restraining a desire to go and see for herself

what caused the delay. Late in the afternoon she went to her closet and took from its sanctuary the blue-flowered

dress; with nervous fingers she drew it on, and fitted the long narrow waist under a blue ribbon sash. Following a feminine impulse, she braided her hair and tied it at the back under a blue bow. The mirror gave back a charming picture despite the pale cheeks and tired lines around the mouth. From off the topmost shelf Miss Lawson took down an old bat-box and pulled out from folds of tissue-paper a straw flat, wreathed with bursting pink roses and cornflowers. She felt that it travestied her faded brown hair. There was a white lace veil in a top drawer; she pinned

it over her face, and with the first degree of satisfaction that she had known for years met the admiring eyes of her other self in the glass. It seemed to her that she had grown old only in this last day; the knowledge of passing years had escaped her before. She hastily left the room, feeling guilty, as if caught at some misdemeanor. Before the old mahogany bookcase she paused meditatively, and then she reached up and took out the "Idylls of the King," and opened it again at "Launcelot and Elaine"-where he had left off reading that last day under the cherry-tree-and she placed it face downward on the old seat.

She felt that she had stepped fifteen years back into the past. There was a bouquet of red tulips, his favorite flower, in the hall, in a big willow-ware howl. On the piazza, his old favorite splint-bottomed chair had been brought down from the attic by the speculative Jane and placed confidentially near fiers.

Miss Lawson looked out on the country road as the

noise of a buggy sounded, some early great golden-winged flies trembled in dusty bars of light; over the yellowish young grass the atternoon shadows were stretching. There was a flutter of a girl's pink dress in the seat of the vehicle; a man whose slightly gray-tinged hair showed under his hat was driving. Mise Lawson leaned forward to better scan them-

The numbness of despair stole through her. freezing every bit of animation within her Por she recognised Eugenie Cadnor as the girl in the buggy, and the man at her side was

Major John Sheldon.

She essayed to rise, but her feet were unsteady beneath her and she sank weakly into the chair. A veritable soul-sickness swept over her. In this silent contemplation the dreariness of the future seemed far more intolerable than the misery of the past; the content which years of resignation had wun for her had deserted her in one day. Life at its best had been such a comprumise with her that she could no longer cheat herself into a pretence of happiness

She watched the flight of the buggy with wietful eyen; they were taking the country road down whose sunist stretches the freebung a thin light-green canopy, and the shy pink of a few daring wild roses made a ristous dash of color against the gray weather.

beaten rall fence.

Miss Lawson jumped with alarrity to her feet, tessing pride to the winds. She had passed the last restriction of conventionality. Opening the gate with a determined click, she walked swiftly down the street, not pausing in the rapidity of her movement until she found berself before the old red-brick house With a heroism with which she had never hitherte accredited herseit. Miss Lawsen entered the yard for the first time in years. and with a loudly beating heart she knocked on the panels of the door.

Nancy Stokes, flushed and disheveled, re-sponded. Her eyes opened to surprise at sight of Miss Lawson's girlish appearance.

"I waited all morning, Nancy," the elder woman cried uncertainly, "I just couldn't stand it any longer. Is he sick?"

The girl pointed toward a room at the end of the half. Miss Lawson followed her over the heavy velvet carpet and entered it. A. baby's wicker bed stood in one corner, and on the white silk pillow the child's head showed indistinctly; its eyes were closed

in slumber, "Faver," said the girl, placing her hand

on its hot little forehead.

Miss Lawson raised her well and bent over it, softly kissing it. "Bring me the carriage," she said with determination. "and put him in it at once. That child goes home with me to-night. These walls are damp and musty; the house has been shut up for years. It will kill the child to stay here. Come, be quick about it."

Opposition was futile, for Miss Lawson ted what necessary articles she would need for the time, and before long they were pushing the go-cart up the street and following the walk to her house.

Mrs. Cadnor expired them from her piazza. where she was doing some sewing. She went to the gate to further satisfy her curiosity, staring in consternation at the change in her triend's attire.

"I'm not going to stand by and see this child killed by neglect," Miss Lawson said defiantly, irritated by

her neighbor's silence

"My Eugenie and its tather have gone for a buggy ride," Mrs. Cadnor remarked impressively. "I guess the rose you stuck under her chin brought her a lover all right, Miss Lawson. He called that evening and asked us to go to the Ridge with him to-day, but as I was busy putting up gooseberries I let Eugenie go-When a man's trying to court, I think we ought to give him all the opportunities we can." At this unconscious explanation of the incident a feeling of relief darted through Miss Lawson

"I saw them go by," she said quietly. 'I think we will have to horry. It looks very much like rain."

Overhead a tiny fleecy cloud was collecting supers.

the ragged, uneven edges of the clouds growing omineasily dark, as if they could not much longer contain

Once at home, she took the baby in her own charge and put it to sleep in the old-fashioned wooden cradle, feasting on its little features and trying to trace out a resemblance in every curve. The long lashes fell over the eyes at last, and she left it sleeping softly. A peal of thunder startled her; she ran out in the yard to remove the lawk from the seat under the cherry-tree as the lorge raindrops began to fall, her straw flat, with its decorations of cornflowers and roses, on her head-There was a noise at the gate, and she glanced up to see that a girl in a pink dress followed by a slightly elderly man were approaching her

Major John Sheldon took a step ahead of Eugenie. "May we take reluge here until the shower is over?" he inquired, with his hand on his hat. "My horse frightens at thunder." Miss Lawson was unable to

A BALLAD OF THE PIKE

BY WALLACE IRWIN

You kin have yer marble buildin's and yer statoos set apart, Yer Palaces of Industry and galleries of art. You him have yer architecture like a fairyland in white And yer furnin exhibitions, for I reckon they're all right; But I'm lookin' fer my money's worth, so when I hit the hike I'm a-goin' to St. Louis jest to see that durned old Pike.

> I want to see the zoo And the panyrama too. I want to look at everything I like. I've heard o' the Plaisance And the Cairo girls that dance-Say, I wonder if they'll have 'um on the Pike ?

I want to see the furrin cities all along the track, I want to go through Paris to Jerusalem and back, I'd like to see the hull of it-I think I'd jest as soon Take the submarine to Hades and the airship to the moon. I don't care how I git there, friend, but when I make a strike It's me fer old St. Louis jest to live along the Pike.

> It must be kind o' phoney, Like an eddycated Coney, Or a solid mile o' Baroum, if pe like; And I jest tell you, by jings. I'm a-hopin' that I kin go Fer a week or so to rubber on the Pike.

I'd like to see the Zunis an' the Kunis an' the Japs, The Moujiks an' the Moulems an' the Romanys an' Lapps; I don't much care about the names they have, but I must say It'll be right amort instructive jest to see 'em anyway. What's the use to cross the ocean and for weeks or months to hike When the world in twenty minutes can be saw along the Pike?

> You kin reach the Polar slime Fer a quarter, while a dime Takes you plumb to the equator, if ye like; You can travel clean to Mars. An' a ways beyond the stars, Fer a dollar thirty-seven on the Pike.

I want to see the Pilypinos livin' on the plain, An' the dawnin' o' creation an' the unkin' o' the Maine, An' other great inventions, like the Chinees an' the Turks. An' the men from France an' Borneo a-carryin' their dirks-Then the cityful o' side shows -there's the kind o' thing I like; I reckon I'll go busted when I travel down the Pike.

> I spend no golden gravel On yer dinky furnit travel Or bargain-sale excursions on a bike; But the time is swiftly nearin' When I'll be jest disappearin'on you can find me on the Pike.

reply, she bowed her head, speechless, and then sliebravely raised her eyes and looked at him; and as he returned that gate, John Shelden felt a subtle flame leap from her soul to his. Out of the dim forgotten past a little mannerism, her way of regarding him. half-wistful, balf-reguish, was recalled to him. extended a hand that shook in spite of himself.

"Surely you are not-" he paused, overcome at the possibility of it, his eyes amonedly traversing her blueflowered dress and rese-crowned but. Around the vard his gaze alighted on the 'Islylls of the King," on a well-remembered seat. There was his favorite chair near bers on the plassa. An inarticulate cry escaped his lips.

" said Miss Lawson softly, but her "Yes. I am-

voice broke.

"I thought you were all gone away-" he continued doubtingly. "They told me you had married; your people had died."

"That was another Mary Lawson, my cousin, who married," she explained tremblingly, "and all the family except me have gone away-to the city. But I wanted to stay here."

Suddenly there arose on the air, in querolous, sharp intenations, the wail of an intant. Miss Lawson blushed a guilty red, an inward perturbation seizing her as she all at once realized the enormity of what she had done; the flagrancy of her actions of the afternoon, in boldly going unsolicited to this man's house and carrying off his child, now gained terrifying proportions to her maidenly conscience. There was no excuse she rould offer for her deed as she saw it in this triminating light. Under his quick, piercing gaze at the sound she flushed and turned pale, overcome with a sickening dread of his censure.
"I must go in for a minute." she buest forth in des-

"Whose is it?" he asked suspiciously, covering her with a peculiar sweep of his eyes.

"One of my neighbor's-that is-1-1-" she stammered awkwardly, unable to tell him the truth.

"Mary-" he began eteraly.

"Walt," she cried breathlessly, eager to prevent any condemning speech; she preferred his honest wrath rather than any criticism as to her evasions. "Don't be too hard on me-I will tell you. It is your blue dress

"Minr!" His countenance expressed the astonishment he felt. Miss Lawson swal-lowed something that choked in her throat and raised her clear blue eyes without falteriug to him, brave in the integrity of her

"I know I deserve your anger," she spoke rapidly. "I know I did wrong to go there when you were away, and take it. But I was atraid if you knew you wouldn't let it come-The house is too damp and musty for it, anyway. It would kill it in stay there. And I wanted it so hadly-" He made no comment on her words; there was a barely perceptible compression of his lips that she did not like.

"Dan't blame me use much John, If you only knew how lonely I have been. Let me keep the child-care for it as my own," she begged. "Unless it has better care it will die John I will take such good care of it. and then if you want it after it is well and strong-why, then-1-I'll give it back to you. They had both forgotten Eugenie's presence at one corner of the plazza.

"I do not see how I can accede to your auggestion," he said harshly "These staid old enlagers would talk, and I- You seem to overlook the fact that I have any affection for the child-I am its father, you know."

Miss Lawson looked dumbly down the road; the rain-drops made little holes in the dust and sent out a treak pungent odor.

"You are right," she said, biting her lips to

keep the tears back.

There are certain conditions, though-" She turned her back rudely on him, her chin quirering, her grief seeking the outlet of tears.

"Why, Mary-" he said strangely. A robin careled over their heads on a locust bough.
"I don't want to give up the child," she

subbed. 'I have had so little in my lifenothing to love all these years-'

'Neither have I," he declared emphatically. "The child's mother was left in my care. I thought to gain content by marrying her. Love I left behind me-when I left you, Mary-

Don't say that," she cried weakly. The wait of the child rang out again from the house, pitiful and entrebled. She gave one step toward it, but he caught at the folds of her dress, staying her progress.

"You know the conditions," he cried, his face white, his eyes stormy. "Where my child stays I go. Is it yes or no?"

Miss Lawson's gaze wavered helplessly around her garden walls. Everything before

her was endeared to her because of association with bin, but the best part of her youth was gone, and the gray desolution of the years back of the present arese in unvoiced protestation against the inclination of her heart. It was too late now.

The baby's sobs sounded, cutting through her and compelling all of her latent sympathy. She could not leave it abandoned to the caprice and whimsical attention of any nurse. Afraid of repenting of her decision, she turned hastily to the father as he stood, commanding and tall, beside her.

For the child's sake-yes," her tearful voice said. He grasped her firmly by the wrist, almost hurting her in the intensity of his emotion.

'No, for mine," he demanded with his old-time imperiousness. "For my sake, Mary."

"Oh, you are so cruel," she said, her lips quivering again. But the Major read his answer in her remark, for he stooped and reverentially kissed ber.

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WAR CORRESPONDENCE FROM TOKIO

BY FREDERICK PALMER

(Continued from page 2)

One of them was found. He explained that

One of them was found. He explained that samily affairs had distanced has and to had not real intensities or deserting. "It that is no," said the other in charge "you can prove it by taking your own its. The man down his small help and doctored his cillingues to plunge it into his abdocation of them. But have ken it against the law is well as a against the input of models law is well as a against the input of models layer which has both and the your remoter, you may," said the officer. We will take you take not the your. These will take you take not the your. which if difficult of verification by the foreign with the health of explication by the foreign with the health of many and the people and the to Northeast or some a published of which the two or the law of the total the total

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The Januaries Not Over-sunfident

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The Japanese expection age to Machine southing more or less. They are countling aport grants to their work such to grow action and the grown action making at the countries are to be a such to grown action making at the countries. termination of one to what the only of the fifthey have some a root " railway behand. For Astone by the report Low on many of their admirers are of that they will represent the representation of the company of the co officers drained as Dismus, who six arring others drawed as Delegae, who also line as spine much lead to beerly Riccian environment. They are the hour more more flower with their rows, and consider to be in Japanese territory in the over a wire boild each leave by the flower most in the a sept to Japane. He can adopt to dispute which will deserve the factors. The more recent of every freedgact are known. If I are all suspected he is now round of eight of the politic. If I are now round on the second of be to come out of eight of the police. If he goes in fortedning promise does a fortidate thing he is resistably were does a fortidate thing he is resistably were does a fortidate thing he is resistably were does not the one circumstant solis, of a see. This sol of any mention can get past the docker part. To this life the control of the forest of the General stant for most of the inside history of the see, will never be written. We can be used the instance of the three officers when the Resistant hanged for an attempt to disposite a bridge. No one in the first and the past of the first and the first and the first and the first and the control of the first and the first and the control of the way to the set doubt be goes at the selection of the way to the set doubt be goes at the selection of the way to the set doubt be goes at the selection of the way to the set doubt be goes at the selection of the way to the set doubt be goes at the selection of the way to the set doubt be goes at the selection of the way to the selection of the selection of





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als, and we have our share of it in Tokio." After the Foreign Office phase and the uscal phase, we come to the political phase in phase, we come to the political phase in Japan's attitude to Kietea. The censor these not allow the use of that marginy word "protectionate." If no Japanese will say that the arrangement is a protectorate, more will say that it is not. The complete occupation of a country by foreign soldiers, its transformation from independence to superainty, have been accomplished with a defense peoplarly. Language. Vesterday defines peculiarly Japanese. Vesterday Korea was Korean; to-day it is Japanese. The change seems only a set part of the programme. You may read the Japanese papers on vain for any elation over this man-terful poece of pointy.

papers of vain for any station over this masterful piece of points.

From Massings to Ping gang there is alsolute peace. The Japanese soldiers have stapped into their places in guardians as solity as a fastier into a dising-room. The Koreans accept them as a matter of courseather than as the localitable. Stripped of all nicely worded Facign Office statements, the attitude of Japan soward Korea is clear. She means to be the same kind of a triend to Korea that England has been to Egypt. As one of the argottants in a good hargain, she expects both adds to profit by it. Buth with Korea is redermed to order; she is set on the pathway to progress. She will have railreads and factories and schools, just a Japan beyond has. Within a month for place has been made secure. In the defence of the present reigime all the strongth of lance will be an arrested in of the present rigime all the strongth of Japan will be saurificed.

The Emperor's Golden Tooth

The Kircan Emperor becomes what the Khedive in in Egypt—the figurehead of a definite, progressive policy. In this right's lin that connection one may only relate the principal subject which occupied the Emperor and his country was in danger. A great exactal was around by the fart that, yielding to the fascination of the process and of the prospective yellow gleam in his mouth, the Emperor had had an American dentist make him a gold tooth. The goodancers, upon whose generational wisdom the rater deputs for advant, said that the imperial mouth had been produced. Their was only our may to receive the dignity of the reyolong

depends for advisor, said that the imperial mostly had been produced. There was only one way to resolve the dignery of the royal bouse and of the verpore, and that was in have the books rectament. The geometric test that the limit was in have the books rectament. The geometric test that the said, Meanwhile, the Emperor of Japan, while considering the advantables of war, was treasures, and the ranging of a line, was placed by the Kerton about the field of active civilization. The contract of men and of peoples bonds to remain to a prople who are educating Villipinous or building advents in Khartonin. What are larged to alter the hartoken Port Archard. In mining does the above her hard tellers has and in called "Scrapphondly, amaningly, exasperatingly citiest," was the description of her whole attitude to this war by a none too friendly foreign diplored. What if the should any to the other nation, after the had driven Resola out of Manchura; "We have enforced the plotting of an integral China. New, will you maintain it?" Every stem with the inference literant. At the outcour of the war it do not can Japan's policy to have Catto arranging to the Kanna maght using with the inference interest. At the nates of the war is defined and suit Japan's policy to have China engaged, but Korea might using naval bases on Change territory. With the Museum navy off the star, what would be the result if the suidlets of Vicetay Yuan-Shib-Kai should dispute the re-accupation by Russian transpared the territory south of the Law River which Russia had already evacuated. Here many more trumps his Japan ated? Here many more trumps has Japan up but deeve? We who wait in Tikin have learned to be surprised at nothing.

8 8

WAR CORRESPONDENCE FROM ST. PETERSBURG

BY JOHN C. O'LAUGHLIN

STORPHUM From Page KI

The assignment of four crusters to Viadiros tok, and the damages sustained by the Key-ream, Canverick, and Pallade, rendered the Russian Asiatic fleet inferior to that of Admiral Togo. The Paideds, which was gotten into dock, is again in active service. The into dock, is again in active service. The increment, which had a large section of her netteen regard out by the caphosines of the proposition-like base is said to have had an area of 178 sequent feet—as on postooms in the laster and can not be repaired in time for the properties fleet operations. Repairs are holic proposed upon the Kettonov, which can be provided again as a part of the effective Russian force. There is no truth in tumors circulated abroad that the guess of the Kettonov ways been removed and metalled in a shorecave been removed and installed in a shore bettery. The Russians are consequently in-ferior to what they were before war com-merced by but one battleship and two crusers the Faring, suck at Chemaipo, and the Beyorse, destroyed by mines, and a few torpedobout destroyers. Nevertheless the fact will not participate in affective operations, but for the present will remain, un-damagned, it is hoped, under the gens of Port

Rossia believes that Japan's fate will be decided by the new first, which is to be formed in the Baltic, and which will arrive in the Far East the last of July or early in August. This fiest will comprise five first care and three second-class battleships, one care and three second-class battleships, one armoved and five protected cruisers, six auxiliary cruisers, twenty-see torpedo-boat destroyers, and a number of oil ships and estimate. The battleships are the Imperator Alexander III, Good, A none Sameroff—all of which are under construction—the Revolution and the Universe, Same Printy, Venezues and CORNING. N. T. Impressor Nuclei I. which are in commis-



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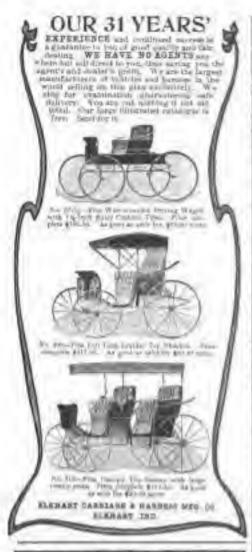
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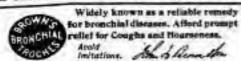
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The Borndine, Alexander, Orel, and Surgeroff are sister ships, each of each tous, is known speed, well armored, and corrying four spinch, twelve 6-inch, forty smaller guns, and six torpede tunes. The Borodine is ready at the New Admiralty yard and was inspected by the Emperor, but her draft is so great that in order to get her out of the Neva it will be accessary to remove her the Neva it will be necessary to remove her turret guns and install them again at Cronstadt. The Over, building at Galerni Island, near St. Petersburg, will also receive her guns at Cronstadt. The Aleasader and Savarred are building at Cronstadt. The Savarred are building at Cronstadt. The Savarred are building at Cronstadt. Japanese Fasting and Fays, these stops are superior in protection and armament. They are also inferior in speed to the other Japa-nese battleships, and there is not much difference in their presentien and armement. The Ochadys is of racco town about that of the Paretyme; her speed is a knot lear, and her battery is inferior. The Sailer Parety is inferior. The Sailer Parety is inferior. The Sailer Parety is inf non-time and was built ten years ago. Her armor is partly of the old compound type, and her main hattery includes from intended the sail of the Nation of the Nation to old the sailer than the Sailer, but is of inch and six blinch rapid-fire gaze. The Navaries is ulder than the Sized, but is of the same speed—to knots—and has a main battery of four ra-lach and eight foliach breach banding gains, for which rapid firers may be substituted. The Jupeador Airchis I is of olso twis and has composed armor, her battery comparises two rapided, four grinch, and eight frinch gains, all breach-landers. The Sized Airchin, and Airchin are inferior to the Japanese armored cruisers.

The Ships of the Bultic Fleet

There is but one argument crainer available for the new Russian Sect-the Baltic Sect, as it is called. This is the Depter Decides, boots twenty years ago and partially reconstructed in they. The Dutiers Donelos is only of some in the The Desire Concerns to the but tone, her greatest speed in 15.1 km b. tone, her heaviest guns are only six inches to cather. The protected cruisers which will be attached to the first will be the Oligans and carrying swelve black and swelty-form smaller gines. Awares, a sister ship of the Pellists, of figures as known, and eight dench and therty smaller gener. Sections of 3 kell tons, as known, as grand and twelve amaller guns; Jesting and Joseph and twelve amaller guns; Jesting and Joseph and ton as a known, as known and air 47 tons and ten amaller guns.

ten smaller guns.
In anticipation of the despatch of the fact
to the Far East, men are being on tol. copeto the Far Last, men are being on his especially in guarnery, in the liaber raining against the liaber raining against the practice by their bombardments of Port Ar thur," said an officer to me. "It was the practice that enabled the American against to do such effective work at rainings when the Practice against a surface proof to escape. Unfortunately, the more of the Resident to do the their fact will not be under the unit they go into action. For this reason they are required to participate in constant target of and into petion. For this reason they are required to participate in constant target practice and the Japanese will not find any grant runners upon which to try their matter. The commander of the fleet will be Admiral Repeaternaky, a man in whom the Emperor and the naval service have the greatest con-fidence. It is no who accompanies the Em-peror upon all inspections of the above to be assigned to the Matthe Best. He does not assigned to the halter fleet. He does not appear in holes to be more than fifty-three years of age. He is exceedingly uplet and reserved, remaining non in Roar-Admiral Pampaon. He gives you a grap of the hand when you approach him that is not nown for gotton, and then listens to want you have how may. He considers a moment and not jumps the decision. There is no death about to mind of the man when he has spoken. His orders will result in his assignment under Admiral Makapull if the two firsts effect a junction.

The Russians are Confident

This complete the right of the first state of the state o The army, filled will coming in carting e-self us the face and thing the same, is a self on the term of their the contract of appearance are defected. The very special file burse, the contract of the burse, then the despected for the self of the file burse, the contract of the file burse, and it mercent as an experience of the file burse, the graph of the file burse, every other affect who will be emersed to the Bultic Nort.

Materilly, it is pure membring to discuss the plan of operations to be followed. The General Raval Staff and the General Arms Staff bare been ordered that the table matter separately and unether. "I'm General Kaval Shall had its say." I was t to Viadiviotor." The statement is recalled now to the # (aut too General Staff Lord just appreciation of acroif unitegy. Nor what it has distribut upon one not be known or solts of positive Materians made by organization or tre-positions or by solvertimate military and naval officers to at Peterstang a solution of a thousand Motion and who

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are eager to offer advace to their seniors. But when all the speculation is sifted down it resolves uself into this. The greatest care will be taken to guard the Port Arthur squadron from further damage until the arrival of the Baltic fivel. The squadron is not to enthe Baltic fivel. The squadron is not to engage in offensive operations unless there should be an inferior force with which it may have an upportunity to deal. The torpide-boar destroyers and cruisers will be allowed to expose themselves more freely theo the bartleships. The four armored cruisers at Vladioustok are also to be kept intact if possible. They will not bombard furnised cities not run over mines in Japanese waters. The Baltic fleet will leave as early as possible for the Far East. It will sail probably in June. It will go at the most remnantical in June. It will go at the most remnicularly speed, burning oil as much as possible and removing its coal far ships not provided with oil burners and for active operations. France will not permit the ships to take coal from her pasts, but she will raise no objection to their pasts. their coaling from colliers within the shelter of her barbers. Thus the Russian first can take fuel at Marseilles and again at Houti, opposite Aden. Entering the Indian Ocean the fact will have passed the half-way point between Port Arthur and Cronstadt. It earl, between Port Arthur and Cronstadt. It can be deemed occasion, put some an Indian or Caylinese port, and demand coul to enable it to reach its nearest home port, which would be Port Arthur. The English might object to helping the enemy of their ally, but if they should grant the request they would not violate neutrality, and if they should full to do so Russia might become

should fall to do so Russia might become angered. It is recognized in St. Petersburg that Japan will never permit the Baltin and Port Arbur fleets to effect a function if it can be prevented. It must be the effort of Admiral Tugo to meet one unsupported by the other, the more weight of numbers will crack him that, as far as possible, be must confine the squadron under Admiral Makaroff in Port Athor, or it might join the Viadioustok equation and destroy the communications of the Japanese army with the mother country, an interruption which would, perhaps be temperacy, but in case of the destruction of the Japanese squadron would be written of the Japanese squadron would be strictly and the Japanese squadron would be strictly admiral Respectivenessy may be instructed, movever, not be presented at once to Port Arowever, and to proceed at once to Fort Arther, but to arrange to meet the Vladivestek equation, and its few modern amount cruisers, which are superior to the Japanese type, would make a formidable addition to less equation.

Tage Will Have His Hands Full

Admiral Togo must, therefore, set himself Admeral Togo must, therefore, set himself to often a search problem of gapantic imper-tance to his country. He will be informed of the progress of the Russian flori retainly from Sangapers, and perhaps from Cochic Cinia, and Pormota, in the vicinity of which Japanese cruisers and torpedo-dust destroy-ers will be cruising. But if the Russian flori stances into the Paralle, to find it will be like the old task of picking a needle from a lary stack. It has been suggested that Admiral Tago will become alarmed for the safety of his same parts, and will will older we from Part Arthor for their rejef. Bur Russian strategists say that the bountardment of Japanese ports would be productive of auctions substantial, and they believe Admiral Topowoold perceive that to permit the haltle feat and Port Arthur equadron to join would be to persent Russia with a moral victory of great importance. Therefore, it is expected here that Admiral Topo will station his force just to the would of Korea, a pentition which will enable ham to guard the Vellaw Sea and the Korean Straits. But before the Baltic squadron can arrive, it is expected be will make a desperate effort to destroy the squadron of Admiral Maxaroff. So mean topends upon Russia gaining mastery of the sea, that military operations will

So much depends upon Russia gaining mas-tery of the sea, that military operations will be conducted slowly and circomspectly by feederal Kuropatkin until the Beltic first ar-rives in the East. If the Japaneses navy be destroyed, the Japanese troops must finally maximum. Without help from Japan, with-out means of escape to their rown country, they can not avoid annihilation.

In itself, the general idea of the Russian authorities will be pronounced good by all war experts. But the question will be asked. Can they execute it. The future will give the answer.

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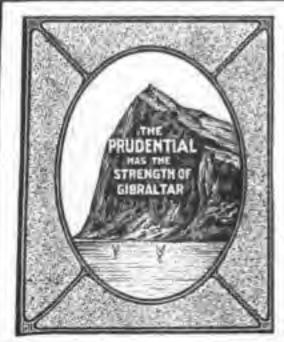
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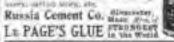
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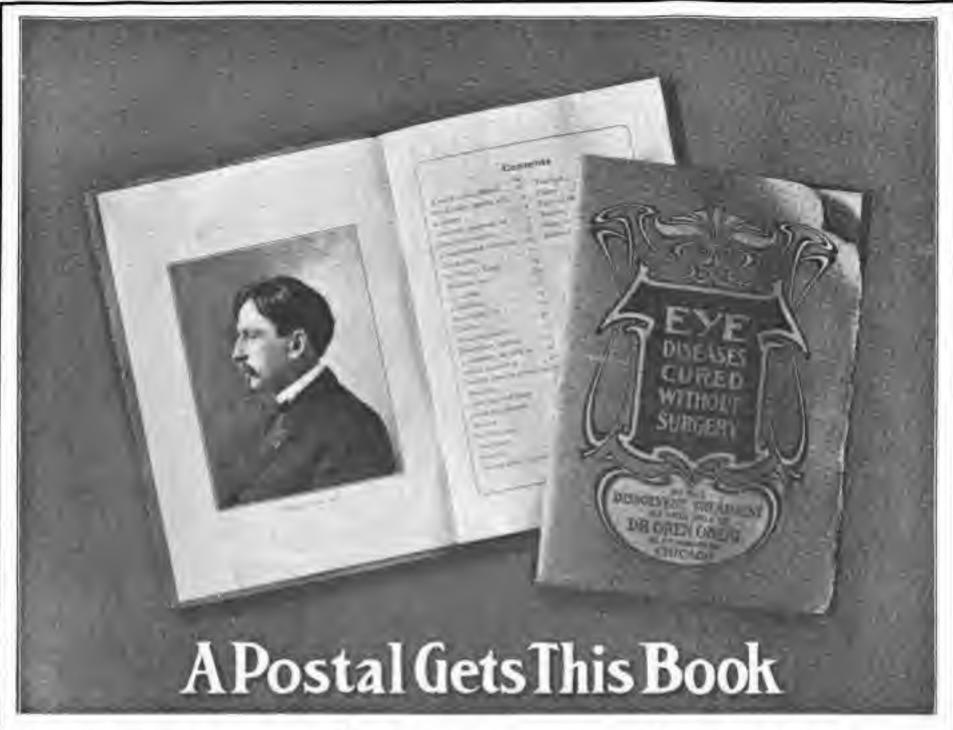
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Data Sin-Replying to your supery in regard to the advertising of Dr. Oren Oceal, we beg to state that although we have carried the advertisements of Dr. Oreal in our magnetor for some time and that these advertisements have been very large terms of them occupying a full page, and unquestionably a great many of our mil-II and a half readers time have done inquipess with the Doctor, yet we have never received a single complaint from any of them. In our opinion, this is the last provide a vidence that Dr. Oceal does cancily as be says. As we absolutely guarantee the reliability of every ad-As we associately guarantee the reliability of every advertiser in our magazine, and offer to make good the loss of any subscriber, sustained through being mistreaned by any advertiser in the magazine, our readers always notify as very promptly if there is any reason for a complaint against any advertiser. Very truly years, The Wooda's Managers. (Signed) E. G. Lewis, Pres.

Inflamed Eyes, Cataract and Film

NAVASURA, TEXAS, Dic 15, 1907

Dr. Oven Oneal, Chicago, fil.;
Draw Dorma—I saw poor at in the "Frank Lesine Magazine." and as I had been suffering so much with Inflamed Eyes, Cataract, and Film, with great path and saveness in the eyeball, concluded I would by your treatment, which I did for two months. I am glad to say I feel no pain at all now, and my eyes are strong. I feel to pain at all now, and my eyes are strong. I feel to pain at all now, and my eyes are strong. I feel to pain at all now, and my eyes are strong. I feel the pain at all now, and my eyes are strong. I feel the pain at all now, and my eyes are strong. I feel the pain at all now, and my eyes are strong.

WHAT I CAN DO FOR YOU. I can cure you if you have any sight re-maining. I have been able to restore sight to thousands who had been blind for years, but I would have to know all about your case before promising to do this.

I can give you some excellent advice, and I promise that you will never regret it if you write me: I can tell you exactly what is the matter with you, if you will answer the questions I shall a-k, and tell whether you need treatment, or whether all you need is some simple home remedy and

project care.

I am devoting my life to what I consider a good work, and I am glad to help anyone who is in any way afflicted.

I don't ask you to send me any money. Just get my book and advice.

My ability is vouched for by thousands of patients. I have cured; my responsibility and integrity by the lact that this and many other of the highest class publications in the country have carried my advertising for years. They will tell you they never heard a complaint that I did not keep my word.

Granulated Lids and Optic Nerve Paralysis

Tayayara, Menn. Da. (Nors) Great,—I compet express in words how I appreciate your kindness, sympathy and honest frestment after audiering twenty-two years with granulated sycilds and paralysis of the optic nerve—bind must of the time. The avere breatheast that so many eye doctors gave me left my eyes in a bad condition. In fact I had lost all larges of any help, until some one result o me one of many advertisements. I felt that God had pointed that to me. Now I can see and teel harmy and I owe if it out to me. Now I can see and feel happy and I owe it all to Dr. Onnal's Dissolvent Method.

Mrs. Emma I. Carten.

Bad Case Cateracts Cured

usg Fisquard St., Victoria, B. C., Carana, Der. v. 1903 Dr. Oren Omeni, Chicago, III.: Draw Bocron—I am indeed throwful that I have beard

of such a man as Dr. Oren Oneal. About six months ago
the sight in my left eye grew very dim, and I discovered
that Catataset was the trouble. After rending your book
about your wonderful Dissolvent Treatment, I made up my mind that no knife should ever fouch my eye. My eye has been wonderfully helpen, and I am thankful to say that I can see better now than I have ever done before. I pray that your treatment shall be a blessing to many more who may have the same trouble.

Wishing you much success, I am,
Very truly yours. Mrs. John Little.

Very truly yours.

My book and advice will not cost you anything nor in any way obligate you, and may be the means of saving your sight.

Write to me now. Address

OREN ONEAL, M. D. Suite 219, 52 Dearborn St., Chicago, U.S.A.



DUANT FOR THE EASTNESS HOUSE ON TH TERMENT THE STORY THROUGH DUSTESS COUNTY WILLIAM DOWN THE TOWN BY COLLEGE WILLIAM

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In Cuba and the Philippines, in South Africa, in Venezuela, and now in Korea and Manchuria, the camera most in evidence is the Kodak.

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Ask year dealer for Ecology Section Production Level in the Section of Section 1 (1997) and the Section Section 1 (1997) and the Section 1 (1997)

the "K. B." Shoulder and personned from June from \$10 to \$60.

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- The integrant a half you have in mich almost

A Record No Other Correspondence School Has Equaled

In the Year 1897 the franches of the Page Come or book respended the page formed and placed the profession of a legitimate last to be a resident and placed the profession of a legitimate last a record that it middle amountailly laught just as her and medicine are laught. Read page a recompleting for full delants.

In the Year 1902 the students of the Page-Dove Server a guided that every superior that the every of the system of pastraction by giving Edward T. Page, their instructor, a bacquart in New York City. Shed page agree our family street from for full delands.

Early in the Year 1903 me students gave not Page-Dave Company a been only at the instruction received, but of the captional interest upon feated in their welfare by the Page-Dave Company long after their graduation. Read page person per handless projects for the factors.

Later in the Year 1903 the United States Aberrary called Manael T. Page as expert, and give in opinion as to the matraction, accessory to quality a man tor advertisement actions. (Read mater States sees fees giving Vall Occilie) the reports.)

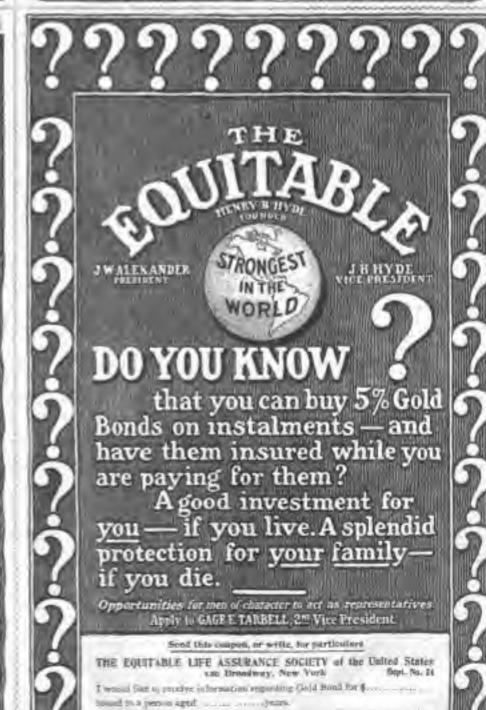
These four legislants in the life of this great instruction, each marking a markly step forward in its worderful progress, are, even all, only of some day larger tapes, compared with the individual same and of the individual statement.

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Do You Rentise the Full Significance of These Facts to Volt 7. We are glad to have you ask to what has the Page Davis Company door, what our students are define, and what we not be for you. We will assess promptly and encrylately, if you will be no full and large passes to market free

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The True Story of the Invention of Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums Told by Geo. H. Wilson, the inventor.

I was deaf from infance. Enument due-tors, surgoom and was specialists froatest me at great expense, and yet did use to good. I tried all the artificial appliances that claimed to restore hearing, but they tailed to benefit ma in the least. I even work to the best spe-cialists is the world, has their efforts were unavailing.

My case was primounted incurable!

My case was primounced incurable!

I grow desperate, my deafuses torsiented me. Daily I was becoming more of a recision, avoiding the companionship of people because of the anneyance my deafuses and meative neas vanied me. Finally I began to experiment on myself, and after patient years of study, labor and personal napense. I perfected something that I found took the place of the natural car drams, and I called & Wilson v Common Sense Ear Dram, which I now wear day and night with perfect conduct, and denot even have to remove theirs when waiting. No one can tell I am uniaring them, as they do not show, and, as they give so discomfuct whatever, I senecisly know it upself.

With those drams I can now hear a whis-

windever, I searcely know it in part.

With those drums I can one hear a whisper. I join in the grieral conversation and hase everything going on around use. I can hear a sermon or lecture from any part of a large church or half. My general hould be improved because of the great change my face Drums have made in my life. My spirits are bright and obserful, I am a cured, changed man.

Since my fortunate discovery it is malonger necessary for any deaf person to carry a tramper, a tobe or any other such old fashioned makeshift. My Common Seese Ear-Drum is badd on the expected ectentific orinciples, contains no metal, whos, or strings of any keed, and is entirely new and up to date is all respects. It is no small that no one causes it when in position, yet it collects all theseand waves and focuses them against two from head, coasing you to bear naturally and perfectly. It will do this even when the natural car drams are partially or entirely destroyed, perforsivel, aftered, relayed or thickened. It its any ear from childhood to not ago, male or female, and asale from the fact that it does not abov, it never causes the least irritation, and can be used with compert thay and night without removed for any cause.

entise.

With my device I can oure desfrees in any person, no matter size acquired, whether frace catarris, scarlet fever, typhoid or brain fever measies, whoeping cough, gatherings in the ear, abooks from aritlery or through accidents. My invention not only cures, but at once stops the progress of deafness and all rearing and begging noises. The greatest airel surgeons in the world recommend it, as red as physicians of all scheels. It will defer you what no medicine or medical skill on sucth can do.

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morid. I will gladly send it free he sayone
whose name and address I can get. It describes and litustrates Wilson's Common Sense
Ear Drums and contains bonn fide etters from
numerous users in the United States, Camada,
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and tell the truth about the benefits to be
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and state, many whose mames you know, and
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the curse of deafness has at last been solved he cure of deafness has at last been solved

Don't delay; we'be for the free book fe-day and address my firm. The Wilson Ear Drum Co., 1792 Teshi Building, Louisville, Ky.,











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of the age and axpellence.



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Courtship is a story or an unconventional

love match, well told and heautifully illustrated. The small pufurn above only magaze the real charm of these Chadranuo, as a bit of tendable action the sour fa well worth writing far. It is contained in a handsomely bound book of 128 pages, a pullion of which is devoted to the attractive mountain and take resorts along the Luckawanna Rattroad, 31 ft. a book you will file to see, It may be had by sending to cents. In postage stamps to I. W. LEE. General Passenger Agent, Lackswanna Railcoad, New York.

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Burna, scalds, bruises, com, spraton, wounds, lamoness, soreness, netiralgia, rhesimatism, sunburn, bites. stings.

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Nose bleed, toothache, carache, bleeding hings, benterthages and all pain.

> being at You. THE WINDS

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\$2.80 mapper death, or \$1.95 by the line freehas PRITE TODAY Best Britain Veter

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DO YOU SHAVE YOURSELF! If as mod \$1.00 for the words for new RADUMITE BARON STROP (The Strop The Strong Level Sold mode Pulsa Dark Generales Makes should represent Sold mode Pulsa Dark Generales Makes should be represented to the Strong Str

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EDITORIAL BULLETIN

WEEKLY COLLIER'S

P. F. COLLIER & SON, PUBLISHERS

Von Yark, \$16-424 Wess Thirteenth Street ; London, 10 Norfolk Street, Street, W. C., and The International News Co., & Breams Buildings, Chancey Lanc, E. C.

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Vol. EXXIII No. 5

18 Cents per Cope

\$5.20 per Tear.

New York, Saturday, April 30, 1904



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Some Forthcoming Art Features

THE ART STAPE OF Collier's to already universally edmitted to include the most rep-resentative American artists. Mr resentative American artists. Gitton's flouble pages, Mr. Rem-ington's paintings in color, Mr. Smodley's Household frontispieces, and the exquisite covers by Mr. F. X. Leyendecker have not a new standard in periodical illustration, as will readily be conceded.

MR. MAXFIELD PARRISH. with whose beading for Books and Plays on the number our readers are familiar, will devote mearly all the month of May to the permanent attemprement and decoration of the pages of Col-tier's. Beginning in November, Mr. Purrish will draw exchangery. for Collier's, and we can primise that no American publication will have a more distinguished docorative artist on its staff.

MISS JESSIE WILCOX the charming ocurses of child-life, who designed the cover for this number, will also beginning the first of June, draw for us only. Miss Smith will con-tribute the covers for our House held Numbers, and in addition a neries of illustrations in color for Stevenson's "A Child's Garden of Verses."

OTHER WELL-KNOWN artists whose work will find prominent place in Collier's during the summer are Mr. Frank Brangwyn. R.A. the famous English matrix painter, who is at work on three

covers for Collier's: Walter Appleton Clark, who will describe and pirmer in Collier's the great international automobile race to be held in Germany in July; A. B. Front, André Castaigne, Lucie Lock, and Albert Sterner

WE HAVE BEEN HIGHLY pleased at the recognition by arr critics and the juddic at large of the wonderful work My. Gibson has contributed to Collier's We confess some self-satisfaction over the splendid confutation of the charge that Mr. Culson could only draw "secrety" pictures and "the Gibson girl." This week's double above would croup him as the greatest deporter of character and the savest deporter of character and the savest deporter of character and the surest draughtsman of our

DURING THE SUMMER munths Mr. Gibson's double-page drawings will be a feature of Collier's. They will not all be of any one kind, or on any one subone kind. ject; they will deal with all classes of people, and all sides of human nature. We know from the drawings we have now in hand that Mr. Gibson has never expressed himself in happier vein than in these latest pictures.

WE ARE OFTEN ASKED for proofs of the pictures that appear in Collier's. While we do not make a business of selling these proofs, we shall be glad to furnish them on reasonable terms in such of our subscribers as will address the Proof Department.

Change of Anomess.—Subscribers when ordering a change of ad-dress should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must be assarily change before the shange can be made, and before the first copy of Contract will reach any new subscriber. All antecriptions commence with the date of the free copy received.



Clastie Bookease

A good theory is a thermy processed, a back loss, an older desir, as an instant desire, as an instant desire, as an instant desire, as the second loss abraid the heatened as a should grow, onto my wall, as the books in the original hands already and only present up these bands desired, and only present up these bands are since the original bands are since. Make present up the original bands are since the control of the original with up dealers in principal states, or derived from the large from the large that the said, band one.

Catalog C-104

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Nominate your choice-Presidents

are being made. "Lightweight' 2 ounces; medium and heavy. 50c all stores or by mail for choice patterns.

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SELF-CULTURE World Wanter with the to multiply year skilling by assalsating aughents powers, similarly since the property of the control of the co



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For "TOVPER" and "HEVEN EV" have all them edited the characteristic, from once to character at some large participants. The open opposit on "Nations of Saring and Section From The 2011.

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dependence and self-respect. Men who are injured in acts of service executed with conspicuous bravery are usually cared for, if they need it, and their families are likely to be provided for, if they are killed. To us it seems a pity to have natural valor made self-conscious. The very phraseology of the document rather makes us writhe. The word hero is easily rendered cheap "The heroes and heroines are to be given a fair trial, no matter what their antecedents." "A finely executed roll of the heroes and herotoes shall be kept displayed in the office at Pittsburg." Mr. CARNEGIE is a

practical man, who has spent his life wrestling with the INDUCEMENTS material world and getting the better of it. It some-TO BE HEROIC times happens that when men whose lives have been a hand to hand fight with material circumstances express their sentimental side, they do not do it as well as men in whom sentiment has been more spread over their ordinary activities. They have somewhat the same disadvantage that another kind of man might experience if he undertook casually to manufacture steel. But if Mr. CARNEDIE is not always inspired in the objects to which he devotes his money, he is at least accomplishing much good by spreading the idea that obligations are created by great wealth, and that fact also helps to make the public lement with his errors.

A DMIRAL TOGO'S BRILLIANCY, accoracy, and daring, in tempting Russian vessels out of their refuge into deadly traps have led to generous, or at least impartial, acknowledgment throughout the world that Japan to-day probably surpasses any country on earth in death-dealing proficiency with modern naval engines. As no nation could be more calmly brave, so none could have shown a higher grade of strategy. They make a brilliant use of the wireless telegraph while Russia impotently decrees against it. With what dashing qualities of mind and nerve these opstarts, as the Russians are still calling them, have set the pace for Europe and America! How much food for anxious thought they are giving to experts whose reasoning has taken so little account of anything beyond the measurements of battleships. The wars between Japan and China and between the United States and Spain were tame in naval lessons compared with performances in the Yellow Sca, where the mysterious Asiatic mind has been solving the problem of destroying a sheltered fleet before reinforcements could be sent from Europe, and without the loss of slope that could not be JAPANESE

spared even on a most favorable exchange. Russia may

LEADERSHIP yet come out victorious or on even terms, for the whole land problem is as unknown now as the naval problem was on the day before the first assault; but each thing that has thus far happened has put Japanese military spirit and intellect further to the front. "God is with us," the Russians keep on saying, and they talk with sincere and earnest profe of what they intend to do. "I will dry the soldier of Japan open my bayonet and send him home by mail," remarks the Russian patriot, and a Russian paper in Port Arthur has the taste to say that "in this atterance the whole greatness of the Russian nation finds expression." The Japanese say nothing about the preferences of Deity. They expend no thetoric on the hazard of the future. They do not exalt unduly the ordinary acts of bravery. Their soldiers and sailors expect no reward more mercenary than death. When money payment became the preoccupation of the Roman legions, the Roman Empire was in decline. Watching the startling deeds of this young and ancient people, we must hold, in many ways, our indement in suspense, but among the few comments that we can safely tenture is the admission that, whatever their resources and staying power they are leaders in the art of war.

VERESTCHAGIN'S INFLUENCE WAS GREAT upon the ideas of his time, not because of technical or strictly artistic superiority, but because of the vividness with which he saw and depicted the cruel and realistic sides of war. His life, his death, and the nature of his mind were all dramatic. General SHRAMAN is related to have called Verestchagin the only painter who portrayed war as it really is, and what war meant to Shunman now VERESTORAGIN'S has a world-wide vogue that makes it almost a house-DEATH IN BATTLE hold saying. To VERESTCHAGIN as to SHERMAN WAT was hell. The American general criticised favorably the Russian pictures for the accuracy of knowledge and observation shown in such details as the attitudes of the slain. It costs a lifetime to know one thing well, and VERESTCHAGEN spent his life studying that activity which he censured and deplored. When he was painting the battlefield of San Juan Hill, and later also, he spoke of knowing all warfare except battles on the sea, and added that he

wished to behold a sea fight before being mustered out. "I must hurry, though," be said, "for my beard is growing white." Hence his presence on the ship that steamed out to meet the Japanese and entered the trap from which the bold and enlightened admiral, the serious, spiritual painter, and some eight hundred private men were never to return. He has shown Sepoys blown from cannon mouths, he has shown the long, dark trenches of the dead, and be was preparing to report faithfully the latest horrors of warlike skill when all his work was ended and he was numbered among those victims he had so often drawn. His reputation is higher than that of many men of finer art, because he had a message to the world, and one function of the artist is to think. Primarily, he is to master the language of his special craft, but with that, in the greatest artists, goes something for the world at large, and it was in this half of the complete artist's composition that VERESTCHAGIN was strong.

BILL INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS this session provides

A that not more than eighty thousand immigrants shall be admitted into the United States in a year from any one country. If such a scheme is practicable, as it would seem to be, it would discriminate in a way satisfactory to those who regret the vast new stream from southern Europe. Germans, Irishmen, and Scandinavians would come in as freely as before. The check would come on Italy, Russia, and Austria-Hungary, which now furnish the bulk of immigrants and show the greatest increase. Any day immigration as an issue in politics may be acute. England, which has so long been untroubled by her small number of unwelcome guests, now seems likely to adopt measures of restriction, the Royal Commission on Alien Immigration having recommended some THE COMPOSIexcluding measures. Of the two principles, generous TION OF welcome and precaution, either is capable of over-emphases. "Mankind," said Monteen, shortly before his death, "can not do without either patriotism or international sympathy. To define the houndary between the two, one must be either satanic or divine. Being neither, I decline the task." The wise old historian waved aside a question which in Germany was academic, but which in America to-day grows every year more practically insistent. We solve the Chinese aspect almost unanimously, although, if Japan becomes Asia's victorious leader, Chinese exclusum may one day be far less easy. At present the American feeling is so strong that China seems to have made a diplomatic error in bringing the subject up again, although it may possibly be part of her embryome policy of so conducting herself as to gain the place of a sation with which it is necessary to treat on more or less equal terms. Meantime Congress and the country become more and more inclined to call a halt on southern Europe, the only influential opponents of more restrictive laws being certain steamship companies.

quiet life, and fight against that spirit of the age which was described by Woxnawoxna when he spoke of "the increasing accumulation of men in great cities, where the uniformity of their occupation produces a craving for extraordinary incident, which the rapid communication of intelligence hourly gratifies." Wordsworth did not live to see the telephone, by which each of us is constantly chatting with all the world and the farmers are able to get a little of the excitement which was once confined to cities. We are all very busy nowadays, even if we do nothing except look and listen. The press is the greatest aid to this intensity AND REPOSE of life, for by it we live everywhere at once. Probably it makes for happiness, this distribution of the world's doings to every corner of the earth, and if it brings its disadvantages so does every other boon. The course of wisdom is not to give up the newspaper, or the telephone, but to strengthen the contrasting sides of life; to keep alive our love of solitude and nature, of great books and quiet thought; to cultivate repose; to take the world but as the world, with all its strenuousness and bustlemaster of its pleasures, not their slave. Spring is with us now, and happy are those who are able to seek woods or fields with the opening of the buds; for nature, with her large, mysterious genius, has not her equal as a preacher of simplicity. Among the books which go on and on, because there is an unfailing want of them, is a little volume called "Power Through Repose," a treatise which is excellent in itself and which strikes at the centre one of the greatest needs of our American nature.

"A NY ONE CREATING WILD RUMORS," observes a Viceroy of China, "calculated to alarm or produce doubt in the people's

mind will be beheaded." Thus do some potentates encourage the



VICE-ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF Recently in command of Russa's Babic flort and now surged to command the Croe's fact at Pirt Arthur



RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOATS AND DESTROYERS AT PORT ARTHUR The two dark emails in the tangermod are tempode beaut, while the white craft in the distance are the destroyers "Kit." "Stat," and "Kinnella." They are from in the coner beaut near the dyshirk



REAR-ADMIRAL PRINCE UCHTOMSKY Temporarily in command of the Russian first at Port Arthur some the death of Adoptal Makaroll on April 13

Appreciation of Conditions in the Russo-Japanese Conflict By Captain Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N.

This is the second of a series of articles under this title to be contributed exclusively to Collier's by Captain A. T. Mahan, U.S.N., author of "The Influence of Sea Power on History." who was a member of the Naval Advisory Strategic Board during the Spanish-American War, and is a recognized authority, the world over, in matters perialning to naval strategy. The lirst article was published in Collier's for February 20

Retween the date of writing this article. April 11, and the day of going to press, April 16, the Port Arthur fleet has undergone the dirasters which have fixed public attention. These have for the moment materially affected the general naval situation, but it it questionable whether they have modified it decisively. Neither have they changed the leading factors which constitute the particular military problem, nor the fundamental principles of war applicable to its discussion. As in purpose the article is devoted to such discussion, the writer proposes to let it go as it first stood; amexing a brief estimate of the bearing of recent events upon the issues. He believes, ended, that the first treatment will receive aptillustration from the subsequent occurrences.

WO MONTHS have now elapsed since Japan in the current war dealt her first startling blow. The news was transmitted over the world, with The news was transmitted over the world, with a promptness which guarantees that since ther nothing conspicuous in the way of exploit has occurred. This is by no means to say that nothing of an important or even of a decisive character may not have been accomplished. Much patient obscure progress underlies all achievement of serious purpose, and the successive steps by which advance is made may each be of greater consequence than the final act which proclaims success attained. Nevertheless, there is substantial practical truth in the proverb, Finit coronal open. The efforts of both parties to the present war have doubtless been increasant since the torpedo attack off Port Arthur, and it is certain that, had any further definite gain

that, had any further definite gain crowned either, the world would have been taken into the confi-

dence of the winner.
It is therefore safe to assume that, whatever progress may have been made, it is as yet only prog-ress — not attainment; and for that reason prodence may forbid its divulgence, because revelation might preclude or impair event-nal success. But none the less, through these weeks of expectation, there have been accumulating indications, scattered along the daily issues of the press rant some conclusions as to present con-ditions and future purposes, help-ing to guide the intelligence of men without technical military knowledge in estimating the probability and bearing of the various contradictory reports which have already reached us. Such may be expected to arrive in accelerated confusion as soon as active operations begin to develop into direct collision. A correct appreciation of leading factors and of princi-ples involved will therefore be

Nothing has as yet occurred to shake the opinion, which I believe is universal among military men, that the command of the sea remains the dominant factor in the The water communications of Japan exceed by far in copiousness those of Russia by rail, and, therefore, up to the extent of her resources in men and money. Japan possesses this definite superi-rity, initial and continuous, upon

the necessary field of wor-Korea and Manchuria. Unless Russia can reverse or substantially mulify this maritime condition, her inferiority must endure until Japan has sent forward her last reserves or exhausted her treasury. On the other hand, the known action of Admiral Togo at Port Arthur shows that Japan is not satisfied with the degree of maritime preponderance so far established. There is no other way of accounting for the reiterated efforts to block the entrance to the port, or for the repeated humbardments of the Russian works. While I am aware that more paval of ficers differ from me, I believe the great majority hold the opinion, practically universal among army men, that only under very rare conditions can ships assault land works without the probability of incur-ring greatly more damage than they can inflict. Much of our Navy Department's policy in the Spanish war was dietated by this view, and nothing that there oc-curred suggested any reason to doubt its substantial

It is fair therefore to infer that Togo's hombardments have almed, distinctly and chiefly, at injury to the Russian vessels, whether directly by projectiles or indirectly by facilitating the sinking of bulks in the harbor mouth. It is reported that the guns of the fleet sutrange those of the batteries. If so, substantial immunity for the ships may be obtained by taking distance which their guns can cover, while those of

the enemy can not, but, granting this, there remains the enemy can not, but granting this, there remains the extremely country expenditure of ammunition, at elevations which make precision of aim out of the question, and, more serious by far, the accumulating strain upon the gams. The life of a modern rifle cannon of large calibre, measured by the number of rounds it can safely fire, is short. Money will replace ammunition, whether spent to good effect or bad, but to replace great gams, the strength of which is impaired, means expenditure of time, possibly critical, during which the ship is lost to her fleet.

It is clear, therefore, that to seal up the Port Arthur

It is clear, therefore, that to seal up the Port Arthur fleet is an object deemed of necessity so urgent as to justify measures which are not only extreme in character, but of very doubtful-though always possible-This may be due to either of two principal First, however damaged by the first torpedo sttack—we do not yet know certainly just what this effected—there still remains a force in Port Arthur which constitutes a recognised danger; a "fleet in being," according to the definition of that phrase betwee given. In corroboration of this possibility, Mr. Angus Hamilton, the author of a recent widely noticed boos on Korea, affirms in the April number of the "Portnightly Review" that the dock at Port Arthur will receive the battleships, even with the increased immersion due to injury. Admiral Yanusmoto, Japanese Minister of Marine, is quoted as saying in the House of Representatives, March 25, that at

least double the enemy's strength was required to blockade Port Ar-thur successfully. "The last re-port." he added, "showed that the Russians had affort four bettleships, five cruisers, and ten destroyers, from which it must be inferred that the work of repairing the damaged ships was being effectually carried on. The being effectually carried on. The last attack had enabled the Japanese to observe the enemy's actual strength." Russia has no uneasy popular assembly to ask questions, but under the same date ber Minister of Marine, Admiral Avellan, told the correspondent of a newspaper of her ally, France, that "the Retrizion, Carecuch, and Pallada would be ready in a lortnight"—say April 10—"to resume their places in the fighting line. combined atterances, of the two men on either side most likely. to know, indicate conditions under which a temporary absence, disability, or mistake of the Japanese admiral may afford the hostile division, though interior, the chance to strike a telling blow; for instance, at a large division of Japanese transports. This would be particularly the case if . as now commonly surmised, the Japanese should attempt an invportant, even though secondary, line of operations by Newchwang. In such case their line of sea communications must pass through the Straits of Pechili, only fifty miles wide, close to the extremity of the Lino-tung Peninsula, where Port Arthur is. The day after the statements just quoted, More h 20, the local despatch boat of the London Times met thirty-five miles from Port Arthur, five Russian battleships and cruisers



THE REGION OF ACTIVE HOSTILITIES IN ASIA From a map patiented by the Bayal Geographical Society of London

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PIELD ARTILLERY WAITING TO CROSS THE BRIDGE DYER THE TAI-TONG RIVER

THE OCCUPATION OF PING-YANG BY THE JAPANESE, MARCH I

PROTECTION OF A C. SUPPLICE OF A SECOND DAY OF THE PROPERTY AS THE THE SECOND PORT OF A SECOND

The frontispiere of last week's College, was a photograph of the suppose and mime building a funtous bridge over the Tai-Tong River, is that the main army might error and occupy Ping. Yhe present pictures were taken by Mr. Dunn after the bridge had been completed and as the infantry began to past over it into the city. To Japanemade Ping-Yang one of their principal military bases in Korea and pushed on armore the Yalu from there. Mr. Dunn was about to start with this utranse when he wrotefrom Ping-Yang, March 6, as follows: "Expecting to leave to-night for the morth, we pictures for a few days will be delayed, as they have to some back here (Ping-Yang) by messenger on foot, then travel to Sciul on foot, a distance of two hundred and after miles or more. Half the messengers leaving us are turned back by the volutions, or rather out to work to corry their lawrens. It almost drives one to distance in the party their lawrens. put to work to carry their laggage. It aimest drives one to distraction to figure how to get stuff out from here. Money transactions are morse than anything. The korean money is now taken exclusively, even at a higher value than the Japanese yen! every day there is a change in value; and money worth \$500 one day is worth in another city next day

only \$4000-10 medium is. My expenses are very high. I have to have four horses in when to get about 1000 and two peak—one toddle horse for my interpreter, and two contents to zer to six here. The first for the horses coats a let, as everything is at war peries. One has all zery vertexacy out and, y, gold. Traveling ahead at I do in order to get good greaters, and of somes and to be made by other photographers for several weeks wit, in very trying. All the rowes are completely blocked and there is no place to electrical very larger over frozen raw fields and securovered mountains, electing anywhere we may happen to be, nearly freezing every night, but I am getting the stuff ahead of others and I am willing to keep pushing on. The Japanese army does not know what to think of my parking ahead with them without any credentials; but I understand there are many press men in Takin doing no work and unable to get away. I am going to keep shad and get results of the first land fighting." The first detachment of American and I workern armpaper correspondents to be officially allowed to enter Ping-Vang was landed these April 25, via works after Collier's photographs of the Japanese menipation were made

The expression is ambiguous as to whether five battleships and attendant cruisers are meant, or a total of five vessels; but their appearance and the temporary absence of the Japanese fleet, encountered next day, illustrate conditions.

The Baltic Fleet as a Factor

Again, there may very well be truth in the reported purpose of Russia to send to the East the remaining ships of the Baltic Navy. The Russian Minister of Marine has lately stated that by the end of August he hopes this division will have passed the Straits of Gibraltar, and that it is now waiting only for the completion of five ships, which will doubtless be hastened to the atmost possible. It is known that work upon them is being driven, night and they. Sundays and holidays. The operation will present no military difficulty. It is simply a question of coaling; far from insuperable, especially in summer. So long as the Port Arthur division has a navigable exit left to it, the main Japanese fleet can not venture far away, and therefore can not molest this external movement until it comes well within its radius of rapid action, measured from the position necessary to watch the port. When that occurs, the Russian divisions, though separated, will be so far within mutual supporting distance as to constitute a grave perplexity to their concentrated opponent; to whom, if united, they may be decisively superior. The Japanese, undoubtedly, would begin with the twin advantages of concentrated force and interior position, between their two enemies,—and these they may preserve by judicious choice of station; but it is more easy to use the word "judicious than to apply it in action. In the supposed case the Japanese admiral must be so near Port Arthur that its squadron can not give him the slip, yet not so near that the approach of the outside division can receive timely help from that within. To find such a comfortable position is quite as difficult as it saunds, especially in these days of wireless telegraphy. Moreover, granting success in meeting and heating the outside division alone, the consideration remains that if this makes vigorous resistance, victory may be to the Japanese almost as disastrous as defeat. Nelson's notable remark concerning possible mishap to an inferior British detachment, in riso, is as applicab

The Truth is Hard to Get At

Much of all this is necessarily contingent on factors not to be known certainty. No one, for instance, can affem the present condition of the torpedoed Russian ships, or youch for the accoracy of the asserted Russian expectation that the Baltic fleet will sail in July.

Neither foe nor neutral is entitled to expect the whole truth of a military situation to be disclosed by the officials interested. I am not en-gaged in prophesying, but in sub-mitting, for those who have bud no occasion to study the principles of war, such considerations as may facilitate their judgment upon circumstances as they develop, or reports as they arise. For instance, this importance of the Port Arthur division in the eyes of the Japanese, evidenced by their actions, in my judgment throws appreciable light on the probability of their intention to move in large force by way of Newchwang, in support of that which I conceive must remain their main line of operations-by way of the Yalu River. To neutralize Puri Arthur is essential to the Newchwang movement, and the charac-ter of their persistence gives color to the view that it has this for its-ultimate object. The map shows that the two advances, by New-chwang and the Yalu, can support one another only by the distraction—the "diversion"—they impose upon the enemy. The Russians, resting on the railroad from Port Arthur to Makden, and extending their front of operations thence to the Yalu, would occupy, relatively to the separated Japanese armies. concentrated interior position which the Japanese admiral in the former instance would have between the two Russian squadrons. larger part of the whole Russian army would be at liberty—subject to the general conditions of the field of war—to turn in either di-rection, each of the supposed Japanese armies must be strong enough to maintain itself against such an attack, and to this end must have secure the com-

munications which the Port Arthur Best menaces. The apt use of such a central position, between the two divisions of a superior enemy which thought to inclose him, gave Bonaparte the brilliant successes of his Italian campaign of 1706, the beginning of his fortunes. Holding one in check by small numbers, the resisting power of which was increased by utilizing the accidents of the ground, he threw upon the other the mass of his force. This method applies at sea also, but with qualifications; for ships, especially modern then are no readily disabled, and with such difficulty

and delay repaired, that the party of the centre may well be so damaged in his first encounter as to be in no condition for new offensive action till too late to affect the fortune of war—as Nelson said. Also, at sea accidents of the ground are exceptional; therefore disparity of numbers counts for much more.

From these considerations, fundamental in war, it will be clearly inexpedient for Japan to divide her land force between the Yalu and Newchwang, unless there is reasonable certainty that she can place and maintain in each troops enough to act offensively—advance—against more than balf of the Russian total; and also resist—act defensively with success—for an appreciable time, in case the enemy should succeed in turning largely superior numbers upon one division alone. That the Japanese believe they can do this seems probable from their action, as far as it transpires, and notably from their obstinate persistence in the endeavor wholly to eliminate the Port Arthur flect as a factor in the campaign. This done, they could regard with equanimity the approach of any squadron that can be sent from the Baltic for two years bence. Their line of communication to Newchwang would then be not only probably safe—it is the now—but decisively safe, with the security requisite to so critical an operation as advance in force from there would be.

Russia's Weakness in Manchuria

The various estimates of relative strengths, weighed in the balances of physical probability, and allowing for national bias on the part of those making thoro, tend continually to confirm the expectation of Russian numerical inferiority when the land campaign shall open. Instidental Prench mention inclines me to accept the calculations of a German military journal Starting from the assumption of 133,000 Russians in the Par East, when the war began, and using German experience of rail transportation, the conclusion is that by April to there may be 133,000 available. This is much less than the first disposable force of Japan, and includes those that must be detached from field operations to garrison posts, like Port Arthur and Newthous to garrison posts, like Port Arthur and Newthoring, and to protect lines of communication. Japan at first will be little hampered by such needs. Her communications are the care of her navy until successful advance shall have given them a land extension, and the begins with no bases out to reach of her ships guns. On the other hand, the 133,000 Russians assumed constitute just as much start in point of land force, and time will be needed for overcoming this inequality.

I think these calculations sound, and they tend to confirm the inferences deducible from such information as leaks out. Together, they show that Japan keeps steadily in view that the main point of interest in her contention is Korea, and that the principal danger to her military action at present is Port Arthur, because of its fleet. These localize her action. Consequently her troops as yet are steadily pushed into Korea, and there only; landing at various points, because advance—as yet to the Valu—is more rapid by several ways than by one. The distance of the Korean coast up one side from Port Arthur, and on the other

their indispensable line of communication—the railroad between Port Arthur and Harbin—and, most vital of all. Port Arthur itself, thereby depriving the enemy not only of the ships within, but of the naval base. This needs to be effected before the Baltic fleet can arrive.

The Importance of Newchwang

Here the importance of Newchwang becomes evident: incidental to which is the speedy paralyzing of the Port Arthur squadron. Newchwang is so close to the railroad that its occupancy alone will almost stop movement and starve the port; but, on the other hand, the latter threatens the existence of a Japanese army there dependent upon communications by sea. Togo's squadron can probably assure these for some time, but whether long enough for the entire transportation, and to maintain the subsequent advance until Port Arthur falls, is more doubtful. Doubt will disappear if the Russian squadron be neutralized.

Newchwang being only fifty miles from the point where the main road from the Yalu meets the railroad from Port Arthur to Harbin, the movement thence would be of that turning character of which so much was heard during the Boer War. Striking at the enemy's communications with the railroad, it compels him at once to fall back from the Yalu over a hundred miles of rugged and elevated country, abandoning a series of defensive positions, from which otherwise he must be driven by successive frontal attacks, involving heavy loss. The continuous inpouring of troops toward the Yalu indicates that this is the Japanese main line. The persistency of Togo at Port Arthur indicates, probably, that they recognize and wish to secure the collateral advantage at Newchwang.

The most recent advices tend to show that Russia recognizing this value of Newchwang, has pushed a very large part of her available force to the neighborhood of the place. This, of course, must modify Japanese action, though in what sense can not be forescen, for it involves the personal equation of their judgment of the matter. The assential point for the observer to remember is, that the railroad from Mukden to Newchwang, and the high ground east of it,—of from 2,000 to 5,000 feet elevation,—between it and the Yalu, constitute together the central position of defence occupied by the Russian army. According to its dispositions, as estimated by the Japanese, their sea power enables them to accumulate on either wide force in excess of that there opposed to them. It has been suggested that, Russia having drawn her force prematurely to this quarter, has probably weakened her position about Vladivostok, and that Japan may utilize the opportunity to strike there.

The Yalu is the Strategic Centre

To me it appears that such a movement would be militarily eccentric; that the objects of the war centre from the Valu to Newchwang, this being, in fact, the region demanded of China by Japan, in 1895; that the seaboard, from the Yalu westward, being much lower than the central range occupied by the Russians, may admit of successful flanking movements by the main Japanese line advancing from the Valu, supported by close convertation of the

may admit of successful hanking movements by the main Japanese line advancing from the Yalu, supported by close co-operation of the cruisers; and, finally, that to attack Vladivostok now leaves Port Arthursale and its fleet in being.

It will be observed that, despite

his evident recognition of the vital importance of destroying the Port Arthur squadron, and notwithstanding the brilliant success of his first torpedo surprise against a fleet lying at an open anchorage, the Japanese admiral has not attempted to send Arthur, as was apparently expected. by those who contrasted the outside attack with the refusal of the United States fleet to send torpedo boats inside of Santiago. It may also be interred, from his frequent disappearances, that he does not keep his fleet in a uniform position or within easy striking distance of the ten torpedo vessels inside the Port. Recognizing that upon the battle fleet turns the fortune of a war vital to his country, he evidently pro-poses to spare no precaution nor stratagem to ensure that it shall not risk injury, unless with the fair chance of greater injury done the enemy. Apparently, also, the Russian turpedo vessels have made no serious effort to molest a battle fleet of whose precise position they are at a particular moment ignorant, but which they know to be picketed and covered by vessels of their own type. It is too early for conclusions; but so far the fair inference seems to be that the "irresistible torpedo" is a game, like another, at which two may play. Upon it certain limitations may be presumed from the mere fact that in two months

nothing more has been done by it, notwithstanding the fact that all depends upon the relative force of the two battle fleets.

.ipril 16.—The immediate effect of the events of this week—the sinking of the Petropaviovsk, and disabling of the Pobieda—is to augment the local Japanese naval preponderance, probably to the extent of being for the time irresistible. Originally weaker, successive losses, have deprived the Russians of almost all capacity for offensive action until their strength has been restored by repairs and reinforcements. It necessary for other



THE WRECKED RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP "CZAREVITCH"

This photograph was made in the roadstand of Port Arthur on the morning after the war vessel was injured by the explosion of a Japanese torpedo beneath her water-line. The coppled ship is being towed fore and aft, as her engines were disabled and some of her compariments flooded. The "Coursevitch" was struck at midnight, February 8, in the first attack made by Admiral Togo's flest, which also put not of commission the battleship "Retvision" and the crosser "Pallada"

from Vladivostok, combined with the presence of the two Japanese naval divisions before either, adequately secures the transports. When sufficient numbers to hold the line defensively shall have reached the Yalu, military occupation of the desired territory of the peninsula in their rear—will be established.

What Fapan Must Accomplish

This done, the time for offensive action arrives. The Valu held, there arises necessarily the question of defeating the enemy's armies, gaining possession of

objects, the Japanese may now feel able to detach from their battle fleet; they at all events can send vessels into port by ones or twos, for refit or refreshment—no slight advantage. The whole maritime tension is for stight advantage. The whole maritime tension is for them relaxed, they have a period of free hand. But if the Russian ships can be docked, this condition may be temporary. The essential features of the situation are not revolutionized. The only permanent modification so far is the battleship sunk, for bat-tleships are not built within the probable duration of this war.

From the past energy and promptitude of the Japa-

nese, it is to be expected they will recognize this oppor-tunity to be translent, and will use it to the utmost. Japan is essentially on the defensive, both from the nature of her objects, in close continental contact with an overpowering land power, and from the in-ferentity of her ultimate resources. What she has gained has been by superior preparation, superior torce at the point of action, and prompt initiative. On the same conditions only can the weaker hope for final victory.

These are eternal and permanent requirements of war. Interiority in each has wasted the Russians in

detail. Their enemy has thereby gained further delay. the primary and constant need of the weaker, and it is fairly to be expected that in the immediate future sho will act with the vigor which marked her first movements. The necessity remains, as from the first, to: her to possess quickly the naval base of her opponent. and to occupy so much territory as by proper fortifica-tion and dispositions she can with her numbers hope to hold. Then will come the supreme test of the victor; whether a just weighing of conditions, estimate of powers, can impose moderation in purpose, and call a halt before overreaching the limits of safety.

CABLEGRAMS FROM THE FRONT COLLIER'S FIRST

ALL READY FOR ACTION IN NORTHERN KOREA

By FREDERICK PALMER

Special Cable Desputch from Cultim's War Correspondent with the First Japanese Army of Invasion. - Chesampe, Korea, via Senal, April 17

FTER two months of maction at Tokio, I am at last in the field, following the main Japanese army that is marching to Wiju and the Manchurian border. Along this highway, leading from Chenampo to Salinken, signs of war and of the passage of many thousand troops are searcely more visible than were military preparations in Japan. All signs are peaceful. The only indication that the army is somewhere ahead is the long lines of coolies, Japanese and Korean, bearing rice from the depots and transport to feed the troops on the road. Thousands of these coolies and small carts maintain the line of communication unbroken, with the military discipline and system that extends to every detail of the field organization. The made are in the throes of the spring thaw, but their difficulties have been exaggerated so far as blocking the advance is concerned.

The whole lighting strongth of the Japanese army is actually at the front with all necessary supplies, prepared for decisive operations. Everything observed along this route, as I hasten toward Wiju in join the army I hope soon to see in action, goes to show the clean cut preparedness of the Japanese army of invasion for great feats.

Besides the characteristic military efficiency now

seen at close range, Japan has used the last two mouths also in making her influence dominant throughout Korea by peaceful measures. The people have been won over until their co-operation is spontaneous. Japan has policed the country with small posts widely scattered. I have traveled twenty miles without passing one of these few outposts guarding the line of communication. Security for supply trains, peace, and confidence among the populace have been attained by other means. In the path of this great army, moving by forced marches in winter weather, there are no hurned villages, no plundered houses, no fugitive peasantry

There has been no liceuse or disorder among the trusps. They have left no stories of hose discipline in their wake. The head men of the Korean villages tell me that the conduct of the individual private soldier has been exemplary. All supplies taken en route are paid for at native market rates.

Hostile critics said the Japanese were on their best behavior in the Feking relief operations when co-operating with the allies, but that in their own campaigns, away from foreign scretiny, they would wage bresal and uncivilized warfare. This is flatly contradicted by their murch through Korea. Their adcance has been as smooth and orderly as that of a

British column in India, the organization as efficient in every way.

The natives are on their little farms making the helds ready for spring cultivation, already sowing crops of oats. They are unconcerned about war or passing armies which have not yet troubled them. In the summer months the farming regions of northern Korea will furnish great quantities of food sup-plies for the Japanese bases. The Japanese officers scattered along the route in charge of the military posts and transportation organization have been notably courteous and hospitable to the party of travrling war correspondents with their troop of servantand pack animals. The head men of the Korean villages have taken the coe from the military and hasten to place at our disposal whatever comforts and luxurles of accommodation their modest means can offer. It is slow work getting on at best, made more uncomfortable by the fear that the first great clash may come somewhere close to the Yalu before the advance guard of the correspondents' army can join

the General Staff. Meantime we are passing through a Korea that has been keenly and solidly made Japanese in two months -a country conquered by kindness, fair treatment and a nice skill in handling public and private opinion.

RUSSIA MAKES RULES TO GOVERN WAR CORRESPONDENTS By JAMES F. J. ARCHIBALD

Special Cable Bespatch from Califer's War Correspondent with the Bussian Forces in the Field. - Vinghow | Newchwang's, Manchuria, vin Timitain, Chins, April 17

"HP Russian Government has just granted permission to seven foreign war correspondents to join the main army and the General Staff in Manchuria. Scores of applicants have been on the waiting list for two months. Of the seven fortunate enough to be allowed to proceed to the from immediately, two represent French newspapers, one is an Italian, two are English correspondents. I am the only American representative in they party, and amenrolled as the officially accredited correspondent of Collign's attached to the headquarters of the General Staff.

The regulations issued for our conduct in the field are extremely lenient. It was expected that, in the suppression and censorship of news, the Russian authorities would be more radical even than the Japanese. The stipulations made are no more than these expected to be observed with any European army and are less restrictive than those of the British in South Africa. Legitimate news will not be blocked even when a tells of Russian reverses. This is in line with the policy recently adopted at St. Petersburg.

The first rule for war correspondents says that they must not interfere in any way with the preparations for war, or the plans of the staff, or divulge military secrets of advantage to the eveny, such asactions in which forts are damaged or guns lost

Rule two forbuls the criticism of members of the General Staff, Corps, or Division Staff, and limits the report of an ongagement to a simple statement of Jost

Rule they forbids the transmission of unconfirmed information about the enemy, such as rumors of victory or threatening movements, which may cause public upeasiness in Russia.

Rule four commands the entrespondent to obey all orders received and to be careful in fulfilling instructions to the letter.

This pranifesto orders the higher military authorities to turn back all correspondents without cre-

dentials. These given permission to join the forces are in honor bound to observe the regulations, with the penalty of expulsion without warning for any violation. They can go anywhere in the field, and are barred only from the Kussian fleet.

Newchwang has been steadily prepared, fortified. and filled with troops in readiness for the enemy. It is believed here that Japan intends to attempt lamling with a large force. The latest disaster to the may has deepened this expectation, now that it is known that the Port Arthur fleet can not interfore with the enemy's plans of invasion. The loss of the battleship Percopirtoral and the death of Admiral Makaroff have spread a feeling of philosophic depression among the Russian staff and troops, but have only strengthened their determination to resenge with the army what has befallen the navy. M. Payloff, formerly Russian Minister at Seoul, has been appointed diplomatic agent on the staff of the Viceroy. We are ordered to leave for the front Wednesday.

MARKING TIME IN TOKIO: THE TEMPLE OF DAISHI

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, Collier's Special War Correspondent in Japan

The Japanese War Office was issued a war correspondent's part to Mr. Davis, and has analysed him to the Second Column. Until this takes the field, Mr. Davis will write of events in the Japanese Capital

OBO DAISHI is a Japanese saint. Once while in China he carved an image of himself and threw it into the China Sea. It floated all the way to Japan, where it was raught in the net of When the fisherman found what he had a fisherman. caught he was happy and built a shrine for the image and worshiped it. The image performed so many miracles that soon people from all the esset made long pilgrimages on foot to kneel at its shrine. They still make the pilgrimages, but as now Japan is modern they no longer need to walk. Instead, on the rest of each month the railroad runs special trains to Kawasaki, and the pilgrims are carried to the shrine in elec-

Of all the twelve festivals, the one on March at is the most important, and on that day a great baraar starts a mile away and advances with two rows of flux tering baoners to the very steps of the temple. Indeed, so close does the fair encroach upon the shrine that the priests who are selling prayers inside are inter-rupted by the men outside who are selling musical

And those who came to worship remain to play. Outside the temple is a great double-derked gate, and still nearer a covered well, a square stone tank fed from a spring. On the edge of the tank are wooden tadles, and before he says his prayers each pilgrim stops at the well to rince his mouth and bothe his hands. Gay bonners of various polors, and covered

of an old wooden battleship would look as through they had been cut by a scroll saw. The temple is virtually a single square hall open at the sides, except for screens. and divided by screens and carved railings. At the entrance to the temple at the top of the stone steps is an oblong wooden trough, covered by a gridiron of wooden bars. Pilgrims who wish to pray, or to give thanks for prayers already granted, as they enter, throw copper money into this trough.
Inside the porch, and order the roof of the temple

sbutting off the view of the slirine, were a row of tables, behind which stood priests vending prayers.

To the stranger their manner suggested less the riest than the alert and obliging salesman. So prorespond was their bow when they hawled one a prayer that one rather expected to hear them ask, "Will you take it with you, or shall we send it." They offered prayers of every variety and did so great a bosiness that the priest who burned candles was forced to sell the same cardle to many different worshipers. although as soon as he lighted a candle he snoffed it out again, he was seen far behind and by nightfall many prayers, though paid for, were still unattered. Other prayers were sold after a fashion that suggested a well-known game or onance. Behind the priest were

with texts, bong above his head. These he uses as rows of what looked like private letter-boxes in a posttowels. The temple itself is a low massive structure, office, each with a number. The pilgrim paid for his squatting on the great steps like a monster turtle. Its prayer, and the priest by shaking a box he held shot beams are of guant size. In comparison, the timbers out a cod. He read a number on the rod, and from the letter-box that here the corresponding number took a printed paper. It told the pilgrim at once whether his prayer was answered and what his future fortunes might be. Those of the pilgrims who wished to passevond the prayer tables and draw nearer to the shrine left their sandats with busy young men, who checked the shoes with large wooden tablets. Rid of their sandals, the pilgrims were free to walk upon the mats before the shrine. Thuse who washed to smoke did so. Those who had brought their children allowed them to run off with the other children and play hide-and-seek around the altar. In spite of the income, the dim light, the golden images, it was difficult to realize that one was in a place of worship. The copper coins echoed from the coffin-like troughs or were smashed violently against the shrine, paper prayers wrapped around other come buttled through the air like shuttlecocks, the children's voices as they played hide-and-seek rang delightedly, and the peremptory clapping of hands as each pilgrim endeavored to attract the attention of the saint to his own particular prayer was as incessant as it was insistent. And in the most around the temple great goldfish, when the children clapped their bands. rose out of the vasty deep and leaped into the air for sugar cookies.

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THE ADVENTURE OF THE SIX NAPOLEONS

This is the eighth story of the new Sherlack Holmes series, which began in October. The preceding Adventures were those of The Empty House, The Northood Builder. The Dancing Men, The Solitary Cyclist, The Priory School, Black Peter, and of Charles Augustus Milverion. During the summer months the publication of this series will be suspended, to be resumed in the autumn, the next story, "The Adventure of the Three Students," to appear in the Household Number for October, dated September 24. There will be twelve stories in the completed series



WAS no very unusual thing for Mr. Lestrade of Scotland Yard to look in open us of an evening, and his visits were welcome to Sherlock Holmes, for they enabled him to keep in timeh with all that was going on at the Police Headquar-ters. In return for the news which Lestrado would bring, flotness was always ready to listen with attention to the details of any case upon which the desective was engaged. and was able occasionally, without any active interference, In give some bint or auggestion drawn from his own vast knowledge and experience.

On this particular evening Lestrade had spoken of the weather and the newspapers. Then he had fallen stient, puffing thoughtfully at his cigar. Holmes booked keenly at him.

"Anything remarkable on hand?" he asked.
"Oh, no, Mr. Holmes, nothing very particular."
"Then tell me about it."

Lestrade laughed. "Well, Mr. Holmes, there is no use denying that there is something on my mind. And yet it is such an absurd business that I hesitated to bother you about it. On the other hand, although it is trivial, it is undoubtedly queer, and I know that you have a taste for all that is out of the common flut in my opinion it comes more in Dr. Watson's line than

Disease?" said 1.

"Madness anyhow. And a queer madness, too! You wouldn't think there was any one living at this time of day who had such a hatred of Napoleon the First that

he would break any image of bios that he could see."
Holmes sank back in his chair.
"That's no business of mine." said he.
"Exactly. That's what I said. But then when the man commits burglary in order to break images which are not his own, that brings is away from the doctor and on to the police-

Holmes sat up again.

"Burglary! This is more interesting. Let me hear the details."

Lestrade took out his official note-

book and refreshed his memory from

its pages.

"The first case reported was four days ago," said be. "It was at the shop of Morse Hudson, who has a place for the sale of pictures and statues in the Kennington Road. The assistant had left the front shop for an instant when he heard a crash, and, hurrying in, he found a plaster bust of Napoleon, which stood with several other works of art upon the counter, lying shivered into fragments. He rushed out into the road; but, although several passers by declared that they had noticed a man run out of the shop, he could neither see any one nor could he find any means of identifying the rascal. It seemed to be one of those senseless acts of Hooliganism which occur from time to time. and it was reported to the constable on the beat as such. The plaster cast was not worth more than a few shillings. and the whole affair appeared to be too

childish for any particular investigation.

"The second case, however, was more serious and also more singular. It occurred only last night.

"In Kennington Road, and within a

few hundred yards of Morse Hudson's shop, there lives a well-known medical practitioner, named Dr. Barnicot, who has one of the largest prac-tices upon the south side of the Thames. His residence and principal consulting room is at Kennington Road. but he has a branch surgery and dispensary at Lower Brixton Road, two miles away. This Dr. Barnicot is an enthusiastic admirer of Napoleon, and his house is full of books, pictures, and relics of the French Emperor. Some little time ago he purchased from Morse Hudson two duplicate plaster casts of the famous head of Napoleon by the French sculptor, Devine. One of these he placed in his hall in the house at Kennington Road and the other on the mantel-piece of the surgery at Lower Briston. Well when Dr. Barabost came down this morning, he was astonished to find that his house had been burgled during the night, but that nothing had been taken save the plaster head from the half. It had been carried out and had been dashed savagely against the garden wall, under which its aplintered (ragments were discovered." Holmes rubbed his hands.

"This is certainly very novel," said he,
"I thought it would please you. But I have not got
to the end yet. Dr. Harnicot was due at his surgery
at twelve o'clock, and you can imagine his amarement when, on arriving there, he found that the window had been opened in the night and that the broken pieces of his second host were strewn all over the room. It had been smashed to atoms where it stood. In neither case were there any signs which could give us a clew as to the criminal or lunatic who had done the mischlet. Now, Mr. Holmes, you have got the

"They are singular, not to say grotesque." said Holmes. "May I ask whether the two basts smashed in Dr. Barnicot's rooms were the exact duplicates of the one which was destroyed in Morse Hudson's shop?"

"They were taken from the same muld." "Such a fact most reli against the theory that the man who breaks them is influenced by any general hatred of Napoleon. Considering how many hun-dreds of statues of the great Emperor must exist in London, it is too much to suppose such a coincidence as that a promiscuous someclast should chance to

begin upon three specimens of the same best."
"Well, I thought as you do." said Lestrade. "On
the other hand, this Morse Hudson in the purveyor of
busts in that part of London, and these three were the
only ones which had been to his shop for yours. So, although, as you say, there are many hundreds of statues in London, it is very probable that these three were the only ones in that district. Therefore a local fanatic would begin with them. What do you think.

Dr. Watson?"
"There are no limits to the possibilities of mono-

"I don't attempt to do so. I would only observe that there is a certain method in the gentleman's eccentric proceedings. For example, in Dr. Barnicot's hall, where a sound might arouse the family, the bust was taken outside before being broken, whereas in the surgery, where there was less danger of an alarm, it was soushed where it stood. The affair scems absordly trifling, and yet I dare call nothing trivial when I reflect that some of my most classic cases have had the least promising commencement. You will remember, Watson, how the dreadful business of the Abernetty family was first brought to my notice by the depth which the paralley had sonk into the butter upon a had day. I can't afford, therefore, to smile at your three broken busts, Lestrade, and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me hear of any fresh developments of so singular a chain of events." hall, where a sound might arouse the family, the bust

The development for which my friend had asked came in a quoreer and an infinitely more tragic form than he could have imagined. I was still dressing in my bedroom next morning when there was a tap at the door and Holmes entered, a telegram in his hand. He read it about

Come instantly 131. Pitt Street, Kensington, Les-

What is it, then?" I asked.

Then't know-may be anything. But I suspect it is the sequel of the story of the statues. In that wase our

friend the image-breaker has begun operations in another quarter of London. There's coffee on the table, Watson, and I have a cab at the door."

In half on hour we had reached litt Street, a quick little backwater just beside one of the briskest currents of London life. No. 137 was one of a row, all flatchevied, respectable, and most unromantic dwellings. As we drove up we found the railings in front of the house lined by a curious crowd. Holmes whistled.

Whiteld.

"By George" it's attempted murder at the least.

Nothing less will hold the London message boy.

There's a dead of violence indicated in that fellow's round shoulders and unistretebed neck. What's this, Watson!

The top steps swilled down and the other ones dry. Footsteps enough, anyhow! Well, well, there's Lestrade at the front window, and we shall soon know all about it. know all about it.

The official received us with a very grave face, and showed us into a sittingroom where an exceedingly unkempt and agitated elderly man, clad in a flannel dressing-gown, was pacing up and down. He was introduced to us as the owner of the house, Mr. Horace

Harker of the Central Press Syndicate,
"It's the Napoleon bust business
again," said Lestrade "You seemed
interested last night, Mr. Holmes so I thought perhaps you would be glad to be present, now that the affair has taken

a very much graver turn."
"What has it turned to, then?" "To murder. Mr. Harker, will you tell these gentlemen exactly what has

occurred? The man in the dressing-gown turned

upon us with a most melancholy face. "It's an extraordinary thing," said he, "that all my life I have been collecting other people's news, and now that a real piece of news has come my own way I am so confused and bothered that I can't put two words together. If I had come in here as a journalist I should have interviewed myself and had two columns in every evening pa-

per. As it is, I am giving away valuable copy by telling my story over and over to a string of different people, and I can make no use of it myself. However, I've heard your name, Mr. Sherlock Holmes, and if you'll only explain this queer business I shall be paid for my trouble in telling you the story."

Holmes sat down and listened,

"It all seems to centre round that bust of Napoleon which I bought for this very room about four months ago. I picked it up cheap from Harding Brothers, two doors from the High Street Station. A great deal of my journalistic work is done at night, and I often write until the early morning. So it was to-day I was sitting in my den, which is at the back of this will



Hilmes had just completed his examination when the door opened

mania." I answered. "There is the condition which the modern French perchologists have called the 'idea which may be triffing in character and accompanied by complete sanity in every other way. A man who had read deeply about Napodesm or who had possibly received some hereditary family injury through the great war, might concevably form such an 'ide fixe,' and under its influence be capable of any fantastic ontrage

"That won't do, my dear Watson," said Holmes, shaking his head, "for no amount of 'idee fixe' would enable your interesting monomonian to find out where these limits were situated

Well how do yes explain it

and the bad. The stage, however imperfect the mirror which it holds to nature, reflects the general trend, and the drama changes with science and religion. Altera-tion in conventions, as lights, scenery, soliloquy, are superficial, but such a change as suppressing the old-time villain springs from the heart of modern thought.

Literature in Farce

THE average farce of France or America offers hitle excuse for thought or ink. German farces of the day are less attenuated, more full of life. Ours make a little go a long way, whether, in plot character, comic idea, or situation. To analyze any farce I have seen this season would be disastrous to peace of mind and self-respect, excepting "She Stoops to Conquer," which hap-pily does not need analysis. The Ben Greet Company deserve our thanks for producing it. The acting, as a whole, was somewhat less than fair, but Miss Matthi-son's Kate was full of charm. Goldsmith was an enor-mous liar, a person abounding in good humor, versa-tility, and imagination, who became an author by profession at thirty, wrote a great novel at thirty six, his first play at forty, and "She Steops to Conquer" at forty-three, thus going through an evolution not uncharacteristic of literary men. It he was "an inspired idior" we might imagine he would be the ideal man for farce, and "She Stoops to Conquer" would be perfect of its kind, if to its cheerful abundance it added a more technical logic and instinct for the stars. perfect of its kind, if to its cheerful abundance it added a more technical logic and instinct for the stage. Law-less and awkward though it be, it is surpassed as farce in modern literature by Molière and Shakespeare only. No art requires a righer temperament than farce, in player and in author. The farce actor par excellence in our country to-day is May Irwin, and she has never found her author. Her more existence should bring tolight some genius able to create a woman Falstaff.

An Englishmen on Chicago Humor

NDREW LANG is a purist, and, moreover, he is old. His view of American humor is in no sense representative, for among the English generally the ment popular American writing has been our humor. A recent violent review of George Ade by Mr. Lang is more absord. if not more amusing, than

anything which Mr. Ade himself has written. Present American humor is largely built upon the metaphors of common experience. Mr. Ade is often comprehensible even when his stang is pure invention, because its origin is clear. He pushes his method very far, is frequently less humorous than peculiar, and is often overloaded in manner; but the gist of Mr. Lang's objection is that Mr. Ade is writing about a life of which Mr. which Mr. Lang is ignorant and exultant in his igno-rance. "It is not my design," he says, with fine scorn, "to go to Chicago in this present state of being, and, if I know myself, only a powerful medium indeed could sommon me thither from the next world. One learns with regret that brandy and alcohol are 'paraphernalia,' which means that which a bride brings over and above her dower.' Why should a bride bring not only alcohol. but brandy also?

Could pedantry go turther? Mr. Lang would have difficulty in finding a modern dictionary is which para-phernalia does not have the derived meaning of equipments. Mr. Ade remarks of an English tourist that "the clothes he wore evidently had been cut from a "the clothes he were evidently had been cut from a steamer rug by his mother, or some other aged relative suffering from astigmatism," whereupon Mr. Lang includes in the retert that "the nature of a steamer rag is not obvious, for perhaps 'steamer' is American for some entity not known here by that name," which is really almost too stupid even for Mr. Lang. He then admits that his countrymen have their "permitarities". "We usually wear evening dress at public disners, and we do not march down Piccadilly in round felt hats and freck coats." Note the "march," a favorite word in sarcasm of the heavier kind. To Mr. Lang wearing a round hat on Piccadilly is little short of fete-majeste, and wearing a round hat with a freck coat anywhere in worse than a crime. It is a vulgarity. I was walking once in Hyde Park, wearing a sack coat and round hat, when I met a leading linglish author. He came as near as possible to cutting me. The next day, attired in a hat of shining silk and a coat to correspond. I met the same individual, was holled as a long-mused friend, and harried straightway into his social world. That author was not Mr. Lang, for there are many such. Our present critic is equally serious about clothes and vocabulary. He is wroth because he never heard of a one night stand, but in Mr. Lang's

innocence of theatre talk the fault of Mr. Ade? Basehall metaphors make him very indignant, as they seem to him a combination of cricket and Rugby football; and to seem to mix up two recognized British sports is as had almost as to wear a hat that is not English. Mr. Lang seems to be like his countryman of the an-

edote, who said French was a queer language. "Just think," said he, "they speak of 'bread' as 'pain." "But," explained his friend, "it sounds queer to a Frenchman to hear as speak of 'pain' as 'bread." "Yes," hesitatingly admitted the Englishman, "but

"Ves," hesitatingly admitted the Englishman, "but then, you know, it & bread."

Of this old story Mr. Lang needs reminding.

I with he would obtain and study McCutcheon's new book, "Bird Centre Dialogues." The "dialogues" are tree from slang, and although they are in no way wonderful they are full of a fidelity in detail which would give the English critic much information that he lacks. The text is founder than the pictures, but the whole is infused with that good-humored, laughing observation which is characteristic of Chicago and the humor of the West. humor of the West.

Another Englishmen's Objections

UNIMPORTANCE is the salient feature of Sir Philip Burne-Jones. "Dollars and Democracy" lays claim to distinction from the run of hasty tourists' books, on the plea of Sir Philip that he stayed a year among us, under what he calls very fortunate conditions. Of some travel sketches we feel that the author might have produced a better volume could be have spared another week. Of Sir Philip we may say at least that he has done his best, and that time would not enlighten him nor custom cure his infinite stupidity. With the title of his book I have no quarrel, for money does count too much in our counfinite stupidity. With the title of his book I have no quarrel, for money does essent too much in our country, and it is wholesome to be reminded that it does. Mr. Lang would doubtless agree with the observation of Sir Philip that "for an American to speak of an English overs' is like a singer who habitually sings flat commenting on some one else who is singing in time! It's about." It is not, however, for any over-solemn provincialism that Sir Philip is remarkable, but for the otter rommouplace of all be says. Part of what he writes is true, part is false, and true or take it matters not.



One Time there lived (that is to say If half a crust of bread a day And sleeping on a bed of hay May so be rated) A Gentle Youth who tuned his lay To all the Metres of the day, But was not, I regret to say, Appreciated.

In Market-place or Public Way He read his ode or sang his lay, As was the custom of the day, But none suggested. A Laurel Wreath or Crown of Bay: Instead, one morn, to his dismay, While spouring forth a Tragic Play. He was arrested.

In Irons he was led away. And, by a Justice stern and gray. For blocking up the Public Way He was indicted, Then, since he had nowith to pay The Fine (a trifle snyway). To leave the town without delay He was invited.



There was no choice but to obey-He left the town at break of day, Yer will his heart was brave and gay: Fare could not queen him-For was it not the month of May, Were there not flowers beside the way; And little lambs to sport and play, And hade to theer him!

He journeyed on for many a day; The Peasants gave him Curds and Whee For aught I know the Fairies may Some food have found him At night he slept beneath a Bay Or Laurel Tree, and I doce say Dreamed he was Laureste, and they Were twined around him.

Indeed his only trouble lay In this, that, the' his spirits gay And gentle Heart and winning way Charmed and delighted All whom he met, yet, strange to say To hear his verses none would usy-Even the Peasants can away When he recited,

But he was not the sort that say, "Oh, were is mine alack-a-day in He lived for Hope and in some way Was bound to find it. "What matter! Let them go," he'd say; "Each to his taste-henreforth I'll play And sing to Birds alone, for they Don't seem to mind it."

And so he journeyed many a day, Till now at last his darkening way Lies thro' a forest dim and gray, Ver, nothing daunted, Though houry branches but the may And twisted mosts his steps berray And ghouly voices seem to say The piace is hainted,

Singing a Carol blishe and gay, He presses on, nor does be ever, Until at last the light of day His tight corprises.



And now a little winding way Leads, through a mendow pink with May, To where, not half a mile away, A Palace rises.

He wandered on, his thoughts astray, Framing a little Roundelay And weaving garlands of the May (For whom not guessing), Until before him suddenly There loomed a gateway grim and gray Whose dark doors yielded to the sway Of his light pressing.

And in! a garden gleaming, gay With flowers in dezeling array And fountains flashing silver spray And howers shady; And on an emeraid bank there lav A creature fairer than the day, Yez sadder than a mounlight ray-A wondrow lady.

Abutted the Poer named away, When a low voice entreated, "Stay! Read me that little Roundelay I heard you singing." It was as though upon him lay A spell that forced him to obey,

And he recited it straightway

In voice clear ringing. A dreamy, languid, far-away Expression dims her eyes as they, Like violets at droop of day, Are closing - closing,

The Poet ends his Roundelay, And torms to hear what she may say. And finds to his complete dismay The Princess dozing.

Then rose a crys "She sleeps! Hurray! The Princess sleeps! Oh, joyful day! The spell is broken. Rise, I pray, Oh, sweet song-maker Twas the King spoke, "Arise, I pray:

I make you Laureate this day; My daughter's hand, too, by the way, Is yours-don't wake her."





A RUSSIAN COLONY IN AMERICA

LIFE AND MANNERS OF THE DOUKOBORS, WHO ARE MAKING GOOD CITIZENS IN CANADA

THE Slavonic word Doukobor means spirit wrestlers. It particularly signifies a sect of Russian pensants, some nine thousand of whom are set tled in the western territories of Canada. The term was first derisively applied by a Bishop of the Greek Church while the Doukobors lived in the Miffly Waters country of the Crimea. They showed homor by accepting it cheerfully as a verbal badge. To describe them as Quakers, teetotalers, vegetarians, antitobacconists, communists, and professional philanthropists would not be far wrong. Their principal tenet



Making Resolan Embroudery

is that the spirit of Christ or Conscience flwells in all men. From this they both reason and act logically. They have no organized church, no clergy, no worship more formal than occasional meetings at dawn for devotional singling, howing profoundly to the Christ in each, and such remarks as the older may vouchsale. They respect the Scriptures, but do not make a fetich of the Bible. So catholic are they that no Christian opinion appears disagreeable to them. Many entertain peculiar regard for the Virgin Mary and duly certified saints. The others say, in effect, "Oh, that's all right." They believe the Christ spirit resides in Mohammedians, Buddhists, and even in pagans. It is a gone you please religion, except in requiring all to do as they would be done by.

they would be done by.

Their textotalism comes of straight reasoning. Christ heing within, it must be wrong to put into the mouth night that may cloud the spiritual, or more the bodily part to evil. Nevertheless, a Doukobor occasionally imbibes. If the effect be obvious, his breth-ren leave him to remorse on the first offence. Next time they remonstrate goatly. After his third lapse they afflict him much with regretful advice. Did he fall again they would give him the cold aboutder. Among them public opinion must be potent beyond the Keeley Cure, since no Doukobor has been four times intoxicated.

In general they eschew tobacco, but do not think smoking very wrong in certain of the old who used the weed before the Doukobor reformation. Still these indulged ancients feel that the vice should not be too openly practiced. Passing through the Doukobor villages last December, I was occasionally invited

be too openly practiced. Passing through the Doukobor villages last December, I was occasionally invited to bestow tobacco on invisible fathers, grandfathers, grandmothers, aunts, or uncles. They always wanted it for a poultice. A Port Pelly storekeeper alleged that "the Douks" often bought tobacco on the sly, it is little more than twenty years since many of them not only smoked openly, but drank vodka, danced, fought on sufficient excuse, served in the Russian army, and were generally profane. The reformer who induced them to forsake such vanities was Piour Veregin, then a youth.

Piotr, an educated man, appears a disciple of Toltion though somewhat original. The reformation walanded partly on his discovery that Donkobortshi of

By E. W. THOMPSON

and had been regeturians who didn't go in for any naughty hin, much less for fighting or military service. Because he successfully advocated barking back in the primitive. Russia's Government could think of nothing better to do than send him summarily to Siberia. A good many of his chief associates were similarly exiled. This confirmed the Doubtobor majority in his views, for these gentle beings are obstinate in rightconsness. Because they made a bonfire in 1876 of all their privately owned guns, a paternal Government sent more to Siberia, and turned the rest out of their Caucasian villages. Far removed and destitute they suffered much until rescued by the united efforms of certain Russian. English, and American philanthropista, aided by Canada's Government. Braching their present lands in 1870, they were there three years before Piotr Veregin was liberated after entern years' exile. Possibly that monstreus punishment did Piotr good.

Possibly that monstrous punishment did Piotr good.

If he went to Siberia a dreamy religionist, he emerged at forty with his wisdom teeth completely cut.

A more politic administrator could not have

at forty with his wisdom teeth completely cut. A more politic administrator could not have been provided for his people. Finding that they had wasted rous to religious controversies, he composed their differences by creating an executive cosincil. He appointed the foreminated one side to certain raining practical business, and intrusted equality important affairs to leaders of the other. These men have recently purchased wisely more than \$100.000 worth of goods and stock. The money came out of \$200.000, brought back to Piotr by the Doukobors whom he sent forth during 1901 to work on railways and among the sucremeding population. In the villages he left barely enough then to grow load for a year. The purchased machinery and implements will enable the Doukobors to show up in agriculture. In Russia they were skillful farmers.

Their vegetarianism is not from dislike of animal food, but because flesh can not be obtained without killing. Eggs butter, milk they devour abundantly. No fosh, because fish live. They do not reflect that eggs are alive. The chick's right to existence begins, for them, when it chips the shell. Pigs they do not raise: they score proposals to infiritate foredoomed pockers for profit. Texts come into their eyes at the thought of butchering. At the visitor's avowal that he would not think it wrong to sacrifice all the edible ani-

mals in America if thus he could save one belowed human life. Simeon Reiban, a shrewd young Incolobor, duent to English held up hands autounded. Every animal, he declared, glorifies God by its existence, its right to live is as clear as any man's. If Simeon's mother seemed at the point of death, and he were assured by a doctor that chicken broth would save her, he would not credit the assurance, since no doctor could diagnose the will of God. Dockobers have no doctors. Simeon's mother would say that if find willed her to die she would die glorifying Him, and not as an accomplice in the sin of killing a chicken. Not even rate should be destroyed, though it was proper to stop up their holes to save one's goods. Did they die

in consequence, that would be God's will, as He could give them other exits to food if He chose. Killing cattle would be almost the unforgivable sin. Dumb creatures, after long supplying men with milk, were entitled to old age in good pasturage and comfortable shelter. Their calves were equally sacred. Whenever Donkobor herds should, by natural increase, become too numerous for Doukobor lands, the excess should be given to needly people who would promise not to tall them or their increase, If they failed to keep faith, that would be their sin. Simeon shrank from an question. He was hewildered only by the contention, novel to him, that vegetarians are essentially crued to edible animals, inasmuch as, by abstention from meat, they prevent the existence of beasts that would otherwise be raised for the butcher! He soon railled and declared that, too, was according to the will of God. Yet this latabist would not admit that man could not kill except by God's will. The inward Christ of any man always objected to his taking life. This Doukobor readiness in meeting subtletles doubtless indicated much discussion in the villages.



It is through their fondness for abstrace speculation that these sectaries are liable to religious vagaries. Late in October, 1902, eighteen hundred of them made a pilgrimage of two hundred and twenty miles on an opinion that Christ would reveal himself distinctly to these who should abey His injunction to leave all and tollow Him. In May, 1903, another set of dreamers, including many women, old and young, assembled for a naked procession under persuasion that they were in the state of innocency of Adam and Eve before the fall. Early last autumn another group set about hurning harvesting machinery by virtue of a contention that the employment of mechanical devices for purposes which human members can perform tends to

blasphemy. Except for such absurdities, the Doukobers are orderly, industrious, and most charitable. They have frequently presented neighboring ne'er-do-weels with oxen, food, assistance in plowing, seeding, harvesting, and other matters.

Every village has its bath-house, where all inhabitants are steamed and douched once a week. It is a considerable cabin of two main rooms. One is for clothes washing, but water being supplied from a great iron caldron let into the furnace of brick that heats the oven in which steam for the adjoining bath-chamber is generated. This oven is filled with stones, over which water is thrown through a little door when they are very hot. The steam rushes out through an orifice near the ceiling of the bath-room, where the termperature would be intolerable if bathers were not plentifully supplied with water. After having been rubbed and smartly whipped by oak twigs on which leaves have been curred, bathers descend to the floor and get a cold shower. Such a bath-house could be constructed anywhere for three hundred dollars.



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but Donkobers are perhaps the only workingfolk in America with possess them.

To their strict abstention from flesh, positive
chickens bear silent testimony. They stare
from the trick roots of the cabins, struct
among the domestic fowls, regard passing
human beings as of no more account than
cuttle, and moch less dangerous than Donkohen does. Alone the trails through the cattle, and much less dangerous than Deu-kolser dogs. Along the trails through the Russian tract of some twenty-five miles square these beautiful grouse, usually shy of man, scarcely trouble to get out of his horse's way. If any outsider comes to about at them, the people rise up and drive the hirds beyond his reach, without one unkind word to him.

hirds beyond his reach, sithout one unkind word to him.

A somewhat formal politheness prevails among these people. On meeting they make obsumee to one another by a peculiar bow, with the left foot advanced, the body inclined toward that side, and the bead respectfully bent. A waiter may suspect that a reverential habit of mind accounts for their heads being assually were so the bias, as well as for the forward contraction of their broad shoulders. Further observation attributes this to had tailoring by the women. They fashion the blouses of men and growing looys too cartowly in the apper front, as if to square accounts for the liberal bulging of their own garments. Except Ivan Makortof, ninery-two years old, who was in his youth a soldier, few well-set-up Drakotser man were seen. Ivan is still erest ab on parade. He drills the boys and girls in singing insulute and hymne, some of which are naid to be stateen hundred years old.

Doukobor women wear no consets. They are capert in sewing, embroidery, and havemaking. All the tasteful oreamentation of their simpleisus garments in made by their skillin fingers. They are fond of being photographed in their finery, which edght being high prievs in New York, though they seldom use the finer threads for lace-making. They were starched and ornamented

skilled fingers. They are fond of being photographed in their finery, which night bring high prives in New York, thought they seldom use the finer threads for lace-maining. They were starched and ornersected raps within choose and small head shawin in the open. They decorate the shiftwashed interior of their cabins by currously artist arrangements of crude-colored advertising words, from which the letters are cut away. Croadly their f. ers have the placed book of test, but often to take, they shine with tappiness. Some are composedly beautiful in a large way. Cleanly and dressy in their peacant tashion, they are never cent except to their best chothes. At work, in cabin or held, they wear old garments, often toro and not always pulched. In winter they wear outdoors was obsained in winter they wear outdoors was obsained in winter they wear outdoors was obsained. In winter they wear outdoors was obsained in winter they wear outdoors was obsained in winter they wear outdoors was donest of sheepsiln with the word inside and appears additionally midsped as by numerous petticists. At all assessables carry heavy bushess of water, two pallings carry heavy bushess of the title fields. Though they sown to regard the makes as privileged vessels, their attends appears materials and not interior. That they drevel affairs a good doul is evident when Daukobors are seen in a Canadian nown. Twere the reservants of sheaver particle with laberious art, and beautify them with cishorate relivence chairs, window viruselings, and paint serious chairs, window viruselings, and paint serious chairs, window viruselings, and paint serious chairs, window viruselings. They quickly learn to use married the can throaters to milling purposes. In open several relagon turned their domesticated boosts luose to enjoy remained the Canadian authorities to round up the beaut and of them as

Draingleurs brought them in. The money was crudited to a Doukober aid account. Since then the Obscationists of eatile have endured their share to the six of owning and

working quadrupeds.

Except hallowing and singing of anthemsthere are no Doukobor aminemans, though a lary did admit that he had once played hall. Any sort of pligrimage might relieve

melt monotory.

The Inchobers live in some sixty villages, about forty being closely bunched in the southeast corner of Saskatchewan and the northeast corner of contiguous Assembles. southeast corner of Saskatchewan and the northeast corner of contiguous Assumbain. Each village is supposed to consist of farty "homesteaders," men over eightwen years entitled to one hundred and saxty acres of land. Some villages lack their quotas. From every collection of cabins they farm the apperaining land. Crops, cattle, work-horses, fuel, implements in general, are owned by the Mir, or village commune. Houses, farestare, clothing, stoves, belong to the home. Thus the family and the nedvidual are free to exercise ingenuity to various ways. The greater commune, which includes separate colories of villages within easy reach of one unother, owns bulks, stalllows, four-tag mills, and similar plant of general service. They have bought asme mortable threshing-machines lately, which will relieve men and horses from the labor of traveling over despread straw wheat with wooden rollers cleated diagonally, and also relieve women from knowling to thump flaxaced from the straw with pounders. To a few villages is allotted the task of critering floor for all. Others maintain stails as and beasts of common service. Each village has its cattle-house, shreepfold, and stable in charge of Valentites' Schot, Sai, II Vers. James Ut. We.

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election. Pactr Veregin, general treasurer, is required to account to an assembly from all the villages. He makes a voluntary re-

port to the Canadian Government.

Because the Doukshors object to register ing births, deaths, and marriages, holding these to be their private concern, some suspoet them of looseness in marality. But no sign of this was visible to me. The tuces were of clean consciences. It is true that much immorality might occur if the Donkoborsummarality might occur if the Donkobers were not what they profess to be. Their marriages are informal, the bond is not regarded as sacramental, and they think divorce about accur whenever the marriage and themselves traked in unhappiness. But the marriages are all love matches. There is no temptation or and for social position or wealth where all are equally well off and in perfect equality. The system succeeds. perfect equality. The system succeeds Donkolser marriages last. There has been according to Simeser Rechan, but one devotes among the none thousand Donkolsers in Canada.

The people are so hospitable that each sillage electrains all comers grain, and so how-est that any Canadian store in bank ramad-ers the word of "a Douk" as good for all he ever seaks of credit. Did they live in a flowery land of continuous summer, without mangations or malaria, their Coupa might charely resemble the conventional sketch of Paradise. It is not, however, certain that many outsiders would wish to reside there long after having got in. Most of us are un-titled for conditions so simple.

88

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11. There is no limit to the number of stories one profer may refend. That is, it is quite possible for one author to submit a descentionies, win all three prises, and have the remaining one stories accepted for publics.

III. Stories was he of any length whaterer, from the very birtest up to launce sweets. The preferable length for use in the Weekly is from since to your words, but this will have to bearing on the award of prizes.

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V. As one of the objects of this competition is to secure as many good short stories as possible, the Editor reserves the right to purchase any of the manuscripts which have failed to win a prize, but which he considers anitable for publication in the Weekly. All such stories will be paid for at the rate of five cents a word, except in the cases of au-thors whose recognized rate is higher than this amount, so which instants the author's regular rate will be paid.

17. The opposite of the three stories worning prices is to vent absolutely in Coldana's sing prizes is to vest absolutely in Collect's Western. All other stories which fail is win a prize, but are acceptable for publication in the Weekly, will be paid for at the rate of five cents a word for the serial rights only.

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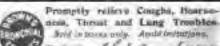
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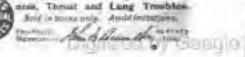
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PHOTOGRAPHING THROUGH ANIMALS' EYES



Fig. 1. - Photograph of a house-fly woods with the crystalline tens from the eye of an ar-

By WILLIAM FRANKLIN WATSON Hintrated with Photographs by the Author

It is a well-known fact that the eye of an actimal is an optical instrument resem-bing in its plan a photographic camera, the lens being analogous to the camera lines. It is double convex and feeties the images of objects upon the sensitive back wall inside the eye, fust as the camera least to uses images upon the sensitive plate with

A consideration of these facts first sug-A consideration of these facts first suggested the possibility of removing the crystalline lens from the eye of a recently killed actional, mounting it in a casewra, and taking it in onsite photographs. After a large number of experiments this has been accomplished. Fig. r is the photograph of an ordinary house day, which was made by the crystalline lens taken from the eye of an or. The natural lens was simply mounted to a camera in the place of the ordinary namera lens.

or. The carried less was simply minimized in a samera in the place of the ordinary samera lens.

This experiment was extremely difficult on account of the softens, and delegacy of natural lenses. They find to be handled with carnel's-bair brushes, and only a small percentage of those mounted were lound uniqued and capable of producing perfect photographs. In these experiments a few interes were found imported over lound pertions of such lenses opaque.

The perfect crystalline lens in a very beantiful alignet, being entirely coloriess and transparent. If refearts light strongly and a capable of producing very perfect images upon the photographs plate. As it magnifies considerably, it can be used for a class of work which is intermedials belongraphy. The administrate reaching the microscope photography. The administrate reaching the photography and microscope photography. The administrate reaching the converse, get photographs of quite farge objects bit the sexul methods of photography. But to get good photographs of a five days of course, get photographs of photography. But to get good photographs of a five of the course get photographs of photography. But to get good photographs of a five of the sexul methods of the converse these objects are too large for the microscope and two amail for the convers statistic for work of this lend.

It were possible that further experiments with orystalline lenses at certain kinds assent to have loss the magnifying power statistic for work of this lend.

It were possible that further experiments with orystalline lenses from different every may more fully demonstrate their usefulness and lead to imperiant practical results, especially if some method can be found for

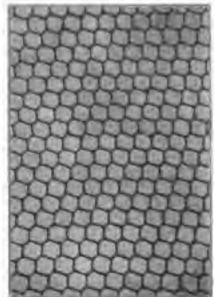


Fig. a-Corning trans. from the eye of a himselfy

hardening these lenses while still permit-ting them to return the exquisite beauty of form and transparency which they had while in the eye of the living animal. The eyes of higher animals are generally very much alike and are all constructed upon

the same general plan. But an examination of the eyes of lower forms of life reveals wonderful variations and peculiarities. Some of those have but one eye, while others have a great difference in the size. The largest eye rhat has ever been known was powered by an ancient extinct reptile known as the pin-(brosaurus. Its eyes were from twelve to tourteen inches in diameter. Some small orgaments have to content themselves with eges that are almost no eyes at all. These



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descel 'ou should get my beek, which tells hee to discuss yernaneens. Write for it today, -now, -you can't get well

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Brook' ton Despitat, Bose 1 for Women
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P. S. Simple cases often jield to one bettle of
Resetventive. All orangings to earn all the first all struggists do not supply a on a morth's
trial. You must write to me for that.

B

are called "eye-spats," and they are metely spots of irritable network substance, which seem to be scoredy capable of analoging the little creatures which possess them to dis-tinguish light from darkness, much less to

inguish light from darkness, men's less to thecem objects.

Inserts syre generally present as respective appropriate syre generally present as respectively both sides of the head. Those the against are frequently called eyes, being made up of bundreds, or a methics even thou sands, of amount single eyes. In many resents those individual eyes can be desired up of property of the eye to the eye traces a granular appropriation. These regular and recommendation in the services are generally excellent in some or of the eye traces a granular appropriation are generally excellent in the eye traces and recommendation in faceties in a syntactive prospection of the eye made the eye traces. The object of the eye traces in the eye of the e moves the regular advangement of the six



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THE OLD-TIME MENAGERIE

If was not so long up- the store to the and staffed beases and traveled by my

By CHARLES II MAI

THE first complaints

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A Noyes the full value of the color of As early as 1817 the unit caused as it does to day. It is not grown a Unit of the Zutempted a Mangarae or round the company of all the state of the contemplated, and the contemplated, and the company of the senied the completion of the cities time General Rules Weeks, who referred to be ab-Weeks, who refused to be about I in the meragerie merger, safed for Ar-with the aid of J on Corres, a se-

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the first giraffes seen in this country. In 1841 he exhibited at Cadir, Gibraltar, Malaga, Al-giers, the Bulearic Islands, Geron, and Mar-seilles, returning home by the way of Permembrace, arriving on American soil in the 44

Frank Domildson, a posturer and general performer, speaking of his experience with the first of the Turners in the early fortics, refers to Lim Turner riding a principal act and Nap Turner riding and driving four horses. Boundaron is further quoted as say-ing: "Hotel rates were thirty-array and a and Nap Turner riding and driving tour horses. Denaldson a further quoted as saying: "Hotel rates were thirty-arren and a half cents a day, and it was no uncommon thing to see hippors placed upon the table free of charge, and the performers, upon leaving the dimer-table, presented by the hindlord with a "choice Principer" two for a cent—and they were good eights, too." In the later furnes and the early fittes, Raymond & Van Amburgh had a considerable corne in the menageric business, having three subdistions touring: The Bastero, Raymond & Driesbach's "Kid Glove" Scaw, Western, Van Amburgh & Co.'s Great Moral Enhibition; Southern, Raymond & Go. S.

Enhibition: Northern, Raymond & Co. Signer American Menagerical seven sages, But a foreign animal ru the collection except a monkey." In 1868 they joined forces with P. T. Barnum, and were proprietars of Bar-num, Van Amborgh & Co. a Great Golden Menagerie, Longworthy's Menagerie and Circus, Harr Driesbach's Menagerie and Floating Palace, sharing with Spatisling & Rogers, owners of the unique water ampli-theatre aftest on the waters of the Missis-sippi. Mesars Van Amburgh, Briesland. sippi. Mesars Van Amburgh, lirinduch, and Lingworthy were "lion kings, their performances in the "iron-bound den" fering a sensation of the day.

Elephants Brought from Caylon

Seth B. Howes began the organization of s large show to they, and incred P. T. Bar-num to join with him in the importation of a need of elephants from Ceyion. Barners was favorable to Hawes' project, but as he had grown lied up in a deposit to granature the American tour of Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale, he had no money to invest Howes shrewelly admitted the already into the success of the cotyrprise. A small have called the Regults was chartered, and a member of the Howes family was sent out to ber of the Howes family was sent out to be for the success of the cotyrprise. A small have called the Regults was chartered, and a member of the Howes family was sent out to be on the Howes family was sent out to sleven elephants, one of the hard dving on ceyton, returning after cover months with eleven elephants, one of the nerd dying on the voyage. All of the slephants were small except Casada, a large fellow of unsavory reputation, afterward owned by Adam Forepough, and known as Romeo. Romeo was stocky put to death white upon one of his victors and donrective ramps. The elephants, counties expenses, out He the clephapis, counties, expenses, out Burers & Co the very moderate som of fittoes. Burling the seamen of this and they the proprieties were P. T. Barrom, but B. Hewes and Leels B. Leet, afterward of the New York Circus on Fourteenth Street. The fille of the calibratic way P. T. Barroms and the growth Museum and Menagetic, and the growth away powers were the name of P. T. Barroms, Ton Thomas, and the ten elephants. The active management deviated of the growth active management deviated of the property of the share was in the Barromengoe, as Phingas was handy with the pen and Bharul with the president of applied out of his bangerate habits. Barrom and Hower also imported a grant deal of applied out of his bangerate habits. Barrom and Hower also imported a grant deal of expense of \$2,000, but it was not the first of these delicate animals were here, an announced in the small bills and large advertisements. Out of revenue for the fluids givaffe doed early, as did half a descention to the first proportion, afterward desponing of it is bailed, Nathana & Bailey, who quickly turned prepared. Nathana & Bailey, who quickly turned prepared. The Bailey of the firm was George F. Bailey, who quickly turned prepared in council in with their elevan and metageire. The Bailey of the firm was George F. Bailey, who quickly turned for the firm was George F. Bailey, who quickly turned for the firm was George F. Bailey, who quickly turned for the firm was George F. Bailey, who quickly turned for the firm was George F. Bailey, who quickly turned for the firm was George F. Bailey, who quickly turned for the firm was George F. Bailey, who quickly turned for the firm was George F. Bailey, who quickly turned for the firm was George F. Bailey, who quickly turned for the firm was George F. Bailey, who quickly turned for the firm was George F. Bailey, who quickly turned for the firm was George F.

metagerie. The Bulley of the form was George F. Balley, who thatriced a Mess Torner, a daughter of one of the gratistics of the previously referred to leather "Behermen of Holy Writ." The Sells Brothers of Columbia. Only, were the orse managers to exhibit a pair of hippes, male and female.

Flurida's First Circus

"Old" John Robinson, in ship, organized a circus ander the rule of "Robinson & El drid's Great Southern Circus." Robinson was a rider and Eldrid was a clown, both experienced performers. Their announcements were headed, Southern men, southero women. Southern houses, and Southern soutyprise against the world." Up to that enterprise against the world." In to the they toured the Southland winters. Adding a measure of right cages. Robinson & Eldrid exhibited in Florida as early as that being the first tent show to enter the State. being the first test show to enter the State, and it is the boast of the Robinson family that the "Old" John Rubinson Circus and Menagerie was the first of any consequence in visit Texas. In 1842 Connecticut by legislation, secured by John Rubinson and other test-show managers, removed a probibitory Law against that "importal affair" the circus. Robinson & Eldrid quickly took advantage of the removal of the embargo, and as a pledged concession, "The ladies riding with the above were long dresses, and the with the show were long dresses, and the gentlemen knee broeches instead of trunks puffed and frilled shirts instead of tight shirts." Subsequently, the Natmag State enacted a prohibitive measure against the tent shows, but by some hocus-poins the bill was stillen and never received the Governor's

John Lowlow, for a lifetime a clown under the management of "Old" John Robinson. referring to the performances at Hartford, Connecticut, after the removal of the ban, says "In the city of Hartford the show gave four performances in one day, nong is a lot the City Commons, the m forming an excuse for many of the Church people to attend."



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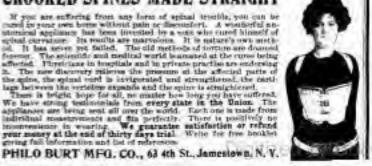




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THE ADVENTURE THE SIX NAPOLEONS

(Continued from page 15)

"The busts!" cried Lestrade. "Well, well, yest have your own methods, Mr. Sherlock Holmes, and it is not for me to say a word against them, but I think I have done a better day's work than you. I have identified the dead mun."

"You don't say se?"
"And found a vause for the crime."

Splendid!" We have an inspector who makes a speearly of Sallron Hill and the Italian quar-er. Well, thus dead man had some Catholic emblem round his neck, and that, along with his color, made me think be was from the South. Inspector Hill know him the mamout he caught sight of him. His name is Pietro Venucci from Naples, and he is one of the greatest cutthrouts in London. He is can greatest cutthroats in London. He is con-secred with the Mafia, which, as you know, is a secret pulltical society, enforcing its de-cress by marder. Now you see how the affair begins to clear up. The other fellow is probably as Italian also, and a member of the Maha. He has broken the rules to some is producing an itselfs also and a member of the Maha. He has broken the rules in some fashion. Pictro is sel upon his track. Prob-ably the photograph we found in his pocket is the man himself, so that he may not bold the erong person. He dogs the follow; he sees him enter a house, he waits outside for him, and in the scuffle he receives his swu death wound. How is that, Mr. Sherimb Holmes?

Helment' Helment laped his hands approvingly. "Excellent, Leavershe, excellent!" he cried, "But I didn't quite fallow your explanation of the desiruction of the busts."

"The busts! You never can get those man not of your head. After all that is eaching prety larvery—aix munits at the most of your head. After all that is eaching prety larvery—aix munits at the most of your head. It is the most of that I am gutlering all the threads into my bands."

"And the next stage!"

"Is a very simple one. I shall go down with this to the Italian quarier, find the man whom an the charge of murder. Will you posse with od!"

"I think not. I favor we can attain our

"I think not. I famoy we can attain our wall in a simpler way. I can't say for cen-tain, because it all depends—well, it all de-jends upon a factor which is completely ourpends upon a factor which is computably emptode our control. But I have given impose in two, the besting is exactly two to our—that if you will come with an In-night I will be able to help you to lay him by the heels."

"In the Italian quarter?"

"No. I have Chawick is an address which is more likely to find him. If you will come with me to Chawick Undellit, Lestrade, Pill

promote to come to the fusion quarter with you so-mertow, and no barm will be done by the delay. And now I think that a few hours' sleep would do us all good, let I do hours' steep would do us all good, lot I do
not propose to leave before eleven o'clock,
and it is unlikely that we shall be back before morning. You'll dide with us, Lesirade,
and then you are welcome to the sofa until
it is lives for his to start. In the meantime,
Watson, I should be glad if you would ring
for an express messenger, for I have a letter
to send, and it is important that it should go

Holmes spent the evening in rammaging aroung the files of the old daily papers with sinch one of our lumber rooms was pucked. When at last he descended it was with trisimple in his eyes, but he said nothing to For my own part, I had followed step by step the methods by which he had traced the various windings of this complex case, and though I could not get perceive the goal which we would reach, I abderstood clearly that Holmes expected this grotesque crim-inal to make an attempt upon the two re-maining busts, one of which I remembered was at Chiswick. No doubt the object of our journey was to catch him in the very act, and I could not but admire the cunting with which my friend had inserted a wrong clew in the evening paper, so as to give the fellow the idea that he could continue his achieve with impunity. I was not surprised when Holmes suggested that I should take my revolver with me. He had himself picked up the leaded hapting crop which was his A four-whenler was at the door at eleven,

A four-wheeler was at the door at eleven, and in it we drove to a spot at the other side of Hammersmith Bridge. Here the cabman was directed to wait. A short walk brought us to a sectnoised road fringed with pleasant triates, each standing in its own grounds, to the light of a street lamp we read "Laburation Villa" upon the gaugust of one of them. The occupants had evidently retired to rest, for all was dark save for a fantight ever the hall door which shed a single blurred circle on to the garden path. The wooden fence which separated the grounds from the road threw a dense black shadow upon the



is about the best invarishment this seemen of a sool-gameraks. Will said at least two years to the life of a new at an old and isaley shitting, in at Jell road. Makes route the materiaght and arrests creating. It is used as a liquid amount on highests and atom them shuttened.

The control of some Utch Asphalt, prepared Lineard 3d and Pine Committee | wood pentareative) it presents decay in new delingles and atputs it in old an advance to more. Plighty linearest.

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uner side, and here it was that we crouched it fear that you'll have a long wait." Holines whispered. "We may thank our stars that it is not raining. I don't think we can even venture to smake to pass the time. However, it's a two-to-one charker that we get something to pay us for our trouble."

It proved, however, that our vigil was not to be so long as Holmes had led us to fear, and it ended in a very sudden and singular (ashon. In an instant, without the least sound to warn us of his coming, the garden gate swung upen, and a lithe, dark figure, as swift and active as an ape, rushed up the garden path. We saw it whisk past the light birown from over the door and disappear. dirown from over the door and disappear against the black shadow of the lower There was a long pause, during which which our breath, and then a very gentle evaleing sound came to our ears. The window was being opened. The noise coased and again there was a long silvace. The fel-low was making his way into the house. We saw the sudden flash of a derk-banteen inside the room. What he sudght was evidently not there, for again we saw the flash through another blind and teen through a section of the same terms.

noother blind and then through another.

"Let us get to the open window. We will nab him as is rimbs out," Lestrade who

"Let us get to the open window. We will nab him as he rimbs out," Lestrade whopered.

But before we could move the man had omorged again. As he came out into the glimmering patch of light we saw that he carried something white under his arms. He looked stealthily all round him. The utter silence of the deserted street reassured him. Turning his back upon us, he laid down his backen, and the next instant there was the sound of a thorp lap, followed by a chatter and rattle. The man was so intent upon what he was doing that he never heard our lists as we stule across the grass plut. With the hound of a tiger Helmes was un his back, and an instant later Lestrade and I had him by challer wrist and the handour-had been fastened. As we turned him over I saw a hideous sallow face, with writhing furious features, glaring up at us, and I knew that it was not our prisoner to whom Holmes was giving his attention. Squatton on the doorstep, he was engaged in constant morning, and it had been broken intracefully examining that which the man had brought from the house. It was a both of Napoleon like the one which we had seen that morning, and it had been broken intraminar tragments. Carefully Holmes belt each separate shard to the light, but in noway dot it differ from any other shartered piece of plaster. He had just completed his examination when the half lights flew up, the door opened, and the owner of the house—a jovial, roturd figure in shirt and trauser—presented air-self.

"Mr. Jessah Brown, I suppose," said Holmes.

"Mr. Josiali Brown, I suppose," said Holmes.

"Mr. Josiah Brown, I suppose," said Holmes.

"Yes, sir, and you, nor doubt, are Mr. Short lock Holmes! I had the note which you sent by the express messenger, and I did seactly what you told me. We locked every deer on the maide and awaited developments. Well, I'm very glad to see that you have guithe rascal. I hope, gentlamen, that you will come in and have some refrosiment.

However, Lestrade was anxious to get misman into safe quarters, we within a few our utes our cub had been summoned and as were all four upon our way to London. Not a word would our captive say; but he glared at us from the shadow of his matted har, and once, when my hand seemed within his reach, he mapped at it like a hungry wolf. We stayed long enough at the points at the nate that a march of his shalling revealed nothing save a few chillings and a long sheath knote, the handle of which hore copious traces of recent blood.

"That's all right," said Lestrade as we parted. "Hill known all these gentry and he will give a name to bloo. You'll fail that my inhousy of the Maña will work out all right in you. M. Holmes, for the workmatike easy in which you lold hands upon him. I don't quite understand it all yet.

"I fear it is rather too lide an hour for explanations," said Holmes. "Bostlers, there are one or two details which are not interped off, and it is one of those wases which are worth working out to the very end. If you will come round once more to my nooms at six o'clock to more one, I think I shall be able to show you that even now you have not grasped the entire meaning of this business.

to show you that even now you have not grasped the entire meaning of this business, which presents some features also business, which presents some features which make it absolutely original in the history of crime. If ever I permit you to chronicle any more of my little problems. Warson, I foresee that you will enlive your pages by an account of the singular adventure of the Napoleomic

When we met again nest evening Lestrade was furnished with our palarelation concerning our prisoner. His numeral appears, was Bepper second name unknown. He was a well-known ne er-do well among the Italian He had once been a skilled sculptor and had earned an honest living, but he had taken to evil courses and had twee already been in jult-once for a petty their and once, as we had already heard, for stabbing a fellow countryman. He could talk English perfectly well. His reasons for destroying the basis were still unknown, and he refused to answer any questions appet the subject; but the could had discovered that there came the police had discovered that these same busts might very well have been made by his own hands, since he was engaged in this class of work at the establishment of Gelder & Co. To all this information, much of which we already know, themes listened with polite attention; but I, who knew him so well, could clearly see that his thoughts were elsewhere, and I detected a mixture of mingled uncasiness and expectation beneath that mask which he was went to assum At last he started in his chair and his ev went to assume brightened. There had been a ring at the





hair grows long and heavy. If your drugged cannot topply you and



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CHICAGO



bell. A minute later we heard steps upon the stairs and an elderly, red-faced man with gritzled side-whiskers was ushered in. In his right hand he carried a large old-dash-ioned carpethag, which he placed upon the

"Is Mr. Sheriock Holmes here?"

My friend bowed and smiled, "Mr. Sandelord of Reading, I suppose," said he.

"Yes, sir. I fear that I am a little late; but the trains were awkward. You wrote to me about a bust that is in my possession."

"Exactly."
"I have your letter here. You said, 'I desure to possess a copy of Devine's Napoleon, and am prepared to pay you ten pounds for the one which is in your possession." Is that right."

Certainly." "I was very much surprised at your letter, for I could not imagine how you knew that I wanted such a thing.

"Of course, you must have been surprised; but the explanation is very simple. Mr. Harding, of Harding Brothers, said that they had sold you their last popy and he gave me your address."

give me your address."

"(ib) that was it, was it? Did he tell you shar I paid for ti?"

"No, he did not."

"Well, I am an housest man, though not a very rich one. I only gave fifteen shillings for the best, and I think you ought to know that before I take ten posseds from you."

"I am sure the scraple does you honer, Mr. Sandefard. But I have named that prive, so I intend to stick to it."

"Well, It is seen hapdisone of cod. Mr.

"Well, it is very handsome of coo, Mr. Holmes. I brought the best up with me, as you asked me to do. Here it is?" He opened his bag, and at last we saw placed upon our lable a complete specimen of that bust which we had already seen more than once in fragments.

Holmes thank a paper from his pocket and laid a ten-pound made upon the table.

You will kindly sign that paper, Mr. San-deford, in the presence of rarse witnesses. It is simply to say that you transfer every



His carried a large mid-featiment corporing

possible right that you ever had in the bust to me. I am a methodical man, you see, and you select know what turn events might take afterward. Thank you, Mr. Sandeford; here is your money; and I wish you a very good eventure.

Worn our visitor had disappeared Sherlock Holmes's movements were such as to rivel our attention. He began by taking a clean whate cloth from a drawer and laying it over the table. Then he placed his newly acquired best in the centre of the cloth. Finally he heat in the centre of the cloth. Fitally is pucked up his lumling-rup and struck Napo-leon a nump blow on the top of the head. The figure broke into tragments and Hotmer tent eagerly over the shattered remains. Next lostant with a loud shout of tramph he held up one splinter in which a round dark object was fixed like a plum in a readding. pedding.

pedding.

"Gentlemen," he cried, "let me introduce you to the factors black peart of the Burgias."

Lestrade and I sat silent for a moment, and then with a appointment impulse we both broke out clapping as at the well-wrought crises of a play. A flush of color sprang to Holmes's pale cheeks, and he bowed to us like the master dramatist who receives the homeses of his andersor. It was at such mahowage of his audience. It was at such mements that for an instant be reused to be a reasoning magnine and betrayed his human love for admiration and applause. The same singularly proud and reserved nature which turned away with disdain from popular netoriety was capable of being nerved to its depths by spectaneous wooder and praise from a friend.

"Yes, gentlemen," said he, "it is the most famous pearl naw existing in the world, and it has been my good furture by a connected chain of inductive reasoning to trace it from the Prince of Colonia's bedroom at the Dacre Hotel, where it was lost, so the interior of this, the last of the six busts of Napeleon which were manufactured by Gelder & Co. of Stephey. You will remember. Lestrade.

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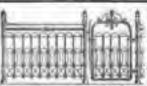
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SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1904

P. S. COLLEG & SCH. PUBLISHER, SIGNAD OF THE LITE ADD TO THE L



A LONE BENEDICT OF SUNAN

betteller er f. i. Dien izslaffa secon was bedrikklingel in oder. Obt-blait lan er o'r oldt vitzur

The young man in while is fourteen years and and is the only married man left emong the male citizens of Sunion, in Kuera. This from its about twenty-five miles north of Ping-Yang on the road to Willia, and was occupied to the Japanese early in March. The abit-bodied inhabitants were set in work to the Transport Department, but most of the old people, women, and children betook themselves to the hills not being tamiliar with the ways of modern armore. This you've man's wife, aged twenty-five years, field with the rest, abandoming her himbard, who remained at Sunan and kept in close touch with the Japanese commissation.



edly, by Democratic success in bringing the coal-trust question before Congress and giving sharper point to the criminal side of the SHERMAN Act. The Democrats, on the other hand, are somewhat bothered by this issue also, as it is now the leading pretext for the disruption of their party, or for a line of division between Democrats and Populists. Normally, if party lines were clear, the trusts ought to be a near fighting ground, the Republicans defending and the Democrats attacking them; but neither party is prepared for such division. Since MARK HANNA boildly defended trusts on Mr. Bayan's challenge and led the way to easy victory, the Republican party has been changed, partly because the trasts have become more outrageous, partly because Mr. Roosevert, although a devoted Republican, is democratic in aympathy, the opposite of plotocratic, THE TRUSTS and has taken the most effective steps yet accom-THE ISSUE plished against these great combinations. The Democrats, on the other hand, are unprepared for rational artack; partly by Mr. Rousevert's seizure of the strategic position, partly by fusion with the Populists, who go so far that they make a wire advance more difficult. If the Republican party were represented by the commanding "bitle group" of the Senate, or by another HANNA, and the Democratic party by such men as Williams, the usue would be distinct and the fight a but one. With the only successful trust curber a Republican and President; and the Democratic party full of mad-dog policies, in which extremes are always cliosen because they make more noise, it is impossible to draw this line. The tactical advantage gained by the Democrats on the coal-trust resolution is not great enough to force into the guise of trust-defender a party jed by Rossevalt.

THE REPUBLICANS ARE FRIGHTENED, a little, undoubt-

for Rickettites? Think what a boom he could purchase if only he could be persuaded that political advertisement would be worth the price that he could pay. He could afford a Rockerretak club in every village in America. He could buy a dozen times seven newspapers and keep them all busy printing his name in green and crimson ink. He would be the real thing. A few millions spent in advertising would seem like a still, small you'ce if ROCKEPKIERS should once properly torn his billion into sound. Nor does he lack other qualifications for the place. If Mr. HEARST, for instance, can claim to be a newspaper trust all by himself, Mr. Rockerstank is greater in the combina-WAY NOT tion line also. In boliness, too, he seems to our un-ROCKEFELLER! bjased vision at least the equal of his rival. One of our renders writes indignantly that "on man in the Christian eta" is to be compared for good work with Mr. HEARST, and others draw analogies which our sense of reverence renders it impossible to quote. Against this spiritual exultation of the one citizen, however, we pit the long religious history of the other. Mr. HEARST, as we have magnanimously declared, is competent to pay the sale aries of able men, and it has been suggested that a substitute camdidate be found in Mr. Baisnayr, in whom resules the majority of his chieftain's brains. It would be more logical to choose a man who surpasses Mr. Hearer in that power which is his very own, namely money. We wish to be as fair as if conviction were an emotion foreign to our nature, and it is on the ground of logic purely that we launch a boom for the richest man of all.

IF MONEY CAN MAKE A CANDIDATE for the highest office in

nor free government, why not go to the top and start a hoom

THE VALUE OF PARTY GOVERNMENT is not an open question. It is the only method of government by the people's will. The value of extreme partisanship is another and entirely disconnected question. "I am, as you all know," says Mayor GEORGE B. McClettan, "a believer in partisan government. I may go further and say I am a believer in Democratic partisan But the moment that a partisan administration gains power, it is its duty to furget politics in serving the interests of the entire community." If Mr. McCiettax is THE VICTORS able to live up to that last principle, he is likely to AND THE SPUILS form large to public affairs for many years to come. The president of one of our large universities has been recently praising party feeling at the expense of non-partisanship, and a similar strong expression was brought out in Congress from Senafor Battey by the attack on President Roberts 11's civil service To defend the principle of using the people's offices as

fodder for party workers is a sorry deduction from a belief in

the necessity of party government. Extremes in partisanship are

closely affect to the corruption which is a bird upon the working

of our political system at present. As far as the President is concerned, his record on this whole party matter is an excellent one. The attempt to prove that he had been unfaithful to his lifelong civil service record ended in conspicuous failure, and in many important aspects of his work he has shown himself the Executive not of one party but of the whole people. We hope, by the way, that his attitude on the amended Loose and Aresus Consular billa will be emphatic. In no department of public work is the spoils system more inappropriate than to the consular service. Undoubtedly, the Louise hill, in its unamended form, in which it was intended to take the consular service out of politics, was in harmony with Mr. Roosevert, r's views. It happens that the office of Consul-General of the United States at the City of Mexico is now vacant. There is a tradition that that office "belongs to Missouri." Could there be any greater absurdity than to treat as a political plum an office which exists for the sake of protecting the interests of all Americans, and especially the fifteen thousand who reside in Mexico and the \$100,000,000 of American capital invested there?

ONLY THREE GREAT NATIONS in all of history have stood

three has been distinguished also by its instinct for stable law.

out from the rest for their ability to rule, and each of those

The two qualities are inseparable. Ruman law was the first triough of jurisprodence and Rome was the first nation to show a genius for government alroad and at home. Rome lived for centuries and fell, leaving many lessons to succeeding nations. The one great contribution to law since that day has been made by England, which also has been the one country to prove a genius for self-government and for the government of others. We have inherited English law, and, in spite of a population as mixed as any in the world, we have had the power to govern nurselves and to reduce the beterugeneous masses to the Anglo-Saxon type. In governing dependencies we are untested, but the first experiments give promise. The important thing, however, is the ability to keep a stable and free government at home. When we see a faction basing its agitation on impatience of the law, we feel THE GIFT OF a possible danger to this sure-footed inheritance from the country of pulitical freedom and perennial vigor Mr. Bayan said at Chicago that "It is as important to have judges who sympathize with the people as to have judges learned in the law " When "sympathy" takes the place of bdelity to the law, the basis of our civilization will be endangered. "The people" in this country are supposed to be all the people, and it is not for the judges to make class discriminations. There are wrongs to be remedied, some by legislation, some by the executive departments, but the courts are to have an eye singly to what is law, if we are to socceed in government as England has succeeded. "Free institutions," says Henseer Seem en, "can be properly worked only by men each of whom is jealous of his own rights and also sympathetically jealous of the rights of others who will neither himself aggress on his neighbors in small things or great, nor tolerate aggression on them by others." An essential to working out this spirit, jealous of individual liberty, is a free, independent, unbiased judiciary, and nothing has weakened Mr. Bayas more than his menace to the courts.

THE AMOUNT OF SALARY or wages is frequently treated in connection with the pension question, as it was, for instance, when the letter carriers were endeavoring to induce the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads of the House of Representatives to take steps toward increasing their recompense. We should much rather see conditions improved in any ordinary employment by an increase in salary or wages than by an extension of the pension system. Every cent that can be paid to labor, up to the point where only so much goes to capital as will reconcile it WAGES AND to the risks of industry, is a nearer approach to right-PENSIONS cous distribution. The highest wages possible to any business are a matter of mere justice, and high wages make for self-respect and better standards of living Pensions, on the other hand, in ordinary cases too much resemble alms. Pensioner is not a sturdy word. For cases of actual injury, whether in hattle for the Government or in a factory in private employment, a pension is the only possible mode of recompense, because the accident can not be foreseen, and there are special employments where retirement on a pension has its justification. In ordinary cases, however, money that can be afforded for pensions might much better be given as salary. Providing for old age is a wholesome need, and a man ought not as a matter of course to be supported because he has grown old. In one of those incisive, cheerful car-



toons in which American newspapers abound, we notice Mr. Canneous appealed to for help by a heapecked bushand, a commuter who is tired of riding on trans, a man who has lived two decades with his wife's mother, an over-questioned hotel cierk, and others weary of fortune's buffets and caprices. The pension system runeasily to all extremes. Pensioners should be kept as few as, justice being done, they can be. Wages, on the other hand, should be kept just as high as by any economic device is possible.

THE YELLOW PERIL IS BUT ONE of many which affect the heated imagination, or which entertain the excitement-living mind. From a prominent organ of thought in Naples we tearn that "the terrible-Yankees wish to seize the entire globe." When we have pierced the Istimus, seized the commerce of the Pacific, and made of that ocean a lake, "the poor Atlantic will be no more than a ditch," and "as to the Mediterranean, by Banchus, it will be reduced to the condition of a basin in which children sail try, vessels under their nurse's eye." Europe, decrept, in this view, faces "the yellow peril on one side, the American peril on the other," and possibilities more remote threaten from Africa and from South America, to say nothing of the may Alerthess to approaching danger, consciousness of a crumbing world, soon keenest among the so-called Latin nations, which

began to practice those quality some years ago apropos-ERILS of Anglo Saxon strength. Each race and nation idea-EVERTWHERtifies its own cause with that of "civilization." In the Japanese and Chinese the menace is from the harbaric West, and the situation is like that in the later centuries of the Roman The Anglo-Saxons think they and progress are inseparable and one. The Slav sees in himself the herald of a brightes day. The Latins, while they admit loss of relative brute power, assume as an axiom that is their races reposes what is liest in human thought, in art, and civilized refinement. To a mond detacked from prejudices of race, these conflicting perils are but gorsses at the unknown, imbalged in partly to lead space to curreat news. They have, accertibless, deeply affected serious months, and among those who have used the yellow peril to support rast armaments in Europe have been men of such different and distinguished understanding as the philosopher Russis and our foremonnaval authority, Captain Manax. Japan is now applying to the white peril a similar line of ancoment.

PROPHECY IS DANGEROUS, even for the new informed, and herid errors are more frequent than accurate forestellings. Oncein a while, however, something is said which later gives the world some ground for believing in the ability of great minds to givethe future. Japan's me of torpedoes recalls the prophecy of Kan a son about the temporary nature of the ironclad system in the mvention of which he was a pioneer. He invented the mometer, yet he prophesied before he died that heavily armored ships would have their day, giving place to a system based upon the tornedo and the submarine. A still more brilliant prophecy is connected with the engineering feat which the United States is now facing on the Isthmus. It was in 1827 that Gourne said he should be surprised if the United States missed the chance to get into her RESELIANT hands a work which would connect the Gall of Mexico-PUBLISHING

with the Pacific, with anticidable results to the entire civilized and uncontrol human rate. In calculating this result of American conditions, Governs said that in thirty or forty years the young nation would have populated the areas west of the Rocky Monotains, whereupon important commercial towns, favored by nature's creation of safe and roomy barbors, would carry on a large trade between the Orient and the United States. Coming events cast their shadows before, but seldom are the shadows read so accurately. The history of prophecy on the whole, even with the most penetrating intellects, is more fairly represented by Narotkon's estimate of the few years to elapse before Europe would be either Cossack or Republican,—a prophecy which, like many others, showed intelligence, but happened to be wrong.

THE POSITION OF A KING is particularly adapted to diplomacy of the modern sort, which consists less in trickery than in reason and conclusion. Placed outside of factions and beyond many of the temptations and confusions which beset his ministers, the monarch is assuming a new and attractive role in history. Enwage of England is not the only royal diplomat. The King of Italy and the Emperor of Austria are responsible for much of their national diplomacy, and even the Emperor of Germany, tactless as he often is, is busily and sometimes successfully engaged in diplo-

matic tasks. When RISMARCK was succeeded by the young and self-willed Kaiser, many progresticators foresaw in the change an elds in German influence, but the Kaiser has done so well that when he is ill the world, with all its criticisms, is seriously concerned. His omniscience, to the modern eye, is farcical. He gives laws to painters, and in his absence his representative hits upon the plan of accepting paintings which are brown and rejecting those where green predominates. The Kaiser is now reported to be occupying timself with designing a memorial card of the Herero war. With all his minor absordities, however, his presumptuous judgment and herce mustaches, he counts on the Continent of Europe ADVANTAGES more than any other single man, and counts on the OF A MOSARCH whole for the power of Germany. His errors are neutrained and corrected, and his talents and intentions are helped enormously by his position. Monarchs to day lines lost much of their power for exil, and seem actually to be mercasing their power for good. A king now is a hard-working official, the advantages of whose position are used, on the whole, in directions where they do most good. It is for reasons of utility and convenience, as much as from serviving sentiment, that the approval of monarchy is so strong in England and the desire for a Republic is practically non-existent; Apparently, all monarchs will become constitutional; but in that condition they are likely to be useful as far ahead as we can see.

COMPLIMENTS TO AMERICAN EDUCATION swarm in the C report of the Monthy Commission from Great Britain, and some of them are well meserved. Mistakes, however, in such a survey are inevitable. Of President livraria of Columbia, for example, it is said that he "is not only a man of great learning and high academic attainments, but possesses the initiative and organising capacity that are required in a califood president or chairman." This postoge, occurring in a contrast between the educational systems of the two countries, is acroewled misleading; for, from the English title of a college president, Mr. Bernew would not be called a man of great learning, and undoubt-ABILITY AND city be would not claim by be. His is an esecutive SCHOLARSTOP cotory, and in that w typical of the American as contreat of with the firstless type of college president. Mr. Mostry goes on to speak of President Etters, who is certainly the feating amyereity figure and influence in this country, a large and notable mair, an insecutor, and the head and front of the movement which his carried the day in American acadenic education, but not at great whomer, as the English would omlerstand that being There has been task, mor and then, of having two presidents for each anaversity, one of the American and one of the English type, one administrative mind and one unre concentrated on the teaching side, and just now there is a rumor that Cancago University is considering some adaptation of the English system of dividing a amivereity into separate colleges, each separate in sport, and each small enough to feel the influence of its head. In the lower grades we have little to learn from England, but in higher education the case is not so clear.

SCIENCE HAS TAUGHT US that heat and light, formerly viewed as less commerced, are embediments of a single force, one canadice of transformation into the other form; and no law of nature has a peacer and less forced analogy to the human mad. As heat and light are two great creative facts of the natural universe, so they are of human life. Without heat there is no growth. This power it is, working in all living things, that

"Swells, and mollows, and matures, Paints and flavors and altures, Bird and brief inly warms, Still enriches and avaisablems."

and light, from the time when man first thought, has stood for what was most divine, being closely identified with creation and with Deity by Million as by the simplest thinker who ever dressed in skins and rubbed two sticks to capture free from beaven. Andor of temperament, force of character and will, is one side of liquido elevation, as the other is the pure white light of understanding. If we have elaborated this figure of speech to-day, at its not from love of metaphor or idle pleasure in spin- and tight of interpretation, in this day and country, of translating as much heat as possible into light. Every we have, in volume ansorpassed, and the fastly larger part is turned into practical accomplishment, in various forms of stremous life. Whatever part of our abundant

force is furned to intellectual vision, to art, pure science, and the

spread of paise and taste, will be profitably transformed.



AN INTERNATIONAL MOTOR BOAT WALE AT MONACO

These fragile craft, driven by high-parament automobile segmes, are only from twenty-five to lerty feet long, yet they have attained a spend of nearly thirty miles on their, or se great as that of a terpedo-heat destroyer as or night times the length





The procussion passing through Warrington, led by Admiral Barker and his staff

Bringing the bodies salvers from the launches of the first

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS OF THE "MISSOURI" EXPLOSION, AT PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, APRIL 14.
All the ships of the Seat were represented to the lies of march, with place uses to look. Pensacous suspended all business for the afternoon.



THE AUTOMOBILE MAKES NEW RECORDS FOR HILL CLIMBING

In the second annual contests of the Massachusetts Automobile Dub at Boston on April 15, both steam and gascless machines were driven up atcepts grades at higher speed than ever before accomplished. Several grack foreign cars were beaten by American climbers. Thirty cars competed before 0,000 spectators. The grade was from five to fourteen per cans, the course a lifth of a mule long. The winning times averaged sixteen seconds

SHALL JINGOISM BE PERMITTED TO STARVE HOME DEVELOPMENT?

By JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS

Mr. Williams, as minority leader, is the unchallenged head of the Democratic party in the House, unremittingly watching every move on the legislative chessboard, and aggressively fighting for the principles of which he has been a lifelong champion. He has represented his State in six Congresses, and on every important question that has been debated in Congress since he assumed his seat has won distinction for the profoundness of his study, the clearness of his expositions, and the soundness of his reasoning

ERHAPS the first and primal necessity of a government is self-defence. Independence is to a government, therefore, ought to spend money enough to provide and maintain in a condition adequate for self-defence its two great combative branches, the army and the navy. The relative importance of the two will be governed largely by the geographical situation of the country itself. An army is of more importance to the nations of Continental Europe than a navy, because they are separated from one another by imaginary map fines, by rivers easily crossed, or by ranges of mountains which are at least traversable.

On the contrary, it has been the good furture of the nation what life is to an individual.

On the contrary, it has been the good fortune of the English-speaking race to enjoy either insular or conti-nental isolation. This has been, perhaps the greatest one factor in its development. Great Britain is sur-rounded by water, and it is palpable, therefore, that her most important armed defence is a pavy. New Zealand is an island, Australia is a continental island. or an island continent—both phrases have been used to describe her situation. British South Africa, bounded by water on three sides and by the desert and the wil-derness on the other, has almost perfect protection from land attack.

The United States of America is protected by three thousand miles of ocean on one side, by twice as many miles of another ocean on the other and, owing to the miles of another ocean on the other and, owing to the military weakness of its southern neighbor, need fear no attack by land save along the northern border, and there need fear none, if, in the insolence of conscious power, it does not provoke it. Thus it happens for tunately for the English-speaking race that each farmer and each mechanic has not been compelled—as in France, Germany, Russia, and Italy—to bear upon his shoulders the person and equipment of a soldier; nor has it been necessary in the countries occupied by that race to take out of the fields of industry and put into the non-productive field of war immense numbers of men.

Our Land and Sea Defences

It is difficult to ascertain the procise number of the present army of the United States, though it is approximately 65,000, and the present annual appropriation to support it is \$77,000,000. Our experience has proven that a rough calculation of a thousand dollars to the soldier is a fair one for army expenditures in time of peace. Up to the outbreak of the Spanish-American war we got along well with an army of 25,000 men. It was the best army—man for man and gun for gun—on the surface of the earth. It formed a nocleus around which to gather and train armies of almost any size. which to gather and train armies of almost any size.

I am not going to enter into the question of our pres-

ent naval expenses. The messengers from Athens to the Oracle of Apollo at Delphi brought mack the an-swer that "the best defence for Athens was wooden walls." The wise men construed this to mean ships, which were then built of wood. The advice of the Oracle was heeded—Salamis, the destruction of the Oracle was needed—Salamis, the destruction of the Persian fleet, and the retreat of the Asiatic bordes thereby necessitated, followed. It is always better, when the geographical situation permits it, to meet an enemy at sea and sink him, rather than to meet him on land, and, after more or less devastation and manslaughter, to overcome him there. The people of the United States, therefore, if they are going to err on either side—parsimony or extravagance—in build-ing and maintaining a fleet, had better err on the side of extravagance. It is better still, however, to err on neither side. There is no danger of this, if those in au-thority will keep in mind the fact that the aim and end of a government like ours is defence and not offence home development and not foreign aggrandizement, a broad and happy and industrious people, busy in the marts of commerce, in shop and field, and not a parrow, proud, and conquering people, kept employed in the never-ending work of accretion of territory by conquest.

Our present navy, conservatively and moderately in-creased from year to year, and adequately meeting changing conditions of naval architecture and war-fare, is sufficient for all the purposes of a great, free, home-keeping people, the ultimate aim of whose gov-ernment is the development of intelligent and righteous and industrious manhood and womanhood. I am one of those who believe that an army of 25,000 men. with a coast defence of to,ooo more, is ample to meet all probable-perhaps I had better say all possible-land enemies, when it is remembered that we have back of this a splendid national guard, better equipped and better disciplined than ever was the case in the history of our country, and back of that yet an army of reserve consisting of our stordy, well-fed, intelligent, and independent people, accustomed to think and to act, and, as to a sufficiently great proportion of them, perfectly habituated to the use of arms and of horses. White self-defence is, as I have said, perhaps the primal necessity for any people, it is after all merely

a necessity, a nevertary coil, and every dollar devoted to that purpose over and above what is nece dellar enorcessarily and unjustly subtracted from the sum total of production and productive force. It is a bad day for any people, when they become flag-crary when they forger that the only soldier worthy of ad-miration is the citizen soldier, who fights in defence of the liberties, or the independence of his country, or the rights of manhood. It is a had day in the history of any country when mulitary expenditures, beyond the limit of what is reasonably necessary for self-defence, begin to starke home development and check historic evolution which ought to go on unchecked in accordance with the traditions and ideals of the highest, and therefore the freest, civilization. Every dollar devoted to the army take- a dollar from nonothing good in itself and not a necessary evil. whether it be from increased facilities for transportation readier intercommunica-tion, public buildings, efficient intercul administration. schoolhouses, churches, commerce, manufactures, or

Consider for a moment what could be done by the annual expenditors for rivers and harbors and canals, as one item alone, of the amount of money now unnov-essarily expended for the maintenance and equipment

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS

Representative from Mississippi and Deniversity Leader to the Lower Stause

of thirty odd thousand soldiers over and above what the history of our nen country has proven to be amply sufficient for purposes of self-detence—an annual saving of thirty-five or forty millions of dollars. The average appropriation for rivers and harbors is about \$17,000,000.

We have an overflowing treasury, and yet the excuse is made that, because of threatened deficit, under an extravagant government, works of this sort must either stand still or sease to go forward.

Where We Need New Canals

Water transportation in the great bridler of railroad extortion. Take your map and took at a canal time to go into detail. Consider the benefits of a canal connecting the Delaware with the Chesapeake, the Albertarle Sound, Albertarle Sound, Chesapeake with Albernarie Sound, Albernarie Sound, by connecting sounds with Pamilico, thence to Beaufort Harbor, escaping rough seas, cheapening freight. and giving an interior line of harbor defence. Consider the benefits of a ranal across the peninsula of Florida, a canal going out from the Mississippi Ricor at or near Memphis, Tennessee, to the nearest point upon the Tennessee River; a canal from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi, a canal across the Isthmus, connecting the two great occases and virtually making the Mississippi and all of its tributaries empty into the Pacific! Consider the immense benefit that will accrue from the irrigation of the public lands by the United States Government and their sale for the cost of making them irrigable to home-seekers. Is not making the desert to bloom like a rose a better thing than training a lot of independent and intelligent citizens to the simple duty of a soldier's obedience in an unneeded army, and educating a lot of officers to hope for war in order to obtain promotion? Consider the question of a possible increase of commerce by a great pan-American railway, finishing out the links in existing railway systems so as to complete an overland road from New York through Peru and Bolivia to Chili and under the Andes on to Buenos Ayres! Remember the immense possibili-ties of commerce along lines of longitude across iso-thermal lines, facilitating the easy exchange of products of diverse climates as well as of diverse soils!

There is never enough money to do everything with, that even when the doer of things is a fabulously wealthy country like the United States. Every dollar appropriated for one purpose is a dollar taken away from some other purpose. Not only do immense armanients starve home development in so far as the Federal Government is an agency of that development, but remotely starves home development in so far as the States or of starves nome development in so far as the States of individuals are the appropriate agencies for it. Every dollar that unnecessarily fulls into the till of the General Government, to be unwisely and unnecessarily expended by that Government, is a dollar taken from some faxpayer in some State, who is thereby deprived of the appartunity to use it for butter education, better shelter, warmer clothing, more books, more music, more pictures more flowers or more of something class. shelter, warmer clothing, more backs, more music, more pictures, more flowers, or more of something classending to material, intellectual, asthetic, or moral welfare. It is also a dollar less left with which to pay town, county, or State taxes, for good roads, good schools, good bridges, improved sanitation, or to answer some other public purpose good in itself.

I do not believe that I nazard criticism from any intelligent man when I may that the United States, with a sufficient navy and 35,000 soldiers, 10,000 of them trained in the heavy artillery work of the crust defences growing every day in resources, in wealth, and in the respect of the world, would have no cause to fear a war from any nation on the surface of the earth, un-

a war from any nation on the surface of the earth, un-less that war came about from American "jingoism." from bullying and carrying chips on our shoulders, daring somebody to knock them off, or else from an imagined necessity of holding in continued subjectiv-ity alien, hostile, and non-assimilable people.

Our Lessening Need of a Large Army

It is frequently said that the more populous we grow the larger ought to be our army, and there are those who have a percentage theory of self-defence, one solwho have a percentage theory of self-defence, one soldier to each tiess, or each tieso or each to oo citizens. The contrary is true—the more populous we grow the greater our reserve forces and the smaller the army that we need for international purposes. The American Republic needed an army, and a large army, for defensive purposes more during the period from the date of the recognition of its independence down to this than it needs now or will ever need again. If we are going "to go a world-powering," of course that is a different question. If we are going to surrender our traditionary ideas as to what government was made for and adopt the Roman idea, or the Macedonian idea, then, of course, all I have said goes for naught. If we are going to take all the little goes for naught. It we are going to take all the little islands of the seas and hold them with a mailed hand. whether their people will or not, and make for our-selves "stepping-stones around the globe," Justifying it by the hypocritical pretence of "bearing the white oun's burden" or having a commission to civilize the earth according to the American standard, with a Bible and a dollar in one hand and a sword in the other, killing people to make them trade with us, or to guard or preserve "spheres of commercial influence" metead of building up our own waste places and gradu-ally getting ready for the accomplishment of the old American decam of a magnificent continental sovereignty and hemispheric hegemony, then what I have said goes for naught. My premises have been taken

out from under me As long as we stand for the reasonable possibilities and just hopes of our commental position, availing ourselves of the God-given boon of ocean defence, there is no temptation upon the part of any one to attack us. What little temptation we furnish to the greed of the world to-day, increasing occasions of war, consists of our possession of the Philippine Islands and possibly Hawaii. I do not believe that I hazard just criticism in saying that the possession of the Philip pines alone doubles the number of ships to be neces-sarily built and maintained by the United States. Every outlying possession weakens us in a self-defenive war against any strong power. If we are to girdle the earth with stepping-stones," each steppingstone will require a garrison, and almost each one will require a naval station. Why can not we learn the old lesson, the lack of learning which has destroyed so many great and vigorous peoples before us;

> "Tied down by gaze and ereed and land and wation, Go learn to find the strength - in limitation" !

Our manifest geographical limitation is the North American Continent, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Trans-Isthmian Canal



GENERAL BARON KAULBARS ADDRESSING THE SURVIVORS OF THE "VARIAG" AND "KORSETZ" UPON THEIR ARRIVAL IN RUSSIA

THE HOME-COMING OF THE CHEMULPO CREWS

By JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN, Collier's Special War Correspondent of St. Petersburg

WHEN the survivors of the Force and Accrets arrived in Russian territory, M. de Pichve the Minister of the Interior, raised the prohibition against patriotic demonstrations. The removal of the lid permitted are outbard of feeling not less intense than that I have seen in other countries in time of war. The people became almost delirium with patriotic exultation, and they were roused, it should be noted, not by returning conquerors, but by men who, however gallant their conduct, had suffered complete defeat.

Thus the welcome given by Russia to her first heroes of the war with Japan has more than passing interest. It is a substantial indication of the depth of the feeling of the Russian people in connection with the Fay Eastern conflict, and it must be regarded as an event of political importance which foreign nations can not afford to disregard. Public opinion has no influence upon the policy of the Clar, but the contraction of war demand a united people, and the artifude of the hundreds of thousands who took purt in the ovations to the Chemolpo fighters has shown the Government, according to its declarations, that it need have no tear of internal strife while the war is

in progress.

Everything emanates from above in the Land of the Bear. His Majesty presses a button, his Ministers respond to the signal and pass it to their subordinates; the latter act and then the people move. The Crar's view of the conduct of his sailors was shown by their decoration with the coveted Cross of St. George. News of the honor done them was cabled to Captain Stepanoff and his subordinates when they reached Suez Upon the arrival at Constantinople of the steamer Majaya, which was bringing them home, the Unspeakable Turk, with courieous disregard of the valor of her passengers, held her in quarantine for twenty-four hours. Russia chafed at the new delay.

Odessa Makes a Holiday

For weeks Odessa, the industrial centre of the Black Sea, and one of the most imposing cities of the Empire, prepared to receive magnificently her war-stained countrymen, and by Odessa I mean not only the Christian but the Jewish population as well. It not infrequently happens in Russia that the police will send flags to a resident with instructions to decorate and aiterward submit the bill. No such notification mas necessary at the Black Sea port. The beautiful Nicolas Boulevard, lying above the sea, was transformed into a Court of Honor. Venetian masts stood with almost the regularity of telegraph poles on both sides of the street. Flags fluttered from the windows or magnificent palaces and less striking buildings, and triumphant arches bearing the inscription. To the Herbers of Chemulpo" stretched acress the thoroughtare. Lavish as were the decorations of the Boulevard and other less prominent streets, they had little

of the character of those which mark national festivities in the United States. They have the married of powerful Russia and were arranged with Cremean art.

The city was ready for the litte when a salvo of great gurs, fixed by the Alexander natury, announced that the Malaya had appeared upon the horizon. A clicer from the waiting people crowding the quay on that brilliant April day tentified their gratification at the approach of the men who had fought for them and for the common flag. A second salvo and at the signal a fleet of steamers and yachts, loaded with passengers, whose shouts almost drowned the martial strains of the bands accompanying them, began the forward movement toward the meaning ship. In the lead was the launch of the commandant of the port, and by his side was a mysterious parcel which he carried with him when he bearded the Malaya. After exchanging greetings with Capiain Stepanoll and his men, he spened the parcel and took from a the crosses of St. George. "My instructions," he said "are to deliver these decorations before you arrive at the port."

Welcomed by Military and Religious Functionaries

As soon as the Malaya tied up in the dark Captain Stepanoff passed down the gangway to receive the greetings of General Baron Kaulbars, commandant of the Odessa Military District, and other distinguished military, civil, and religious timetimaries. The scene was brilliant and picturesque. The man, so modestly dressed, was the recipient of honors offered by those priests in robes made of rioth of gold sweeping to the ground, by the military and naval officers garbed in gorgeous full-dress uniforms, and by civic officials less showily but none the less strikingly clothed. Near by soldiers and marines were drawn up, with arms at present, and behind them was a cheering mass of people, who looked at Stepanoff and then past him to the deck of the African, where were standing the men who had lought with him. After the official words of welcome were exchanged Stepanoff returned to the ship, and, giving the order to his 24 followers, murched at their head down the gangway. All wore the uniform of the British navy, which had been sup-plied by the English man-war Talket immediately after the battle. A third salvo of great guns welcomed them to shore, and the massed bands of more troops object together the national anthem. "God Save the played together the national anthem. "God Save the Cont." In the grante stairway, which leads from the port of Odessa to the city, the survivors marched through two lines of saluting sailors and soldiers. At the loot of the stairway the military gave way to young students in the universities, standing side by side and turning two rows, which stretched past the brong-statue of the Duc de Richelien, at the head of the stairway, down the Nicolas Builevard. Before the Richellen statue were gathered representatives of the Church, the Municipality and the District Administration, who welcomed the survivors to the city. Here

the latter received a blossing and reverently kissed the cross. The procession then turned into the Nicolas Baulevard, where essuant people joined in a roar of welcome. Not satisfied with this demonstration, the people ewept through the lines of students and police and select the survivors, bearded men pressing their tips upon bearded theeks with an enthusiasm that would have been the better understood by an American had the objects of the caresses been fair young girls. Some of the people's befores were hoisted upon brawny absolders and carried in this fashion, and crowds struggled and shoved to get near enough to touch the hands of the men whom they were worshipsing. Somewhat rumpled but thoroughly pleased by the raugh attentions showered upon them, the survivors reached the City Hall, where a pavilion had been exceed and where they were received by the City Fathers. The latter offered bread and salt to Captain Stepanoff upon a silver platter inscribed. "Welcome of Odessa to the beroes of the Varing and Koriets, whose deed astoonded the world."

For twenty-inst hours Odessa feasted and gave free rein to ber frantic enthusiasm for her guests. Then the latter, in the auxiliary cruiser Nicolai II. proceeded to the military port of Sebastopol—the sturdy resistance of which in the Crimean War will be daplicated, if necessary, Russians say, at Port Arthur. A torpedo boot flying the signal, "Welcome to the Brave," was first sighted from the Malara. Slowly came into view the whole of the Black Sea fleet, from its masts flying the flags that Russian men-of-war always hoist when going into action. The thunderous roar of cannon affoat and ashore intermingled, and the faint echo of the cheers of the military, the nobility, and the people came across the water. The survivors answered with a loud hurrah, which was caught up by the sailors of the fleet and thus carried to the shore.

Strygloff Groes Stepanoff His Medal

Sebastopol's reception was more of a military character than had been that of Odessa. The temper of the people had been shown at the latter port; the attitude of those gathered at Sebastopol indicated the reclings of the military. The Russian stronghold was not as gorgeously decorated as Odessa had been, but its welcome was not a whit less hearty. Vice-Admiral Skrydfoff, commanding the Black Sea first, who had commanded the Pacific Squadron, warmly embraced Stepanoff. "In the fight," said the latter, "I did not longer your orders and instructions. We lost, but we tought as hard as we could, and we did not give up our ships." That hight at a banquet, Skrydfoff took from his breast the St. George's cross, gained in the Russo-Turkish War of 1878, and pinned it upon Stepanoff. "I have worn that cross for twenty-six years," he said, "and here in Sebastopol, whose soil is rich with the blood of Russian heroes. I give it to you, another hero, and wish you happiness and health."

But a portion of the crews of the Varing and Koriels were brought to Russia by the Malaya. The remainder came home two weeks later via Marseilles. When the survivors were reunited they were ordered to St. Petersburg. Immense crowds greeted them along the route. At Moscow they were given an ovation such as had not been ex-

ceeded probably by any previous demonstration in that old capital. St. Petershurg decorated in their bonor, troops gave them a military reception, and the people let loose the enthusiasm pent up by long waiting. The welcome of the nation was crowned by an ambience graphed by the Emperor to the of by an audience granted by the Emperor to the of-ficers and men of the sunken ships.

Gifts of money, of jewels, of clothing were show ered upon the survivors by the Emperor, the no-bility, and the peasantry. The sailors and soldiers who are fighting in the East, and those who remain at home, were shown the depth of the nation's gratifude, and they may expect like treatment if they, too, dare bravely for the honor of the flag.

MARKING TIME IN TOKIO: THE WAR DOGS DINE OUT

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, Collier's Special War Correspondent in Japan

The Japanese War Office has issued a war correspondent's pass to Mt. Danie, and has assigned him to the Second Column. Until this takes the field, Mr. Danie will write of events in the Japanese Capital

Tokki, Maria 29, 1904 ACH time the War Office here announces that ACH time the War Office here announces that the advance of the army has been again postponed, those terrible dogs of war the war correspondents, cry "havoc," and try to slip their chains. And the answer of the Japanese officials to their demand that they instantly be shown "hattle, murder, and sudden death," is to invite them to a garden party. This is supposed to soothe the correspondents, and to satisfy the proprietors of their papers at home, who are sending them rich drafts and singing sadly. "It's All Going Out, and There's Nothing Coming In."

A few nights since the members of Parliament gave

A few nights since the members of Parliament gave a dinner to the military attaches and the war correspondents, at which they asked us to be patient. As a sop, diplomatically administered, and intended to recuncile us to being bottled up in Tokio, it did not altogether carry its purpose, but as an effort of hospitality, as a dinner of ceremony and, in so far as it illustrated the courtesy and thoughtfulness of the Japanese, it was a charming success. It also is interesting, when one compares it as an entertainment with one that would be given to strangers in Washington by our own members of Congress.

We went to the dinner in jinrikishas, each with an accordion-platted paper lantern bobbing tantastically in the night like a giant firefly, and stopped at a loose

in the night like a giant firefly, and stopped at a house that glowed among the surrounding trees, not from any windows, as it had no windows, but through its walls. It glowed most brilliantly through a square low doorway in which stood many little girls in gray kimonos with glistening black hair, worn à la Pompadour, and who bowed and rubbed their knees with their open palms, continually shifting from one stockinged tost to the other, and bowing and bowing again. They took away our shoes and gave us big woolen slippers, and then led us down corrections and slong outer galleries into a room which ran the length of the tea house. It was covered with mats. It was covered with mats. Not with what we call mats, but with what is more like a mattress with a piece of fine matting sewn on its top. These mattresses were suck between broad grooves of beautifully polished wood, and with the wooden beams formed the floor on which we walked. the floor on which we sat, the floor from which we are. When strangers to Japan object to removing their shoes, and walk with boots upon a Japanese mattress, they shock their host fust as thoroughly as it would shock an American hostess to see her visitur stamp with his boots upon the lid of her plane or on her damask tablecioth.

The room of the tea house was bare of all furniture, and even of orna-ments, save the decorated screens that formed the walls and the decorated beams that supported the decorated ceiling. The room was its own orna ment. The panels on the walls were

of native woods of great heauty, and on some in bas-relief were carved flowers, dragons, and landscapes. It was like teasting in an enlarged glove box. From time to time one of the nesans, as they call the little girls who serve the dinner, would push back a paper screen with its squares of glistening black lacquer, and we could see outside swinging from the balcony cherry-red lanterns, and beyond them the chill spring moonlight and the black pines of Shiba Park. We sat on flat cushions of crimson silk, each with his back to the wall, in a long row that stretched around the room.

around the room. when the Mikado vnen w seen our nosts, addressed them in their House of Parliament, they were in our evening dress. Now, they were their national costume; the skirts of cloth, silk, or brocade, and, folded over the chest like an abbreviated bathrobe, the kimono. There was no brilliant color in any of the costumes. They all were gray, brown, black. The room was heated by braziers of brass set in wooden boxes and filled with bot ashes over which the Japanese passed their hands continually, as though performing an incantation.

A Japanese dinner begins at the end with the sweets, and then starts over again with soup. A nesan placed in front of each guest a box filled with cakes, candy, and sugared fruit. The guest is not supposed to eat this, but to save it until the dinner is over, when he packs whatever parts of the dinner he are not eaten in the box and carries the box home. After the little girl had explained with much shaking of her head that we must not eat the sweets, she brought us a tiny lacquer table that stood about six inches from the floor, a blue and white bottle filled with saki (which tastes like warm sherry), a saucer of salt and mustard, a saki cup-a bowl in which to rinse the saki cup before we offer it

to any one with whom we wish to drink a toast, and a pair of chopsticks. Soup followed on a lacapered bowl, then hot fish, and, on a gridient of glass rods, raw fish. The soup and the hot fish were as deliciously cooked as at the oldest and best of Paris restaurants, but the raw fish was a novelty which even the bravest nise them, and other dishes we thought were those we was amazed at our temerity of the night previous. they did not have to stay at home and learn their own

But me one of the Japanese members of Parisament made any sign that we were not enting with perfect

military attache and the politest correspondent dared not attempt. After that the dishes no longer came in courses, but were placed at the same time in rich profusion upon the tiny tables. Many with which we were lamillar were so served that we failed to recogknew at home we ate in lijiastul ignorance that they were not. Some kidneys I especially welcomed. "Ah?" exclaimed one of the polite hosts. "I see you like very much our devil fish." I had seen devil fish in the aquarium at Naples but I never before had hongered for one. Of course, the chopaticks were buffling, and of how many other breaches of stiquette we were guilty one blushes to guess. The next night I dined after the European fashion, and when I saw how adroitly the Japanese officers at the dinner tollowed it, For the first time I became conscious that the customs of our table are full at jutails. As some one has said, the Romans were able to conquer the world because language

WAR CORRESPONDENTS ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP "CHINA

Reading from left in right, standing: H. S. Hales, London Darle News, John Fox, Mr. Serdiner's; Richard Harding Davin, Colline's; L. F. Lawton, London Express; C. Magerie, Associated Prior; Astonical Mattlett, London Express; T. F. Millard, N. F. World, L. C. Hales, Prior Journal, of Paris. Strong: Frederick Winning, London Crapture, L. E. Indonesia, Script-McKeel Syndrody, M. H. Donahon, London Caractic, R. V. de Laguette, Carrie Figure.

propriety, though we must surely have shocked them. Many of the Americans and English could not understand that the little gots who knelt in front of them were not to be admired and complimented, but were there simply as waitresses. And when the Japanese heard their guests address them as "Mainie" and "Maude," they must in their artless Japanese way have congratulated themselves that when they determined to copy as they knew where to stop. Of course, it is very hard for the visitor to take the little nesans as seriously as they take themselves. The whole sit-uation is unfamiliar. We do not often six cross-legged, while quaintly dressed bandmaidens kneel and bow before us. To the gallant American the occasion seems to demand that the least be can do is treat the young lady as one of the guests. As a matter of fact, one is supposed to treat her with every politeness, even if you speak Japanese, to discuss the food with her, and to give her the saki cup that she may drink with you. but it does not follow that you need necessarily ad-dress her as "Good-morning, Carrie."

Our hosts probably knew we did not offend with knowledge, and the little girls themselves accepted invitations to drink, and did drink, after a most polite ceremonial, and, when our chopsticks refused to work, and we spilled our food, shivered and giggled with delight, and covered their eyes with their hands.

After the dinner and the speeches, they gathered up the sweets and wrapped the boxes we were to carry home in napkins.

And then they cleared the floor for the geistia gifts-

The geisha is-but, no, in this peace-ridden city, so far removed from "wars and the rumors of wars." where the coming of the cherry blossoms is the one event of cital interest, the geisha becomes a subject of too serious moment to be wasted in a paragraph. It must be saved for another steamer day.

MR. HEARST AND THE VIOLET

The sesicamen resembles that modest tiower in his attempt to strink from view

THE personally conducted compaign of Mr. W. R. Hearst for the Democratic Presidential nomination is unique in that the statesman for whom it is being exploited has thus far been to the general public only a name. Mr. Hearst makes no speechen; no one knows what his ideas may be except, perhaps, the men whose brains he has hired to run his newspapers. He is a member of the House of Representatives; but he is a member of the House of Representatives, but he is rarely seen there, and he has never made a speech on the floor of the House. His maiden speech was made on April 23 to the House Judiciary Committee, which had called on Mr. Hearst to appear before it to esplain one of his resolutions. Mr. Hearst read his explanation to the committee in the committee's chamber. The curiosity of the House as to whether Mr. Hearet could make a speech was therefore not grati-fied. During the five months that Mr. Hearst has served as a member of Congress, and during to days of actual Congressional sittings, the activity of Mr. Hearst, Representative of the Eleventh New York District,

may be summed up in this way

Specifies delivered
Incidental semarks on the Bose.
Moreons or promise of verter made
Reports submined
Performs and papers presented.
Resolutions introduced.
Date correduced.

In those five months and more, ex-tending through the extra session and the succeeding regular session to April 14. Mr. Hearst's record as to attendance, compared with the records, respectively, of Representative William Solver of New York, and the Democratic leader in the House, John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, has been as tollows.

Whole number of roll calls from Nov. 9 to April 14. Hours recorded as voting yea or may Hours recorded as "not viting" Subset recorded as widing yea or may Subset recorded as "not viting" Withous recorded as voting rea or may Williams recorded as "not voting." ¥

No report has ever been circulated in Washington that Mr. Hearst was prevented from attending the accions of the House on account of iliness or accident. He represents 228,000 con-etitionts — more than the combined population of Arizona and Nevada— and be has made no explanation of his legislative inactivity.

By those who have come into close

contact with Representative Hearst in Washington he is described as being exceedingly sensitive in the presence of strangers. The debates on the bills he has introduced—concerned entirely with the trusts and labor conditions have been carried on by a so-called Hearst coterie in the House, including

Representative Livernash, from San Francisco, a former employee of Hearst's "Examiner," and Representative Hughes of New Jersey. During these times he sits low in his chair, on the "small" of his back, and issues whis-pered instructions to the half dozen men who follow his ead. Since his name has been mentioned prominently as a possible candidate for the Executive chair, Congress erved Hearst with interest. It has been discov ered that he takes absolutely no interest in any sort of legislation that is not directed against trusts or is not meant directly to affect the condition of labor. When the discussion leaves these topics Rearst leaves the floor. He is a member of the Labor Committee of the House, and attends its meetings with regularity.

Though Representative Hearst is reputed to be shy, and when politics is introduced into the conversation he becomes uneasy and seeks a chance to get away, his newspapers are not at all reluctant to spread his name and achievements. A table, showing the number of times Mr. Hearst's name appeared in an April issue of the New York "American," illustrates this fact:

Page				Dieplay Type										Ordinary T)				Type
Editorial .	2		-				-					-		U	-	-	24	200
Second News	-	N	W				4	-	2				-	-	-		10	
Third News	0		-	-				4	800	4	7		- 1	- 7		-	17	
Fourth News		8		4				4	5	4	п		Q		v	7	35	
Sixth News	4	10	u.	×	1	4		9	0		٠		+		Ä	-	34	
Total to		the		rate:		ĺ			11			4	ō.				145	

On April 18, Mr. Hearst had secured 32 delegates pledged to vote for his nomination at the Democratic





Looking west on From Street; the fire was chocase at the buildings in the left foregrisand

Wellington Street, in which the fire started, spreading unmediately to both sides of the street

RUINS OF THE FIRE IN TORDATO, WHICH ON APRIL 12 SWEPT FOURTEEN ACRES, WITH LOSSES OF \$14,000,000

The area destroyed was in the wholesale and retail positions district, and included all the principal warenouses. Starting in a factory in the natly evening, the fire was beyond control in less than an hour. One number and fourteen scalings were destroyed in right mours, and firms were put out of numbers, and 5,000 people throws out of employment. Fire engines were sent from Suffalor, Hamilton, and Martinest, my approach trains. Only one life was lost. The rotal incurance was found to be \$7,000,000.

Convention in St. Louis in July. New Mexico Jurnished n. Onto 6, Rhede Jaland c. South Dakota 8, Kinsan 6. New York alone, which like instructed for Judge Parker, will send ps delegates. Resides the robustly optimistic Hearst newspapers—the Sin Francisco "Examiner," the Chicago "American," the New York "American," and his journals in Buston and Los Angeles, California—few newspapers have treated his candidacy seriously. Perhaps the most representative of these lew is the "Flickertail Flicker," of Goodrich, North Dakota, which announced in its issue of April 14, in large type: "It looks like Hearst." Goodrich is in McLean County, forty miles east of Turtle Lake. The county is credited with having a population of 4,794.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE "MISSOURI"

Navai experts had already leared that engidline contexts were passing the danger point

BARRING the terrible loss of life, the most deploy. Missouri is that the exact cause of the accident will never, probably, be discovered. With the prospect that the reason for the ignition of the powder must remain an awasome mystery, the uncertainty surrounding the lives of officers and men when engaged in target practice will necessarily have an effect upon them that may, for some time at least, decrease their efficiency in firing ordname. Many theories have been advanced to account for the explosion in the Missoury after turret, but only one has any considerable number of supporters. This, put in its most general form is that haste growing out of enthusiasm to make a record for rapidity in firing was re-possible for the igniting of the several hundred pounds of powder in the partially loaded gun and the turret which protected it. The Navy Department is more deeply interested in this aspect of the matter than, perhaps, in any other, for the reason that trophies, cash prizes, and increases in pay were offered by the Department to stimulate the efforts of officers and men to establish research in both accuracy

and rapidity of fire at target prac-tice. The Missouri was at target practice when the tragedy oc-curred, but the Bureau of Navi-gation has unnounced that unof-ficial information shows that the ficial information shows that the Mistoure's gons were being fired at a very slow rate, only half as rapidly, in fact, as the big gunsof the Alabama were fired during her previous target work. The Alabama managed to load and fire one gun in thirty-eight seconds white on the target range, and in drill with dummy shells and charges this same wan esand charges this same gun established a record of thirty seconds between shots. On the Asi-atic Station an even better record was made by the battleship Weconsin, which managed to load and fire a 13-inch gun in actual torget practice in just thirty ser-onds. This quick loading and firing excited much comment in paval circles, and even before the Missouri catastrophe conservative officers had expressed the opinion that the danger point had been reached in efforts records for rapidity. They comwithin the time taken by the Alahama and the Witconsin, it was necessary to open the breech toosoon after a charge had been detonated, and to have the new charge held too near the breech

for safety, ready to showe into the gun immediately. But although the earth cause of the affait on the Mostower may never become known, it appears to be vertain that the loss of life in the handling rune below the turret would not have occurred it a considerable quantity of powder had not been piled up there ready to be sent to the turret at the word, to assert those engaged in hadling and firing the gun to do their work with the greatest rapidity. Had there been no desire to do fast firing, the recensive of deeping any considerable quantity of powder or any powder at all in the bandling-room would presentably not have existed. The indications point in the conclusion that an attempt was being made to free the gun as rapidly as possible, and that an extra supply of amountation was ready to the handling-room to be sent quickly to the turret. When the powder in the gun was ignited, the resulting flame dared back through the open brees and set for to the powder that was ready to supply the rest of the required amountion. Pieces of cloth and powder fell through the aperture of the amountion had a harding-room. The window of the magazine was open, and the wonder is that the ship was not blown up and sunk.

THE FIGHT FOR BILL HOAR'S LIFE

Ten lethoms below the daylight, a diver, cought for suction, waterd from by beauty for those by death.

NOT even the sinking of the Posspanione and the tragic death of the Russian Adeniral stirred newspaper readers in the neighborhood of New York more deeply than the story about one roan, which filled parallel columns at the same time—the story of the hopeless fight to save the bite of Diver Bill Hoar. It was a light that was lought for two days before bope was completely given up, and it was known that Bill Hoar had died with his boots on, caught test by suction in a huge waste pire, ten tathoms below the surface of the water back of the Bootton dam. Booston, N. J.

Hoar, who was a big, powerful man and a veteran direc, had gone down to adjust a longe wooden ball which was to fit into the opening of the wasterpion and ship the flaw in water while a break in the valve was being repaired. He was caught by the enormous suction at the bottom of the reservoir; his toot was whirled in between the hall and the opening of the pipe, and no power that might be exerted above could draw from away. For hours and hours, all day, all night the men at the sor pumps on a raft at the surface kept pumping. Signals came up from time to time, growing lainter as the hours were no. The pressure at such a depth is tremendous, and few divers can endure it for more than a few hours.

THE PAGE MURDER MYSTERY

Another balling case added to New England's long list of curious and puzzling murders

NEW ENGLAND'S criminal cases, repectally its rearder cases, from the thore of the famous Webster-Parkman trial down to that of Liszle Borden at Pall River, have been notable for their peculiar features. Just now the carionity of Massachusetts and especially of Boston is aroused over the murder of Miss Mabel Page, and the trial of the man who has been arrosted for the crime. The Page family is highly respected. The Pages lived on Communwealth Avenue, with a summer home at Weston, an arbitocratic subsurb. The family man with financial reverses, were compelled to sell the city home and retire to Weston. The family consisted a month or subgrout the father, aged over neventy, the staughter Matel, about forty years of age, and one son, Harold, who has a position with a railroad company in Boston. Mr. Page had been in town one day in March and returned about two o'clock to find a note on the table from the daughter telling him that Harold had uset with an accident, had been taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital, and she had gone to see him. He went upstairs, and there found the body of his daughter lying tull on her face. She was

partly dressed and was evidently about to leave the house for Bos ton. There were knife wounds in the threat and blood was on the floor. Mr. Page at once sent word to his son, who was in his office as usual, and to the medical exammer of the county. Massachusetts has no coroner, and the duties of medical examiner are very restricted. He viewed the hody for a few moments, but made no exhaustive examination, pronounced it a case of suicide, and left with directions for the undertaker. When the underundertaker. When the underdeep knife wounds in the back that could not have been self-inflicted, and he sent again for the medical examiner. That official came the next forenoon and was compelled to reverse his former verdict. The murderer had evidently got into the house, pur-porting to bear a message to the girl that her brother was sick. She had been dressing to go to his side when the villain attacked her from behind and stabbed ber many times. After searching clews, the detectives arrested a young man who lives in the neighborhood. The preliminary hearing at Waltham resulted in his being held for the Grand Jury. The Attorney-General of the State took part in working up the case.



SCENE FROM RICHARD HARDING DAVIS'S PARCE "THE DICTATOR

The play is about a young New Yorker who, believing he has mordered a cahman, flees from his native city, and accompanied by his valet seeks retage at a small South American port. Here, possing as the United States consul, he becomes involved to sumerate revolutions and is finally recound by an American man-of-war. "The Dictator," which was finished just before Mr. Davis started for Japan as War Correspondent for Collect's Weekly, is now having a successful run at the Criterion Theatre, New York

of a child who finds its confidence in a superior power has been misplaced. Then he thought of his remaining loaves and ran along the bank, shouting madly. He might as well have called to the sun to stand still. The paddle-wheels kept up their battle against time, the bow which they drove homeward was pointed for the centre of the channel at the bend ahead. The stern passed out of sight and Ippolit sank on a howlifer at the base of the mountain wall which closed in Bikka's pasture.

"The Actman did that," he said. "He never gave the order. I shall have to eat buy now, of a truth."

When winter comes in these northern latitudes it comes as quickly as you would turn over the leaf of a calendar. That night and the next the gripping cold bridged the river with ite. When he put his head outside of the tean-to it made him gasp us if a knife had been thrust into his longs. Again, while he slept, the weather moderated, and morning found the air white with snowflages, which kept falling until they were waist deep. Then the bazy sun, as cold as afeet, revealed the famplighter's assistable with the sureness of a scalpel.

There were other places up and down the river which might have had took, but if their watchers had not a stator would be utwelcome, so unwelcome that be night never awaken from his first night's eleep in a convict's cabin. Leading bakks, he might set not and travel on his little store of bread until bread and horse and man were exhausted. But this was described.

"Ak-h, Bikka, the Little Father who gave me you and gave me my rifle sent me here to light the lamps in the spring. Ak-h, Hikka, we are Custacks and we

No disloyal thought of the Cast entered his mind. When things go wrong it is the had men who deserve the Little Father who are to blame. The Little Father have all his children and his gives them all they have. So, like the simple child he was Ippolit are his bread while it hasted, heaving the morrow to read. When the last cramb was pine and honger smote him he cleaned his carbine he the hindredth true and slipped a cartridge home. He had only to pull the trigger and he would ask likka in longive him. He parted likka's now again and likka nate him a push, the big brother a

peak of fellowings.

"Ak-h, links, that is what there dides when I asked there it then resided go severity unless before diver-be eath. "It it had not been for these, then would have had no master, and the heathen devils would have killed no all. The matrix were like red goals, the sweat wet my hade through, and then woulded not stop till the seventy miles were done? Ak-n? How the General patted thee? How I rubbed they down as if the role were expose? If I had there and triabal would like to here. The Mr. we would have a little limited for entralives and a house for thee, and thou wouldst play and take our wheat to market, and in the long winter evenings Grishe and I would all by the sammar instring. No, no, Bikke? Them shall hee? I could not cat thee. They flood would be possed to me. There is hay grough for thee. To the apring they will find they and me."

He put his carline against the wall and sank hour on his blankets and dopt.

11

HARBAROVSK, the timerum's winter quarters
—a town of a down frame buildings, four or five
brick and two or three hundred log rabins—situ
on a bluff at the junction of the two greatest rivers of
castern Siberja. This afternoon the thin columns of
blue smoke rising from the chimneys seemed to cot
grooves in the still, biting air. The piled-up hummarks of ice on the Amer glistened in the dam light.
The boughts of the trees were sprinkled with diamond
dust, their trunks pricking the white carpet, with the
town anchored in its frigid calm, which seemed as limitless as the seems. In the streets the snow was packed
by the Cossacks, the soldiers, and the few settlers, and
by sleigh tracks; for the Governor rode when he went
four blocks to church.

Within doors the hoge tiled Russian stoves dissipated their tropical heat evenly throughout the room, and comfort was as permenting as the cold without. The Governor's samovar had caused besing; he had drouk his fourth cup of tea, which was stored in sweet peace with captar, pickles, herring, and vodka. His nose was sinking into the big heard as he slipped deeper into his chair, when he was conset by the noise of quarreling servants. Then Grisha burst into the quiet room on that quiet day, her face as blue and white as the headants.

white as the landscape.

"May the helman freeze to death, with scalding water trickling down his back! May be starve in the sight of food! He has just told me about Ippoint-Ippolit, who saved the garrison! You remember Ippolit.

and his pony Bikka, Excellency

"The da, a big boy of a blue-cycd Cossack, stattering and blush) g and looking as if he had grown out of his clothes—da, da—and a symboly little Cossack pony. Ha, da. I wrote to the Minister of War about him, and the Czar is going to send him a medal. You wanted to marry him and you proposed—I know you did, you cumming child! I am going to let you be married in the spring to keep you still, so you won't make me up afternoons, child."

She had listened while he ruminated in the easy flow of good digestion-listened, digging her nails into the palms of her hands and trying to think what she would best say and do for Ippoint's sake. But when she might speak the torrent of her anger carried her away again.

"The helman put no food aboard the last steamer for him! He has not a crumb of bread now! What good will medals do him when he is starving! Oh, he is dead! I know be is dead! The helman has killed him."

Children on music when the wards of a ruling class are as bothersome as those of the family. They must be borne with, humored and chastised. The Governor was a good father, as fathers of his kind go. Now his wisest amile played on the old face.

"Softly, child. Ippolit had his pony with him, didn't be?"

"Yes, but the puny was Bikka." She knew beforehand what the Governor was going to say and the folly of it.

"A Cossack could not be a Cossack if he did not find a way. Would the Father give him a pony and a car-

GRISHA HERSELF WAS BENDING OVER HIM

bine unless he knew how to use them! I have been hong in Siberia, my child. Ippolit will not be the lines Cossack who has dired off me pony. Pony meat to not had. Bikka was fat, as I remember, and he will last Ippolit until the first steamer up in the spring. Long before you came to Siberia, child, when I was on General Kapaky's staff, one of our garrisons on the Manchorian bank are Chinese. They were quite healthy in the spring, ton. The, da, da,"

The Governor molded his head with his affirmatives. This was one of his favorite stories. It showed the hardilmost of the Cossacks. He never thought of the Cossacks as human beings, but as devils whom the State might call in and less at will. He looked at the pile of cigarette stumps beside the samovar and lighted the

only one that had not been smoked.

"Excellency," said Grisha, "Ippolit is not like the others. He is so simple, south a toy. He is not conning; he can not lie; he can not contrive. I must contrive for him. That is why I love him. I love him because he does statter and blush and because, when he came back from fighting the Chinese, there was not that suesething terrible in his eyes like the stories the others told."

"Hoomon" said the Governor. "Are you telling

me of a Cossack or of a haby?"

"Of the bravest Cossack of t

"Of the bravest Cossack of them all. Excellency. He would die before he would eat Bikka. It was Bikka that carried him the seventy miles, the seventy miles from dark to dawn. Excellency. You will find them both from stiff, I know you will."

"Sh-h' You did not know Ippolit when he was

"Oh, Excellency, your dog team has not been out once this winter. In five days they could go to Post Number 8 and back. Oh, Excellency, Excellency, won't you send them?"

"I may want to one them at any minute myself, child." That was a tavorne pose of his. But noth-

ing could have stirred him out of Kharbarovsk till he should go in the comfort of the Governor's cabin abourd the steamer.

"You will do nothing, nothing, Excellency? You will not—" and she was going to say "punish the Retman," but desisted, and a look of cunning took the place of that of supplication.

"You had better clear away the samovar, child."

And the Governor sank back into his chair,

When she entered the kitchen, carrying the samovar, the Acteurs, who had overheard all, was back on the bench from which he had told her the story. When he saw her face he began grinning and swinging his legs. She smiled at him.

"You are a clever man, Actuan. You always have

your way."

This pleased him. It was a true Cossack tribute to a Cossack. "I am good at waiting," he said. "You are a wise girl

and will marry me."

She shrugged her shoulders.

"I do not have to marry you. No, no, I have to marry nobody. I have my price." "Ak-h! So many men have

"Ak-h" Su many men have lound, you beautiful devil." "Thank you." She came a

step nearer, still smiling to that moment her counting caught his cauning off its guard.

"If his Excellency's dog team were away for a week, would be know about 17"

The setwar knocked the heels of his bonts together and rubbed his hands and legred at the dun of the Governor's ruom.

"If they were absent six days he wouldn't how, but he calls for them every Sunday norming and tells on to keep them in good condition, as he may need them."

"And this is Memlay. It will be six days before he valle for them again."

"The da, as sure as the clock goes round."

"Clever man! You know everything. You know that Ippoits would never eat Bikks. He would starve first."

"I'm, da."

She was at his side now. As she threw back her head and doublers she haded strong mough to have broken the little holmen in two. But she was bent on displaying her charms non her strength.

"Ippolit is a great feel, I know, the is not the man for me to marry. You are the man tar me to marry. You are the would take core of a woman."

He spraing to his feet and was going to kies her, but she put out her hand and pushed him back to his soat.

"Not still I've made my bargain," she said. "I want to

gate. She said. I have heard that you are not. I have heard that you are not. I have heard that you are not strong, that you can not ride far, that you are not strong, that you can not ride far, that you are afraid of the cold and the ice bummacks, and you make your men carry you pick-a-back over the mountains. I want to save Ippolit because my love made a fool of him and made you send him to Post Number 8. You know I don't care whether I marry you are not. You know I will never marry a weaking. If you will take the dogs and go with me, and if you are strong enough to reach Ippolit's cabin, I will marry you.

"Marry me bist and I will travel night and day."

Marry you first and you would not go at all. I may marry you because I know that you are clever, you Cossack; but I am as clever as you. I will have Varenka come from the Colonel's in my place. She will tell the Governor that I am sick. I will go with you and if I see that you are not afraid of the cold and hummacks—if you reach Ippolit's cabin—I will be yours. Came!"

She seized his hand in hers with a kind of abandon. She swing him to his feet, using all the ripe charm of her womanbood to play with his senses.

"Come, we are true Cossacks. We will go to-

The Governor was still deep in his steets when his sled, behind his team, disappeared over the bluff, leaving a scorry of snow in its path.

Traly Ippoint was not dreaming. There was Bikka in the stall, and none other than Grisia herself was bending over him.

"Ak-h! I will make you some warm soup as soon as the fire is burning. Then I will go back to the helman. He is a good dog driver; I don't want him to freeze. I left him tied to a tree a mile back, so he did not reach here and I need not marry him. Some Cossacks are not as cunning as they think."



NEW YORK AS IT IS

NEW YORK rises in the Tammany Hall District and flows in a northerly direction into the State Legislature at Albany. It is the wealthiest State in the Union, retiring its politicians at a comparatively early age, and supporting them abroad in regal splendor.

In the porthern part the hald-headed Adirentiacks can

In the northern part the bald-headed Adirondacks can be seen, having in course of time been shorn of trees

by the unselfish patriotism of the lumberman.

In the south, Brooklyn and Staten Island sleep side by side in the same ocean bed, disturbed only at long intervals by the glad hum of the Jersey mosquitu as increase brinkly from the historic meadows of Hoboken.

New York is afflicted with chauffeurs, trolley cars.

and after-dinner speakers. Also by the real lady.
Honeymous are raised in large quantities at Ning-ara, wads at Saratoga, and family discords between Fourteenth Street and One Hundredth Street.

WISDOM WHILE YOU WATT

IF the streets were paved with gold there would still be objections raised to the dust. Misery loves company, perhaps, but society at large does not reciprocate the affection.

The pen-and-ink artist may be classed among those

who draw the color line.

When a man is a "good fellow" downtown his wile usually wears her straw hat all winter.

An old winnan sometimes evolves into a new winner.

Brevity may be the soul of wit, but there is nothing.

humorous in a short answer.

Lazy people like to imagine all the world's a stage.

no they may ride.

The most brilliant jewel among gens is a sunny disposition.

Dowie certainly proved himself a divine heeler. A man's own tongue betrays him as frequently as he is betrayed by the tongues of others.

The self-made man is not always a well-made man Divorce is not an evil when it separates manbood and

When things go awry, eye is sometimes to blame. Smoking may be a pernicious habit, but fuming is

worse.

The political pot frequently emits unsavory odors.

Prost is a good thing so long as it is impersonal.

When contestants wade into the political post they

asually stir up a quantity of mud.

An immaculate shirtfront frequently poses in lieu of a spotlem reputation. A cocoanut is not always what it is crucked up

to be.

Some men who boast of holding the key to the situa-tion seem compelled to knock.

Many a young woman with golden hair wouldn't dare face the assayer's test.

Inches do not constitute theonly measure of smallness.

Vanity causes strong men to appear weak.

WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY

T was just before the curtain rose Twas just before the curtain ruse. The great house was crowded. A small, nervous-looking man, with a propitiatory smile on his face, feaned forward from his seat in the centre aisle and whispered something to a tall woman who sat in front of him. There was a nu-mentary silence—like the full before the storm. Then something happened. A human cyclone was let book. People shrieked. Everything was in confusion. Ten minutes later, the ushers carried out the nervous-lookminutes later, the ushers carried out the nervous-looking man, now hopelessly disfigured, and laid him tenderly in the waiting ambulance. Then it was the
manager, with a look of intense sympathy, leaned
over the prostrate form, his curiosity no longer able
to restrain itself. "Would you mind," he asked,
"telling me what you said to that woman?"
Even in his great poin the man
shuddered as he feebly replied:
"Alas! I asked her if she would
kindly remove her hair."

MODERN BRIGHTNESS

"SHE is very bright!" It was thus that they spoke of her who had been plucked from the kindergarten at the early age of four, and trans-planted into the primary; who had gone through all the grades, can-tered through college, and remained a monument to her parents' fore-

"She is very bright,"
Noholy in the outside world had seen her give her baby his first bath, or feed him on pseudo-scientific food. Nobody had seen the butcher's or grocer's books, or the servants arrive and depart. Nobody had noticed her husband grow thinner for want of proper nourishment, or detected him as he made out his own laundry list, paid a professional repairer to sneak into his room once a week and keep the but-tions on his transers. Notedy had natured the chil-dren running loose and wondering why their home was so different from that of the intensely stapid people across the way, who never had time to at-tend the latest lectures.

But it was a great comfort to them all to have it said of ner in the end as in the beginning. "She is very bright"



ADOLPHUS AND THE LION

BY WALLACE INWISE

ADOLPHUS was a thoughtful child Who acted as he should Self-secrificing, meek, and mild, And full of impulse good.

One day when he was cating pie Beneath the forest tree timid Lion passing by The gentle child did see.

"Adolphus, I am hungeree And rather faint am I Pray be so good as give to me A morsel of year pie."

"I'm very glad you told me so, Adolphus said, well pleased.
"Twill be reward enough to know Your appetite's appeared."

The Lion are Adolphus' pur With all politeness due, Then pausing with a grateful sigh. He are Adolphus too.

Then rising with a thankful roar He sauntered down the plain-stronger, better Lion for Adolphus' deed humane.

Herein there lies a moral sweet Which all who read may find: He generous to those you meet To animals be kind.



WASHINGTON NOTES-OF THE FUTURE

SENATOR SMOOT SMYTHE took his wives out for O a drive yesterday. The procession formed at the Treasury Building. All had an enjoyable time. Senator Hiram Harem has chartered the largest hos-

intal in town to accommodate his children, just taken down with the measles. A syndicate of doctors has been engaged.

It is rumored that Senator Abraham Scoot is engaged to three of our leading beauties. A triple marriage will take place in a month or so between Senator Scoot, party of the first part, and the aforementioned ladies. parties of the second, third, and fourth parts.

IN A FEW YEARS

MARTIAN "Can this be the New York we've read so much about?" Young Martian "I think it must be, inamma. See all the people being killed by the cars."

HAROLD AND HIS PA

SAV, jo. I heard mama talking yesterday about the servant-girl problem. Is that like the problems we have at school?"

"No, not exactly."

But what is the difference."

"The problems you have at school, Harold, can all be solved. But mame said she thought she had solved this one."

Oh, yes—but that was yesterday when the new cook came. To-day, when the new cook packed up her duds and it out to restore the balance of power at the Servants' Agency, your mama doesn't feel that she is any mearer solving this problem than she ever was."
Oh, my, how funny! Telt me, pa, what is a balance

"It's very simple, my son, when applied to the servant-girl problem. You see, when you have a cook, which sometimes happens, she has the power. You've noticed that, haven't you?"

"Why, yes, pa. I've noticed that you and ma speak law and ait unt of meek and humble. But tell me, what does the cook do with the power when she has it."

"She turns it on, slowly at first, and then a little more, until the salety-gauge begins to get uneasy and lars our

But I don't see where the balance comes in."

That's because, my boy, you have not yet experienced the pays and sorrows of married life. The nat-ance is what you had at the bank to begin with."

Then you don't always have it?

Oh, no. After you have bought a few dinner sets

and paid some agents' fees, to say nothing of car fare

and wages, your balance legins to lade away."

And then do you feel happy?"

Supremely so, Harold. You laugh and shout, and the glad teats of joy begin to fill your eyes.

But I can't understand why you should be so happy."

"Simply because my dear boy, another cook at this moment begins to loom into sight."
"Loom! Where have I heard that word before? Oh,

I know. Why, pa. I thought only vessels loomed into

"That's only because you are young, and are not "What is metaphor."

"Metaphor is transplanting a thought so it blooms in another color, and can thus be seen better. Now you know, Harold, if domestic life were only a dry-land performance, it wouldn't be proper to say that a new cook looms." ook looms.

"Then, pa, what is domestic fife?"

'It is in reality a dark and stormy sea, one on which it is perfectly proper for a new cook to loom.

"And while the new cook is loom-ing, pa, what are you and ma doing?"
"Why, we are sitting on a raft, having been tossed for days without

"Without food or drink you mean, don't you, par-that's the way it reads in the story-books."
"No. Harold-not this time. This

is real life, you know, and one of the peculiar things about it is that without a cook there may be nothing to eat, but there's usually something to

But are you so much thirstier

then, pa?" "Of course, Harold. Being without a cook always drives one to drink."
"But tell me, ps, about the cook that looms. What does she do after

"It depends, Harold. If she sees your signals of distress, and you have cash enough, she may throw you a line and give you a tow."

"But does she ever tow you into a friendly harbor, pa?"

His After-Ginner Ciego-The Enry of the Gong





Hide and Seek at Ostrichwille

'No, Harold, never. This isn't what you are there for. You are there to toes and swear, and swear and toes, and be picked up and dropped by all the cooks

"What an awful thing, pa. It makes me shudder to think of it. But tell me honestly, don't you think the servant girl problem will ever he solved?" "Certainly it will, Harold. When the millennium

"Millennium! Why, pa. what is a millennium!"

"A millennium, my dear unsuphisticated little boy, is a place where you don't have to wash your own dishes."

A CASE OF IDENTIFICATION

OUT in the country near New Rochelle lyces a shiftless sort of chap, whom we may call fim John-son," said Francis Wilson. "At frequent intervals he drives to town and drinks more than he should. Re-cently some fundoving toungers unhitched his horse from the wagon, as the patient animal was drawing its

sieeping master bome, and led it away, leaving the wagon standing by the roadside. After several hours Jim awoke and looked about him in ansazement. He gazed at the empty thills and the wagon, and shook his brad doubtrully. Finally be soliloquized "If I'm Jon Johnson, I've lost a horse, and if I'm not Jim Johnson. I've found a wagon."

HIS DAUGHTER'S LOVE

HE must be mine The prood patrician American pent-up ambition that had so long animated her "At any cost," she murmured, "he must be mine."

"At any cost," site marmared, "he must be anneal. On the other hand, the Duke never for one moment lost his self-prosession. He knew his nown warth. In American ferms, he was "an to" his nown value.

"As for the price," he muttered, "it must not only be a willingness on your part to let me do as I please, but it must be also every penny your father pussesses."

but it must be absencery penny your father pussesses."

She involuntarily galed.
"But," she exclaimed, "poor papa has to live. Would

A FABLE

By MILANDET/ROH WILSON

THERE was a very learned man Who had a toolish wish; He set a mouse-trap on a bank In hopes of catching fish.

He then went home and all day long He sat around the house; With rod and reel and wriggling worm. He tried to catch a mouse.

The motal of his enterprise The whole of life will match! You always should adapt your has To what you want to catch.



The Medicine Man at Gooseville Ivanu to L. W. Kenni

you have him come running to you in the future for the price of a night's lodging?"

"Even so," replied the Duke coldly. "And you must decide at once. Otherwise I take the first train for Pittsburg:

Only for a moment did she talter. Then she raised

her hand. "Go?" she said. "It can never be. Papa must be

The Duke sneered.

"As it," he ceplied tartly, "he would suffer. Any-way, what difference would this make to him?" "This," she replied firmly "It would necessitate his having to live with mother."

THE DIFFERENCE

SEE they have made a new rule on the New York

street cars What's that

"They go by you on the near instead of the far side."

THE TWO-MINUTE TROTTER

THE CLUSE of the racing season of 1902, thiring which the world's feeting champion ind not succeed in inverting his record of 2,02%, a number of practical horsemen ex-pressed themselves to the effect that the trotter which present themselves to the effect that the trotter which should negotiate a mile in two minutes did not—and probably never would—exist; yet within a year the trick was neally turned by a five-year-old mare which came unheralited out of the West to lower the world's record and carry off Creacus's crown.

When Mr. C. K. G. Billings lost suring part (against the advice of his manager) \$12,00 for Los Differ, the initiated sat up; for while it is well known that the recellent amateur reinspan never races his horses for

excellent amateur reinsman never races his horses for purses, it is equally well known that he does not court the dust of defeat at matines events or on the speed way, and the fact that he regarded the Western mare as good enough to our to a stable which already contained at least a floren frotters with records of 2.10 or better was evidence that he rated her as a speed, proposition worth considering. And an she proved. The gallant chestnut has accomplished whatever her owner has asked of her—smashing the world's tratting record; the world's record to high-wheel solky, the world's revort to wagon; lowering the world's record to wagon; lowering the world's record to sulky and to wagon; inverting the worst record to sulky and to wagon a second time, and smally, as a fitting climax to a series of brilliant performances stepping a quarter on the New York Specifiway in 25% seconds—the most marvelous dight of specifier exhibited by a light-harm-schorse.

On August 24 of 1915, that which the scoffer had previously pronounced a Uropian devant, a chimera of the horses and formal and the second of the second of the light of the second of the seco

the horseman's brain, was realized in the appearance of the two minute trotter, when Lou Islan, "the swiftest law that ever trod the track," going against her own record of 2.024, cowered the course at Readville in two minutes flat. The pure garded chestral paced by two runners and driven by Millard Sanders the man who "made" her, moved over the track someonide as mentally as measurementally as against the research. smoothly, so unrestrainedly, so easily, that the specia-tors scarcely realized that she was trotting in record-breaking time. Yet when the little Western mare, which had never started in a race prior to the pre-vious May, and which twenty months mariller had never looked through a britle, passed under the wire Crescens's record had been cut ±4 seconds and Lou Dillon was queen of the track in both

hemispheres. Straighteny there mose from the old-timers a cry of "adventitions aids," "modern appliances," and "me-chanical equipment." They barked back to Mand 8. and her high-wheel steel-tired sulky, rating Low DilBy LEIGH GORDON GILTNER



Crosswis, 1581.

ion's two-minute clip with the aid of rubber lives and a wind shield no laster than that exhibited by Bunner's great mare in 1862.

Accordingly, kon Dillion was sent after the record of Mant S. 12 only to high wheel suiky: Hitched to a sulky limit to order "like the one made for Mant S." by Charles Caffrey, manufactores of the one used by the Bonner more in her record mile, the trotting queen stepped a mile on the Cleveland track in 2.00 flat, which, if necessary, sould have been out at feast a crossel. Protest against official recognition of this performance was promptly made by the Mesors Bon-ner (some of the late owner of the cristwhile champion) open the ground that the solley used by Lon Dillon was fitted with hall lesarings, and that the latter to-lowed a pacemoker, while Mand 5 accompanied one at her side. An arbitration board composed of repre-sentatives of the American Tropping Register Associa-National Trotting Ass can Trotting Association, after hearing evidence and argument in the case, made this remarkable finding

"We find that the performance of Lon Dillon at Cheveland, Ohio, September 12, 1913, in 2.03 bit a high-wheel, bull-hearing sulky, with a pacemaker, with a dirt shield in front, was not a record, because the mare had previously performed in faster time, which performance was but record and previous a slow per-

tormance being a record,

"We also find that the performance of Maud S. at
Cleveland. Ohio, in 1806, was as a high-wheeled, plain
axis, according to rule: that the time, 2,05%, was not
only her best time, but the best time ever made up to
that date, and was a record."

that date, and was a record."

This illugical and irrelevant decision, which evaded the point at more and in no way settled the question, proved distinctly unpopular with press and public alike. The discrediting of Lou Dillon's great mile (in despite of the testimony of the manufacturer of both solkies that the Mood S. solky was fitted with roller bearings, and that the two yehicles were as nearly as possible alike, except that that drawn by Lou Dillon mas somewhat heavier elicited a sarm of protest from horsemen and lowers of the sport all over the country, who were practically unanimous in according to the game little store the credit to which, a trivial technicality andie, she was efficially entitled.

At the Association Track at Lexington, on October to this speed martel, in the teeth of a strong wind, somewhat in reducing the world's wagon record, held prior to that date by bersell. Five minutes earlier nor strongest rival, E. E. Smathers's great buy golding. Major Delmar, had out her wagen record of 2 mails a criss. But his triemph was brust. The Western mare, driven by her owner, Mr. Billings, stepped out upon the track, settled to her work, as if realizing that her supremacy was at stake, and circled the oval hand-list in 2 at 1.

her supremary was at stake, and circled the oval hand-NY IN BUILD

The freating season of 1901 Witnessed the smash-The freating season of 100) withessed the smashing of more records than any previous year in the listory of the track. Scarcely had Low Hillon electrified the racing world with her phenomenal performance at Readville, when Major Delmor equaled the teat, trotting a mile in "even time" at Empire City Park. For some years past a spirit of friendly rivalry has existed between those expert reinsmen, Mr. E. E. Smatherson the day record to the feet of the control of the con who the day previous to this Jeat had porchased Major Delmar at \$40,000, the highest prior ever paid for a frotting gelding; and Mr. Billings. Lou Dillon's awner. Each of these distinguished amateurs had long currished the ambition to presess the champion otter, and each had spent money without stint to attain this end. Major Delmar, barred as he is by reason of his low record from all class races, was purchased,



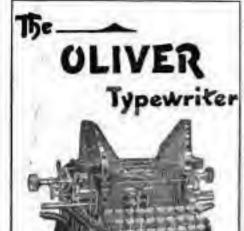
Major Delmar, 1.56 .



Lou Dillion, 1.58 .



John A. McKerron, 2.04's



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est is a husiness proposition, but as a plaything for an owner in a position to gratify his penchant for equite speed, and with an eye to the Memphis Sahli Cap (wind last season by Mr. Smathers's Lord Derloy—

1 trophy standing nest in importance to the Rosan Chalbenge Cup; and Mr. Smathers, after driving Major Delmar for the first time at Levington—where he reduced the

after driving Major Delmar for the first time at Levington—where he reduced the wagous record for 2013—is said to have remarked cosmally, as he got not of his speed wagon at the end of the exhibition mile, that his new purchase "drove like a very good horse." Major Delmar was with one exception (the blind horse Rhythmic) the largest mame, assume on the Crand Crimit last year, having earned nomething like Facines—the product of seven autories, one second, and two thirds.

The brut (we minute class in the history of the truck was treated at Monghia on (tember 20 (191), when I ma Dillon met Major Delmar in a race at a culte for the Merophis Gold Cup. No event in the annals of the treating horse was ever fraught with greater interest for the racing public; both borses had previously negational a mile in and flat (the world's less record in) the day preceding the race, when it was lowered by Creating the rare, when it was lowered by Creating the rare, when it was lowered by Creating pane while they owners, aguations of more than antional regular the mate was recording and excitable, and a naview at the racing pane while the other and anview at the racing pane while the other contents are summed campaigner, had, in the language of his owner. There is they find the chestout mare. While there was no owners ranking on the event, and while My, littlings never stakes one cent on his horses,

the chestruit more. While there was no own rouking on the event, and while Mr. Billings never stakes one cent on his horses.

and Mr. Smathers, who makes no necres of

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Mr. C. K. G. Billings, sweet of Loui Dillon

his foretimes for a wager, strillingly rated his been at a less of rigam and a basket of champager." if it understood that the great match race was one of the largest his ting propositions ever tredted. But unfortomately what had been anticipated as the event of the age proved "a lame and impotent coordinates"—Loss Dillon taking the race in two straight heats, winning the sec-

The day previous to this event treates, the exchangeon, who led been generally reserved as having reached the limit of his apacity when he snatched the laurely from capacity when he snatched the lastrels from the Abbet and set a new world's record of roats, regained the covered crown by stepping a ceile in 1,59% at the Wichita. Kan ass. Track. (This performance was subsequently referred to the Advisory Board, provided to adjudicate disputed records, which, fulling to give its official ruling either for or against the record, thereby established it as authennes.) Cresceus is a gainst and either those the helder of established it as authentic.) Cresceus is a game and galbut horse, the holder of many resords, and a fine type of the rugged enturing racer: but he had been rather relegated to the ranks of the "has beens," and his triumph was a complete surprise to the racing world. His victory however, proved a short-lived one. The deposed

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nucen, down at the Memphis Track re-mained to be reckozed with. Within a work her Majesty was heard from: Crescess was again dethroned, and the great daughter of her Majesty was nearly from. Crescess was again dethroned, and the great daughter of Sidney Dillon was once more the champion trotter of the world. As the Memphis Track, on October 24, Lon Dillon tronted without the wind shield, and under adverse conditions, a mile in C.89.—an achievement altogether unparalleled in the bissory of the track. Within the space of a fortnight the Western woulder captured the Memphis Copreduced Crescess's record, and noticed a mile to wagon it two minutes flat, arthing a new world's mark—a series of performances calculated to justify her trainer's confidence in her quality.

The fastest mile trotted in a purse race during 1003 by a mate was 205%, by Ferone of Oraque, and the fastest by a stallion in 2,06%, by Rhythmic Alt of these fast initiers carry the blood of the great Wilkes—carb being by a different son of llaron Wilkes.

A mile somewhere around the two-minutemark was confidence around the two-minutemark was confidently proficied but around

Wilkers—early being by a different son of Baron Wilker.

A mile somewhere around the two-minute mark was confidently predicted fast sersion for another Wilker borre. John A. Metierron, 2015; which towned and driven by that prince of amature retinance. Mr. Harry K. Deverous of Cleveland's secured to the Cleveland Driving Clot the \$5,000 Binders Chaffenge Cup by attoning it three south-sive acasions. This great son of National Wilkes has scartely a superior as a type of the American motion. He processes quality speed, and courage, and, with the exception of Lou Dillon, in probably unequaled for absolute purity of gair in any fisting couraged. His gameness was subjected to a triumphant test the past season when is laring under the disadvanture of extreme arounds. resultant from a aplant in southed his record side at Syracuse. His necessary retirement before the marking at the light-nine last Memphis Track, where he would doubtless have inciden lowered his mark, to be required. Much is superiod of him during the manner year.

Linguistically, malitime cores, cosen tiefly the agent of the American arother around the required of him during the agent of the American group.

Conserverably, matter earns, seem tiefly the agent of the Assertion gentlemen. has done south to force reterest in the



Mr. E. E. Smathers, owner of Major Dalmar

performance of the light-barners harre. The construction of spendways in all our larger critics has popularized amateur driv-ing with the wealthy classes, enhanced the salue of a good trotter, and given a letter time to harness racing. The owner of a flert trotter or pager can now enjoy both the pleasure of driving him on the speedway and of personally piloting him to vic-tory over a company of his peers in a mat-inee event conditions largely attributable to the efforts and influence of such destin-guished amateurs as Mr. Devereux, Mr. Billings, and Mr. Smathers, who actuated by the true sporting spirit, have lent thereselves and their resources to promoting the popularity of mutinee racing throughout the

Twenty five years and Professor William H. Brewer of Yale University made the prediction thread upon a chart tracing to relative spend of the famous trutting horses relative spend of the famous traiting horses of the age) that the two minute traiter would appear in the first decade of the twentieth century. A recent magazine witter has demonstrated scientifically that the ultimate spend limit of the trutter is attached to the mile but arguing mathematically from the



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THE BEST



sute of increase in speed in the past han fired years, such a state of things does not seem immediately imminent. A trifling tratter of a century or two may be expected to elapse before the record gets as low as one expute flat. Yet, in view of recent remarkable events, it is scarcely safe to say what may or may not happen. 1913 was a season of surprises. "One is almost sorry for old Father Time—he had such a sorry for old Pather Time—he had such a fearful drubbing last year—and yet there were many years when his scyline was a most formidable seapon, and adventurer after adventurer was ruthlessly cut down after a gallant fight. Driffe had the old gentleman fairly well in hand when he was shaving quarters of a second from the world's trotting record with Nancy Hanks, but it remained for the season of too; to see great slabs knocked from the pillara-dressed wellingh indestructible wherefrom Tone so often mocked all corners." The Time so often mocked all corners." The senson lately ended, was indeed a record-breaker in the matter of lenken records, and the phenomenal perintmannes it witnessed anish seem predictive of a still insther upsetting of track traditions in the season new at hand

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firtum we have made this confirms, using

to mel ide augmedt residing on this continent as well as American edice in residing abroad.

If Physica measure to be marked of stories any inches may be be a filled in it is quite peachly for one adjains to makenia a during possibly for one adjace to surface, and have the remaining upon the remaining the factor product and factor the commander of the Warning of the contract as world.

(11) Story more of day simple a surface, from the may contract up to become more of the product of the possibility of the possibility

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these arrowed, in which instance the author's regular rate will be paid.

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June 1, 1919. That is, although a story that reach us a week later than this day, should the envelope beat the post-office stamp with the name of the starting-point and the date of June a, some or any date previous to that, the MS. will be considered classics for the

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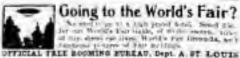
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NOTES OF PROGRESS IN SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Russ of newly discovered African plans said to yield sanslautory substitute for rubber

Now that the supply of rubber is getting small, it is interesting to know of a new supply. In the interior of Africa, where the forests have been cleared by fires a croeping plant, yielding cubber, grows. Currently enough, the rubber does not come from the stalks of the plant, but is extracted from the states of the place, but is extracted from the roots. These grow to a length of from all to ten yards at a slight distance weder-ground, and at intervals throw up stalks to the seriace. These plants are so abundant that the roots forto a prifect network, and from aix square yards of ground as much as nine pounds of toots have been collected, which on designation yield rubber of good outliet. quality.

The French Academy of Scarce is about to investigate the plant with a view to its commercial possibilities as a substitute for the present rubber tree.

A flussian property in contain broken by pouring zircurd thrin a tim of motion glass

IN order to preserve the features of those who have used, it is proposed by a Rueman in embals corpose to scatting arroad them a solid mass of give. The would be perfectly transparent, and as no air could get to, the features would be preserved used finitely. Of source it is not possible to pour matter glass derectly on the findy, as it is first moted with a time conting of so-called "logued glass," or adden alterate This is aboved to harden and forces a protective coating. The body is then put in a model and maked glass poured around it. When the to hardened we have a model transparent mass inclining the body.

The inventor of this precess hopes that some day we will have a large measure. The day we will have a large measure, the great mass of their preserved better of the great mass of their preserved better of the great mass of their times for larger generations to pass upon

Securiological action in found to produce disease in plants as II dires in goimals

EVERY ONE is more or less tarsillier with our Recowbedge of the relation of that term is a maintaid disease of relations of the persons approximate the fact that, at our recowbedge of the disease of plants our recowbedge of the disease of plants our reases it becomes more and those evolutions. Thus the observed disease of bacterial origin. Very records the discovery has been made that many plant guess of bacterial origin. Very records the discovery has been made that many plant guess, gues arabe for stample are est apostuneous products of the plants where they occur, but are products manufactured by bacteria infection the plant, the plants in this case acting simply at the culture condicts. R. G. smotth, working or Australia, has been able to modale to bacteria which, attendifferent appears of bacteria which attendifferent appears of bacteria which attendifferent appears of bacteria which attendifferent appears of the contract of VERY ONE in more or loss tamiliar with different species of bacteria which, errors along at growing together, are the course of gum formation in a number of plants studied by him. He has been able to grow these moteria on accident mediu in the interactive and obtain a production of gum. They practical applications into a district suggest themselves. They produce the valuable gums may be vestly approached by artificially approximately assets. increased by artificially micellating the properties with cultures of the gum producing bucteria. Usus planting bacteria and resping gam. Moreover, et may prove that we can prepare soitable culture treelle, and dispensing with the trees, grow naccetta for gam where and when we please.

New and successful application of electric-its in the treatment of internal diseases.

ECENTLY an enlarged artery was open RECENTLY an enlarged artery was open ated on by applying excitivity inter-nally at the diseased point. The cur-rent was applied at the mosts, the main artery of the body, in order to reduce an aneurism craniargement, which extended for some inches, and was about three stokes A hollow portellain needle was introduced into the artery, and fifteen feet of fine gold with passed through the below and al-lowed to call up. The autical and of the wire was connected to an electric battery. and the circuit completed by a metallic plate on the parient's back. A current of five mil-tamperes, was sent through and gradually pereased to fifteen; this was left on for an

The operation seems to have been successful is attaining to purpose, which was to outgulate the blood at the diseased point The great danger is that small pieces of the coagulated blood may be carried this bots, on the small arteries, clogging them and

cansing death A somewhat similar application of electricity was the testioning to life of an infant apparently born dead. At birth there was a slight pelsation of the beart which grew farnter till there was not a sign of life. Fif-SNORING and mouth breathing and in life entrances more there were faint pulsations of the heart was heart up about half on heart was hea miant breathing normally,

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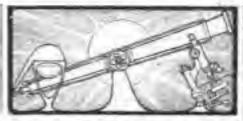




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Is there Snow on the Moon?

By GARRETT P. SERVISS

S PECULATION is once more rife about the moon. Professor William C. Pick-ering of the Harvard Observatory is the immediate cause of it.

One of the great sights of the moon, with which every possessor of a telescope is fond of associating his number moonical friends. the munitament district known as the Lunts Apendines. In ecceptive grandour this region on the mosin is levend comparison with any of the great landscape spectation of the

region on the moon is beyond comparison with early of the great landscape spectaries of the early. It covers a triangular area of some from hundred miles on a side, situated near the centre of the moon's northern hymisphere, and as the smeshine crawls over it thaving the loog linar day, with gradually altering inclination of the rays of light, there is havinght into view by successive steps a series of Alpine scenes that excite the smagnation, and dely at once the pencil of the magnation, and dely at once the pencil of the artist, the siril of the photographer, and the picturial power of language.

A stogular view of the Lanar Apennines, showing them in only one of their rapidly changing aspects is not enough to convey an idea of their rational linery constructure. The observer should, if possible, watch them during many somewhere nights noting the printed black shadows of the mighty peaks, afterioring at the two reses higher upon them, and finally vanishing to rappeter no the opposite ands when the illumination thanges from the morning to the afternoon these too the moon morning and afternoon are each about a week in duration), and moting also the appearance, disappearance, changes from the morning in the aftermost shipe too the moon morning and aftermost are each about a week in duration), and noting also the appearance, disappearance, and reappearance of craters, ridges, permacles, ravines, and guiges as the contrasting lights and shadres play over them. Far away through they are, so the surface of a fisteling globe the tremendous precipites where the Lunar Apennines unddenly descend to the practice like level of the Mary Imbrism (Sea of Showers) produce almost a distriction of the head for the imaginative observer who, knowing their beight and surroursa, long gazes upon them.

This wonderful lunar region has recently acquired from interest through the anseveration of Professor Pickering's belief that its minutain peaks and shoes are periodically covered with meet. Nobody has studied the moon langur, or more patiently, than has Professor Pickering, and his opinion manarally earties much interest among astronomers, and actions all who are accustomed to watch and admire the queen of night, even though they take little interest in the area.

mers, and among all who are accustomed to watch and admire the queen of night, even though they take little interest in the scientific problems the presents. The series of photographs of heart menery made by Professor Pickering, and published in the latest volume of the "Harverd Observatory Auralia," are polique in the apportunity which they afford for discussion of the actual conditions prevailing on the earth's satellite.

During the progress of the boar day very remarkable changes occur in the largeltness of the landscape. Professor Pickering's in terporation of these changes in that they are due to the deposition and melling away of smow, which not only gathers in the high mustales backs, but during the chill of night forms over the elevated plains also, and after sparkling for a time to the slowly rising son, at length disappears. It is to be supposed that the same marth, if one really supposed that the some earnile, if our really exists, has no great thickness, as the quantity of watery super on the moon must be very slight.

very alight.

The photographs of the Linear Apeneticus in the morning on the forenous," at a fermion, at most, in the morning on the forenous, at most, in the extension, and in the exeming certainly abose that, if Professor Parkyring a theory is not correct, some peculiarity of the mount's rocks, or soil, exists rapable of creating the appearance of a white Macket alternately displayed and with drawn. The spectacle is especially imposing along the creat of the range, where peaks from the creat of the range, where peaks from the creat of the range, where peaks from the country of the foreign the slopes on the inde copposite the Mare Internal Supers of the Internal Supers o al ciris overtanging the Mare are invisible in shadow. But in the afternoon the san strikes these cliffs full upon their faces and

they given like glatiers.

The same theory, however, has not met with universal assent. The lenglish astronomer, Mr. F. Walter Maunder, discents from and holds in the view that the observed changes are simply due to contact between the broken superficies of the steep minutain slopes and the more uniform surface pre-sented by the comparatively level portions, where meteoric dust and tarnished mineral delens cover the ground.

intimately connected with the question whether there is sums on the moon is the still more interesting question whether there is life there. To this latter Professor Pick oring running counter to the generally ac-cepted sumion, replace that there probably is life. But the indications of lunar animation which he has found do not encourage nomantic espectation. They do not relate to animal, and much less to intelligent, forms of life. They concern only a kind of vegetation opening up on low ground at the touch of the sun and purishing with the day that brings it forth.



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"FORCE," . 138

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The Delineator for June (OUT MAY 14)



The Delineator differs from every other magazine in many ways—but chiefly in the fulness with which each number covers the features (all of them) that interest a woman.

It isn't merely that there are many fascinating articles on the Season's Styles pictured in this month's issue—and a notable paper on Home-Beautifying or something else next month—but each separate number of The Delineator is full of just the things, and all the things, she wants to know about.

There's a lavish abundance of the helpful and the practical that is not found elsewhere. Take the June number, for instances (Free Land and America will could be a large of America will could be a large of the helpful and the practical that is not found and could be a large of the helpful and the practical that is not found and the practical that is no



To liegal with—the Easthons, of pourse. More to choose between and better pictured skinning you ever looked at—

and through them all the salamens of absolute authority as to Fashion's apperval. There are two govern shows that are destand to but one can't do acribe them here. And the Hats, too'!!



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—a bruser that seesn't cost much, looks as though it did, and has attion coming build tangerny cand and current and c

ner of it. This is use of a nerve that down't deal with architects' dreams, but shows real bounce, actually built—and illustrated with phongraphs taken after all the bills are paid.



"The foy of Living," is series of thoughtful papers by Little Hamilton Feroch, which has already given for readlers much to

think about. It tiests with the different phases of frome life. This month's article is about mothers with stay-ithome daughters, and both mothers and daughters will read it with interest



Rebecca floore, the wife of the famous pinner, had a life lardly less adventures than flui of her hadwad. Hairbreadthescapewand hardships locanser-

able were bers for many years. This is the second in the series of "Pinness Women," and is an Indian story of the most facciousing kind—and a true one. A School of Beauty has never really existed before. The nearest to it are the connects shops and the doubtful newspaper articles by alleged "Beauty Discours" and the Blue, In "The Fountament Youth"

Fruntamos Youth"
Dr. Grace Peckham
Morray is allowing
that each woman
mayomimillurows
teamy. This agree
to a peeclabor.



There is much to interest the Child in this monther-and as tunch more that will appeal to its Mother, as for toutance, "Varying Temperaturents in Children," by Mrs. Then W. Birmy,

10st. Pres's National Council of Mothers. The tot: thomselves have built a dozen mork and play staties to amore them.



"Around the World in Eighty Pictures" is the title of a series of picture letters series by a young brisic where is making the grand over as a besseyment trip. The letters are accompanied by a profusion of the

profusion of the most brilliant phoingraphs werrentbre having seen. She is travelling through Manchuria in this number.



Fution is here in plenty. "The Giver of Honour" is a Japanese love story of singular charm. Two college stories, "At the Window of Paradise" and "Bailey's Sister," bring the love inter-

rel nearry frome.
The Departments are as fully treated as always—Club Women, Needle work—a source of pother things.



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MAY FICTION NUMBER



RUSHING SUPPLIES FOR THE JAPANESE ARMY ON THE YALU

PROTECTION OF REALTY). THEN, COLLEGE SPECIAL HAR PROTECTION WITH THE JUNEAU MANNEY OF ARREST SPECIAL PROPERTY OF THE SPECIAL

This photograph was taken in the moddle of March, and shows a transport column resting in the defiles of the Tong Sari Mountains. Winter breaks and spring comes with associating swiftness in this region, and these troops, a few days before toiling through summerities and over fracen trails, have stripped off their costs, and appear to be to summer marching gear. In place of the wagon transport of other modern armies, the Japanese use small two-whosled carts which can be drawn by ponies, or by man-power, as occasion favors. Food, clathing, ammunition, all the houdred and one items of supply for an army, from test-page to shows, are packed in small matring-tovered packages of uniform size, ready to pack or cart. Instead of a vast litter of all sorts of material at a transport depot, or on steamer or wharf, the Japanese

army supplies are carefully numbered and piled, each of the small packages having a handle. This is one of the reasons why the hold advance through Kores in mid-winter was so encourasfully carried out. Under the same conditions of climate and terrain, the Russiahs in Manchuria have been hampered by the fact that the troops could move no faster than the wagget-trains which were helpless in had roads. The japanese transport can move a heat as the fighting column at all times, and the increased mobility of action will be an important advantage in movements of grand strategy. The reports that the japanese infantry have been rushing in the front in marches of from fifteen to twenty-five miles a day are easily aredible when their transport ayatem is as light as above in this photograph



LL THAT IS HUMAN," says Gibbon, like many others before and after him, "must retrograde if it do not advance." Such statements are easily made, but a nation is often going backward in a hundred ways while it is going forward in a hundred others, and it would take an infinite mind to tell in which direction it was moving on the whole. Even any single point appears to one wise eye whirling too PIIMISM ward the promised land, while to another flawless optic it seems plunging toward perdition. To a Browning almost any change is forward. To a Tennyson it seems that through the ages one increasing purpose runs. A MATTHEW Appropriate finds in nature, a force that makes for righteousness. To other minds, like the author of Ecclesiastes, or the Persian Omar, progress is mirage, and man's history is

"A Moment's Halt—a momentary taste
Of Being from the Well amid the Waste—
And Loi—the phantom Caravan has reach'd
The Northing it set not from."

As in a universe or a nation, so even in a man, as he changes from one to another of his stages, altering his views, his interests, his activities, he will appear ascending to some friends and degenerating to the rest. If a man has typhoid fever, some acquaintances believe it will sorely purge his system and leave him better, and to them a boil seems nature's happy way of withdrawing evil. A few acquaintances of ours, much too intelligent to respect Mr. Hearar, cheerily contend that the body politic and the Democratic party will be better for having suffered him. An old cook in our family, decades ago, when we were shining in our angel infancy, on being asked about her condition replied, "Very bad, glory be to God."

MOST PLATFORMS MEAN NOTHING. Sometimes there is significance in a plank or two. The Republican strategy this year will probably be to put the least possible meaning into the largest number of words, and stand on the record. We do not blame them. They are simply refusing to leave a ground on which victory seems assured. The Democrats are uncertain whether to say too much or nothing. The faction headed by llaván would make any statements sufficiently extreme and sufficiently unlike Republican policies. The majority, now centred around Judge PARKER, showed in New York that they fear, at present, to do more than throw paper bullets at the President. If they are to seem at once sincere and sane, it will be necessary at St. Louisto say explicitly both what they favor doing and what they do not favor doing to the trusts. Such a statement might be uncomfortably like President ROOSEVELT's position, but it could be at least plausibly argued that the Republican party as a whole is too closely tied up with financial interests to be independent in dealing with combinations. Here, also, is the only promising approach to the tariff issue, which could be resur-

ATFORMS rected in its bearings on the whole principle of special D TRUSTS favors to the money power, and also on the side of reciprocity with Canada. Mr. Williams could write a plank, or a series of planks, about these topics, which would mean something. and which the people would accept as meaning something, whereas a document filled with the ordinary vague verbosity of such compositions could do nothing toward giving the Democrats a fighting ground. The American people have proved thus far that their common-sense is too strong for demagogues and agitators-those gentry who, as long as history has existed, have appealed straight to hatred. The people probably believe, nevertheless a majority of them-that our present system allows to concentrated money illegal and unjust influence. They would embrace a man or party which could make them believe that he or it had really seen how to diminish the evil without disturbing those American principles under which we have lived with satisfaction for a century and more. For a just, intelligent solution we do not think they will ever accept as substitute the appeals to passion which have sometimes been successful in other lands.

THE SENATE IS AN ANOMALY, both in the mode of its election and in the distribution of its membership. Granting that we need a second House, State Rights has now become a phrase of so changed a meaning that it forms no excuse for making up the Senate in a manner so uneven. The composition of the second chamber was a device to protect the smaller States. Nobody could maintain that they need protection now, and justice, according to their size and population, they would have under a more even representation. The proposal to make Arizona and New

Mexico into one State, therefore, and Oklahoma and Indian Territory into another, was essentially unwise, and we are glad that the Senate Committee failed to report on the recommendation of the House. When action is ultimately taken, these large Western Territories should be let in as each a State. When they should be admitted is another question, on which, however, we are inclined to be liberal, because we think that a distributed population is more advantageous to the country than a congested one, and therefore a representation which encourages the development of large new Territories tends toward results pro- atatanoon foundly desirable. Often it is taken for granted that population is the only just basis of representation. If that is so, the whole composition of the Scnate should be changed. If not, then we see no reason why a congested island like New York City should have in the Senate a greater influence than some vast stretch of farming territory, which equally needs to have its interests cared for, especially as the denser centres inevitably have the advantage in the House. The next Congress should pass either a more liberal Statehood bill or none at all.

OSEPH FOLK FOR PRESIDENT is a cry which shows appreciation of a work well done, but which shows an absence either of sense or of sincerity. In Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN, who threw out the bint in one of his two tempestuous scrimmages in the House, we do not think the deficiency in in sense. He used Folk as a handy brick to throw at PARKER. Two reasons would make the nomination of the St. Louis attorney absurd. One is general; that he has done nothing to show what kind of a President he would make, except to vote for BRYAN, with an honest indifference to financial questions and an equally honest instinct that changes were needed to make opportunity more even. Nobody knows what kind of a Calinet he would appoint, were he President; what his view of foreign pulities would be; how his mind would work on currency or the tariff. We know him only as honest, brave, and gifted as a prosecuting lawyer. The more specific and immediate objection, however, is much more cogent. Mr. Folk's campaign for the Governorship is the direct and necessary consequence of his fight against corruption in the city. He became a candidate for Governor because he saw that in no other way could the corrolling evil be removed. If he is Governor, we may expect laws honestly designed to destroy the industry of stealing the people's money, and the rigorous enforcement of these laws. If he should abandon the fight to accept another nomination with the probability of defeat, not only would be fail to carry on bimself the stimulating and needed work of his own beginning, but he would inevitably hand over the Governorship to the very forces whom his victory would suppress. The Governorship goes either to Fork or to the machine, the corruption of which it is Fork's glory to destroy. To deliver Missouri to a predatory gang for the mere glamour of being the figurehead on a larger stage is an act which would be impossible in JOSEPH FOLK

CONGRESS IS USUALLY JOKED when it retires, as well as while it sits. No divinity hedges the powers that rule America, and the people laugh freely, in their good-natured way. The Congress which has just adjourned did more than the average amount of work, some of the best of it being influenced by the President. The Kepublicans were stapidly led in the House, where the Democrats made an unexpected showing, strengthened by a leader of real ability in Williams and an eloquent and clever, even if superficial, debating orator in COCKRAN. In the Senate the lead in ability is still with the Republicans. The gravest charge made against this Congress, as against most others, is that the members are less full of disinterested thought for the nation than of special wire-pulling for themselves or CONGRESS their constituents. On the principle of local representation the result could not be different. Far better legislation at Washington would probably result if our National Legislature were elected after the manner of the House of Commons, each district not being restricted to men who happened to reside within it, but being able to choose from the whole United States. With any such change, should it ever come, ought to go a devolution of as much legislation as possible from Congress to the States. The more Government can be localized the better for local interests and the better also for those general affairs on which the attention of the National Legislature should be centred. No such radical change would be considered at present, but it is a possibility of the future.



DEAS ON PUBLIC EXPENSE are vague in the minds of most voters in America. Living as freely as we still do, we take no such exact interest in national economy as older nations (in, and as we shall in the future, when our resources have been more fully used and the margin of profit made more narrow. A city administration is more likely to softer under a charge of extravagance than a national administration is, because the ways of raising money for local purposes being the reality of taxation home to the people, whereas for the general Government they pay without knowing in what manner or how much. Nevertheless some interest has been aroused by the fact that during the last four years we have had appropriated for the National Government \$211,000,000 more than for the four years of McKinley and \$885,000,000 more than for the four years of McKinley and \$885,000,000 more than for the last four years of Clevelane. Mr Roosevelet's pension order

is the item that has been most attacked, and it is deferded on the ground that had it not been issued Congress would probably have passed a service pension law

that would have cost several times as much. The tariff, so arranged at present as to take money from the poor and give it to the rich, is likely to be modified when we begin actually to feel the pressure of taxation. As few men can make such topics as economy interesting to Americans, it is one of the proofs of Mr. Williams's ability that he is able to do so. "Every dollar," says he, "that unnecessarily fails into the till of the general Government, to be unwisely and unnecessarily expended by that Government, is a dollar taken from some taxpayer in some State, who is thereby deprived of the opportunity to use it for better education, better shelter, warmer clothing, more books, more music, more pictures, more flowers, or more of something else tending to material, intellectual, aesthetic, or moral welfare." Economy is discipline, for man or nation, and a sharp supervision of the general expenditure is to the advantage and credit of a public.

FRIENDLY UNDERSTANDINGS seem likely hereafter to play a larger part in diplomacy than formal alliances. The value of such agreements as those between France and Russia, and between Germany, Austria, and Italy, is at present seriously questioned, and even the alliance between lapad and England, the most tonely and effective of those now existing, does not lack criticism from both countries, although on the whole this one alliance is regarded with enthusiasm. If the alliance is on the wane, the friendly understanding is noticeably increasing in frequency and value. Two sister of arbitration, it may play an even larger part in preventing conflict and increasing strength in peace. The visit of President Louiser to Italy, and the cordiality of his reception, are more characteristic of the times than the German Emperor's war-

Triple Altiance. M. Louner is the seventh President of the Republic, and the one whose life and position seem most serene amid the shifting scenes of France. Two have died tragically, and some of the others have left office under conditions far from mild. The seventh President finds his country quiet at home and ready to be friends with its most ancient foc, and anxious to send him as peacemaker to any neighbor whose desire is peace. Probably the only Government in Europe funday which ever thinks of war without distaste is Germany, and this general dread of war-fare is what has caused the rapid growth of the entente as an informal device for preserving peace.

CORPORATIONS HAVE NO SOUL is a saying about as old as corporation law, and it is one to which current history is adding strength. The Western Union is the latest moral delinquent to be attacked for doing as a body what its members would presumably refuse to do as individuals. Probably its connection with the pool rooms will be made impossible by the great publicity given to the facts. It is said that a number of directors have resigned from the Fuller Construction Company since the exposure of that

company's corrupt dealings with walking delegates, and thus by publicity is public opinion gradually improved. If Mr. Thowas W. Lawson is able to make good his intention of exposing the methods of the Standard Oil Company, the public will gain both pleasure and profit from the opportunity to "witness a series of flashlight pictures to which, for flashlighting generally, the United States Shiphudding fandango will look like a midnight silhouette." Corporations are a necessity of modern business methods, but they have much to answer for in the way of blunting conscience. Since men will do readily as directors what they would hesitate to do as single owners, what they do as a corporate entity, without a soul, helps to form the business habits

of the community and thus reacts upon all individuals. American high finance deserves a good deal of punishment, and the country at large will not grieve overmuch if the punishment is administered. If a few million dollars were cut off from the Western Union Telegraph Company in the name of honesty, the loss would be endured by the rest of us with the greatest equanimity. Corporations not only have no souls. They have no friends. And often they deserve none.

THE SINS OF ALCOHOL are often celebrated, but usually the alcohol so vituperated is in the form of whiskey, gin, or other compound intended estensibly for pleasure. It is a satisfaction, therefore, to see the evil assailed in a form which wears the garb of virtue. Mr. Box, famous purveyor of manners and morality, is a man of contrast. Not long ago he published an essay on extortion m New York, which from end to end was undiluted "fake." Now, however, he appears with an article of which any journalist might he proud, artacking an outrage with truth and potency. The people who drink or cat patent medicines number millions. Some do it to save doctors' hels, others because they had the patent medicone more effective, since no reputable doctor would give in quantity and kind what the patent medicine contains. Beer contains from a to 5 per cant of alcohol. Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound contains to 6 per cent of alcohol, Paine's Celery Compound 21, Ager's Sarsaporella 20 2, Hood's Sarsaparilla 18.8, Vinol 28.5, Parker's Tunic 41.6, Boker's Stomach Bitters 42.6, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters 44 3. Warner's Safe Tonic MEDICINE Bitters 35-7, and so on, through a long list given by Mr. Box, which all who are their own doctors may read in the "Lather" Home Journal" for May. Opium, digitalis, and other powerful slongs also add to the power of these "medicines" by which drankards are formed and babies are poisoned at the breast. Nothing succeeds like success, and a person who has been cheered by one of these compounds goes about enthusiastically urging it on his friends. Much virtue in a name. Call a mixture by some meral title and thousands will swallow and advocate it who would hesifate at absorbe or raw gio. The law, which forbids harmless oleomargarine to be sold as butter, does not prevent these poisons from being sold as "non-alcoholic." The Woman's Christian Temperance Union bosies itself with such important matters as christening ships with wine. Life insurance companies, more intelligent, have begun to ask their applicants whether they have the habit of using patent medicine. These preparations are popular in prohibinon States.

A LEAGUE OF LANDLORDS is removed, in one or more of our great cities, to make rent higher by so much for each added child. There are in some places already entire blocks without a child. Hotels are leaning more toward excluding him, because invalids do not like his lively ways. Why should we not exclude the invalids instead? We might run horels for the robust souls who enjoy the child's vitality and have children themselves. The difficulty is that the richest people are the landlord's object, and they it is who have fewest children and like them least. Now comes HENRY James and accepts the diminution of progeny as the most favorable of signs; but Mr. James is a bachelor, over-sensitive in his nerves. His observation was probably made with-HOCH DER out regard to two considerations. One is that the element which reproduces most rapidly is the one which is also immigrating in such numbers from southern and eastern Europe, and which is not the most desirable. Happily, if the socalled "pure American" refuses to increase, the German and Irish-Americans are still gives to replenishing the earth. The other objection to the small family habit, apart from the resulting composition of the race, is its effect on moral time, by substituting luxury for naturalness and duty. We observe great bitterness on this topic not only among landfords but also among the women's clubs, and therefore touch it lightly, yet, feeling that the love of children lies so deep in normal human nature, we are unable entirely to conceal our fortise approbation of the stork.

Of R OPPOSITION to the Hearst is entirely consistent with our desire to have our resolver hear all that can be said in his favor by the ablest of his lieutenants. In our issue for May 21st there will be an article is the Arthur Rephase, describing Mr thearst in detail or a man, a journalist, and a politicion. The same time will contain an article by Mr. Norman Happerd on immoral journalism, its effect on American discussions of our respect for truth—and the contrast between its professions about withing to improve civic life and the dieds with which it every day seeks at any prace the most conspicuous "increas."



THE JAPANESE ADVANCE INTO MANCHURIA ALONG THE GREAT PERING

rectionable by it, i. time, amounts special was rectionabled with the introductions in a comp

With the coming of the first days of spring the difficulties of the advance were greatly diminished, as may be usen in this photograph. While much of the much from Secul to Ping-Yang was through forbidding mountains, fartile and sultivated valleys were also crossed. By summer the fields through which this main highway runs will be a granary to supply great quantities of mairs and millot to the Japanese forces to Korea. The farmers of these intis patches have welcomed the invadors who have contracted ahead to their grain crops with liberal rates of payment

OFF FOR THE FRONT!

By FREDERICK PALMER, Collier's War Correspondent with the Japanese Army of Invasion in Manchuria

Mr. Paimer arrived in Japan, January 23, and igent run months in Takin mairing for the famoral Staff of the Japanese army to depart for the avent of aperations. When, at last, permission was guared to lifteen our correspondents and photographers to begin the front with the first expedition, Mr. Palmer and Mr. James H. Hure, Collier's Special Photographer, were selected among the five Americans allowed to go. A subligator from Mr. Palmer, and from Chemingo, Korpa, April 17, was published in the Manachold Sumber for May-April 10 - encounteding his arrival there

Kone, Janus, April 9, 1901 Never was parting guest more happy to get away, never was parting guest more happy to get away, never was parting guest more heartily and sincerely sped. With the correspondents of the second and the third rose to the dignity of expectations. They gathered at Shimbashi Station with its horns and gave the chosen few an Anglo-Saxon cheer. For over two months some of us have waited theer. For over two months some of us have waited for official pusses to join the Japanese army in the field. Now that we have the treasure it is not much to look at—only a slip of paper which would go into the average size envelope. By rights, it should be on vellum, with marginal decorations of storks standing on one leg and an inscription of summa cum lande for patience in flourishes. Our thoughts, however, are not on such trivialities. They are entirely on how much each little pass will permit us to see. "The Japanese were absolutely prepared for this war and all possible contingencies save one," said a secretary of legation in Tokio. "They overlooked the coming of a small army of correspondents representing the public opinion of two great friendly nations, whose goodwill field. Now that we have the treasure it is not much

great friendly nations, whose goodwill it is to Japan's special interest to

Nearly a hundred foreigners, used to entirely different food and conditions of life from the natives, turned a hotel into a barracks, and with persistent address asked for privileges from the Foreign Office. In time such a force can wear even the Japanese smile of politeness down to a studied grimace. We had and have the conviction that the army would like to follow the navy's suit and permit no correspondents at all with its force. Had as much been said at first, then we could have gone home, feeling that if Japan had broken away from the customs of the age of the free press that was her affair. The fives, the millions of dollars, the national aims at stake were hers, and we came only by courtesy as foreigners. What was wearing on our nerves was the week by week "You may go very soon" We were told, so near was our departare-whether six weeks ago or last week that it would be most unwise

for us to go to Korra, and we waited and waited until candor took the place of our suavity, and the Japanese smile, suddenly broadening into its old suppliness, said that it was really very early for us to start, but there was something to see already, and if we wished we might gu. So the rampant coriosity of the spoiled children of the press, grateful for small favors, may at last feed itself on the sight of a Japanese soldier really marching toward an enemy in a disputed land. A pitched battle is not expected for fully another month set, if not for two months.

month pet, if not for two months.

For two weeks Mr. Yokoyama's ship has been in readiness at Kube. It was to have sailed on the rist of March. When this date was announced we were temporarily quite pucified. A week passed, and white Yokoyama's ship waited only the "very soon" came from the General Staff. The smile met the increasing impatience—for each outburst was worse than the one before-with the polite, the deferential query whether

we would not prefer to go on a transport rather than on our chartered yeasel. Possibly the smile foresaw division and discussion. But were the chosen few, who had been sent from afar at great expense to their papers, trained to neglect patches of local color, however of-fered or wherever found? With one voice came our "Yes." Moreover, we were ready to go aboard at any moment, and we said so.

Now that we are started, we wonder what lies in store for us in this campaign of an Oriental power in a hermit land. Officially, we know as little of where we shall discribark as we do of General Kuropatkin's plans. The time of our return is shrouded in the mystery of the vicinsitudes of a great was which has scarcely begun. The departure from Shimbashi, when an Anglo-Saxon hurrah broke the long record of ban-tais for departing troops, the parting of a dozen foreigners from their American and European friends, reminded us again of the romance and the picturesque-

ness of our position. There was never a war at all comparable to this, and never a war which drew so many for-eign correspondents. The uncertainty of our position, the uncertainty of the conditions under which we shall live, brought a havoc of buying at the last moment on the part of men who have studied their requirements in the field while they waited. We have everything, from postage stamps done up in oiled paper to tool chests the size of a pocketbook-and now we are in the bands of Mr. Yokoyama.

Whether we bring profit or loss, praise or blame, to Mr. Yokoyama, we shall make him famous, Mr. Yokoyama has made a contract to transport our kits, from tents to extra buttons and shoestrings, and to give us three meals of European flavor a day. He has in this harbor a four-hundredton steamer, the character of whose cargo and whose passengers adds the finishing touch of the unusual to our departure.

In one cabin are twelve bunks. The first arrivals have staked out their claims with posted visiting-cards and baggage bestowed. Below decks are ponies which are to bear the "specials" to the victory or the defeat of editorial decision. In the hold are the outfits.



The Steamship "Nagatamaru," which carried the War Correspondents from Japan to Korea

Digitized by Georgia





Hoisting the "charger" of a Collist's photographer on board the steamer at Kabe

The Japanese contractor in charge of the correspondents, and his staff

EMBARKING THE PIRST GROUP OF WAR CORRESPONDENTS BOUND FOR THE FRONT AFTER THEIR TWO MONTHS OF INACTION IN TOKIO

In handling the problem of war correspondence, the Japanese military authorities exted with characteristic absenders and ability. So long as it was considered necessary absolutely to screen all field operations, two hundred correspondence were hospitably exteriored in Tokio under the structure community, ever devised. When the embargo was lifted a contractor (with assessment) was hired by the army authorities for the maintenance of the correspondence in the Sold. Such an organization will accompany each group of foreign observers

Never before was there such a pile of baggage as that —bags and rolls and little Japanese officers' trunks, but nothing outside of the hold-all (unconventional in construction to suit the owner's whim) which would make the baggage amashes or porter feel at home. We need no longer discuss the relative merits of sleeping-bags and open blankets, they will be put to the test, leaving the discussion as warm as ever for future campaigns. But in that incongruous pile are forn and thick woolens for winter campaigning. (It was in February that the first "very soon" was sounded, and we provided for the cold of northern Korva and south-

ern Manchuria.) Every separate piece is marked with the correspondent's name in Roman and in Japanese lettering; and "soon, very soon" we hope that all will be deposited on the beach, and we shall raise our tents and saddle our horses and go to work instead of to official disposes.

Acting an quartermaster of the dumpy craft is a serious Japanese (Mr. Yokoyama's representative) who tracincates "Canteen" embroidered up a white circlet on his arm We, too, must wear white circlets with the name of the publication which we represent. Thus we shall not be taken for Russians, though the Russians may

take us; and I doubt if the Japanese would mind much if the Russians did. For every correspondent there is an interpreter and a servant. When we are not dependent upon Yokoyama, we are dependent upon them. Finally, we are in the hands of the all-doing, never-talking General Staff, and bound for an unknown destination. At Moji we board a transport, and Mr. Yokoyama's ship, with the horses, the kits, the servants, and the interpreters, proceeds at eight knots to the rendezvous at Chemispo. After that, it is to be hoped that the correspondents may write about something bosides themselves.

MARKING TIME IN TOKIO: A WAR DRAMA

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, Collier's Special War Correspondent in Jepan

The Japanese War Office has issued a war correspondent's past to Mr. Gants, and his assigned him to the Second Column. Until this takes the tield, Mr. Davis will write of events in the Japanese Capital

Witten you have journeyed this far to send home news of battles. It is hard to find that the nearest you may come to being a war correspondent is no write criticisms of war plays. For, although the General Staff has given each of us a correspondent's pass, it maintains the attitude of the anxious mother

"th, mother may I go to to swin!"
"The yes, my dayling daughtes,
Ifang your dother on a lankary limb.
But don't go mear the water."

What made I've was drains I saw the other night interesting was that it was so like the war draws as we have it at home. It pulled the same strings, it paused in the same places for the same applause, and, except that it ranked love of country higher than love of bumans, it was an old-fashioned Acad-

mans, it was an old-fashioned Academy of Music melodrama in a Japanese unform. In my ignorance, I had supposed the Japanese theatre would be as far removed from our own as is the Uninese theatre in Chinatown. It was not at all like that theatre. The only great dissimilarity lay in front of the curtain, especially in the orches-tra floor. The orchestra floor slanted down toward the stage and was di-vided, by rails of polished wood raised a foot from the matting, into tiny squares. It looked like a mammoth countber frame without the glass. Each square held four persons seated crossleaged on the matting, and with crosslegged on the matting, and with them their ten things, trays of food, and pipe boxes. The ushers who brought the ten and food ran and leaped with the agility of tight-rope performers along these polished rails. The musicians occupied the lower stage box. The chorus saf in the one opposite. It was a "Greek" chorus, not a "show girl" chorus. The aisles, or what in our theatres would be what in our theatres would be or what in our thrates would be arises, were long, narrow platforms. When with us the prestidigitator comes down among the spectators to borrow watches and take rabbits from a high hat, he walks on just such a platform. In Japan they form a part of the stage. Actors make their entrances and exits upon them appearing from the part of the boase that ing from the part of the house that we call the lobby, but which in a Japanese theatre is the dressing-room. see an actor make his entrance the spectators must twist about and look behind them. Sometimes they are too comfortably settled to do this, and the actor is forced to deliver his entrance speech to the backs of the audience. Some of our stars would not approve of a Japanese theatre.

Except that it is furnished in dark wood and lighted by only a low gas jets, the auditorium resembles one of our own. The Japanese, like ourselves, have a nickname for the high-est gallery. They call it the "deaf man's" gallery. At first, when the actors can up and down the platforms it was contoning, but one seen became accustomed to it, and when, during an act which took place at sea, the platform was sciennity spread with a strip of canvas three feet wide, painted to represent storm-tuned waves, which coiled over the heads of the spectators, one accepted it as an inlet of the ocean.

The stage of the theatre in Tokus is twice as wide as

The stage of the theatre in Tokio is twice as wide as one of the ordinary size at home but the flies hang only half as high. This is in keeping with the tiny proportions of the Japanese house. Were the prosenium arch as botty as with us, true-fifths of the scenery would conside of blue sky. This amalloes of

the Japanese dwelling and the great breadth of the stage make it possible in one scene to show several houses of actual size, separated by streets and gardens in which people pass in rickshaws, or trim the flowers. The construction of the Japanese house gives the stage manager another advantage; for, as the Japanese work, eat, and receive visitors in houses one side of which is upon to the air, it is possible to show what is going on at the same moment both inside and outside of the same dwelling.

same dwelling.

But other features of the Tokio theatre did not lean toward realism. The prompter sat on the stage in view of the audience, and the fact that he was dressed in a skin right suit of black with a black hood, like a chimney sweep in a goblin, and that he kept his face always from the spectators, was supposed to render him invisible. Another black imp remained

on the scene to act as dresser and stage manager. It was his duty to assist an actor in making any alteration in his costume, and to carry away any prop that had been used: a letter, fan, or tea-tray. If he thought an actor's mash was not properly tastened, he would creep up behind him, even though the actor were speaking, and tie it properly. We were not supposed to see him do this. As a matter of fact, it was curious how soon

one failed to note his presence. The war drama was preceded by a classic play. The same actors appeared in both but their methods in each were entirely different. In the war drama they were conventional, natural people; in the classic play they followed the traditions of the old days and of the old players, and purved by jerks with long strides, speaking in shrill, falsetto tones, or remaining for many moments like mute, immovable idels. Originally, what is now the classic drama was played by marionettes, and when real people were substituted for them, it is said the actors, instead of imitating their fellow-men as they saw them around them, copied the dolls. This theory is offered to explain the jerky gestures from knee and elbow, the lashion of standing with legs far apart bent at the knee, with the toes turned out. The strident tones are supposed to be an imitation of the false voices used by the man who talked for the different dolls. Others believe that the stilted acting in these old dramas is a correct but exaggerated reflection of the actual movements and gestures of the days that were choked with artificiality, ceremony, and etiquette. Now these classic plays give the best picture of ancient Japan which it is possible to obtain. They reproduce



WRECK OF THE RUSSIAN GUNBOAT "KORIETZ" IN THE HARBOR OF CHEMULPO

The "Kurietr," supk is company with the "Variag" on February 2, was untouched by Japaness shells, but was sat on fire and blown up to prevent her capture. The awful destruction wrought by the explosion of her magazines and bullers gives a faint idea of what helefi the Russian battleship "Petropaviowak," after a Japanese mine had torn her bottom out the days of the Shoguns, the Daimios, the two-sword men. They show modern Japan how these men lived and moved, how they wore their robes and armor, the ceremony that obtained among them, and their manner of using the sword, the teacup, and fan. With us the comedies of Congreve or Sheridan are so seldom played that even in London it is difficult to find men who are at their case in wigs, small clothes, and ruffles. who can present a snuff-box with elegance, or exclaim "damme" and "fore Gad" with conviction. They have not been trained to the artificial manners of the eighteenth century. But in Japan modern plays are a very modern innovation, while the traditions of the classic drama through many years have been handed down from actor to actor, and always to the best actors. For here the best of the older actors selects the most promising among the younger, and adopts him as his son. instructing him in all that pertains to his art. When the great actor dies, the pupil takes his name, and inherits not only his experience, but his museum of priceless robes, kimonos, swords, and armov. The war drama was entirely modern.

chorus to interrupt with its comments and prophecies:

the costomes and uniforms were such as you saw before you in the auditorium, and the stage properties were so up-to-date that they included one of Walter Camp's eight-day clocks, which is the first thing that shocks the seeker after atmosphere in every paper screened, doll-like house in Japan.

The events in the first act occurred some four years ago in a Japanese sea-port outside a Shinto temple, where the priests, villagers, and fishermen were holding a Jestival. Into their happy holiday came a band of drunken Russian sailors, who threatened the priests, heat the old men, and, what was much worse, kissed the women. With screams the villagers fled and the Russians pursued. A fisherman, who in the classic piece had played a Daimio, arrived on the score and an-nounced that alone he would drive the sailors from the village. As he rolled up his skirts, leaving his legs bare, the audience howled and applauded just as they do when one of our leading men throws off his coat and tucks up his sleeves. The curtain fell on the fisherman's vow to avenge the insult to the temple and the women. The curtain rose as soon as it fell, and we found that the stage revolved like a railroad turn-table, and that while one act was going forward the scene was being set for the next. In this act, the fisher-man kept his promise, and the sallers with their officer were driven to their store boat. But as they pushed off the Russian officer shot the fisherman and he died. The turntable spun again and we saw the home of his son. Four

years had clapsed and war between Rossia and Japan was in the air. This son was the captain of a record boat, and he told how his father had been killed by a Russian, a captain, now Admiral Makaruff, whom he in turn would kill. A sailor sauntered down the long platform, opened the garden gate, and gave the officer his summons to join his ship. Was had been declared. The officer retired and returned in politicis. The parting from his wife and his little boy, from our point of view as to how such a parting would take place, was interesting. The Japanese officer could not cantibit the least emotion, and neither he nor his wife touched the other, nor, of course, did they embrace or kee. The woman brought the husband a photograph of herself and her son, and he looked a long time at it and stuck it inside his cost. The scene was real and solemn -the sailor who had brought the message loitering outside in the garden, yawning unconcernedly, or grinning at the little nexas waiting at the steps to put on her mas-ter's boots, the boy admiring and tugging at his father's sword, the wife weeping, but making to outcry, and kneeling at her husband's feet, and the officer holding himself in hand and saluting her prostrated figure as he marched away down the long platform. I must confess that it made me choke, and the men with

me all went out and drank to the Japanese navy.

In the next act we saw a torpedo destroyer off Port
Arthur, the wayts rolled and tossed, and the men on the torpedo heat changed watch, scanned the sea with binoculars, and at last were sent to quarters. They awaited the dash upon the battleships. the previous act atood alone on the bridge. He took out the photograph of his wife and boy, and in the moving searchlight gazed at it. Then scornfully and contemptuously he tore it into riny bits, three it into the sea, and shooted the order to attack. The audience of husbands, wives, and children shouted in sympathy. The torpedo was launched, the shells flew, the hest attack on Port Arthur had begun. An officer was shot in the arm, and a sailor tried to bind up the wound. The officer threw the sailor off, and to shame him heat the open wound repeatedly with his fist-There was much more of this same spirit illustrated in

BREAKING THE WORLD'S RECORD FOR PUTTING THE SHOT

In the Relay Race Carnival at Philadelphia, so April 43, Halph W. Rose, a Presiman from the University of Michigan, equated the world's record for putting the re-point shot in com-petition, with a distance of of feet a niches. Later, in an exhibition effort, he eclipsed this feat within put of all fact 3's inclose, but only the former begun etands to his credit officially. This te sanugh, however, in stamp Riner an one of the world's furnitues artifeses. He stands & feer a inches, is of gigantic build, and is expected to make a factball player of great ranswer

> the war drams, but the climax was the tearing up of the photograph, the sarrifice of every other emotion to that of patriotion. For here 'my country in first, Laftanlin-Hearn tells how in the last was officers about themelves, the modern hara-kiri, because they were left at the base, or were too ill to lead their men into action Already in this war three have died for this same ideal One officer that himself because he was taken prisoner. A recruiting sergeant, because a private wept when saying farenell to his parents, drew his sword and straik him dead, and, on the ground that Japan has no need for soldiers who weep, the sergoant was not punished. The third was a young licotenant, who, when ordered to Korea, found no one with whom he could leave his little drughter. That his misd might not dwell on her possible softerings in his absence rather than on his country's work, he killed her. He manucdered to be tried for murder of her here, and sent to the front.

I do not know of any writer of melodrama in England, the home of melodrama, who has ventured to place the love of country over the love of sweetheart or wife and children. Even William Terris could not have made that sentiment popular, and I doubt if an American andience would care for it. If it were known that an American officer had halted at the foot of San Juan Hill to tear up the portrait of his wife and boy, he might get to the top of the hill, but he never would get to the White House.

GRIEF-STRICKEN RUSSIA

By JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN

Cultier's Special War Correspondent at St. Petersburg

St. Petersuma. April 17 USSIA is to-day a grief-stricken nation. The requiem sung over the sunken Petropardovsk by the waves that wash Electric Cliff has been beard in every part of the Empire. I saw the Caar on his knees testifying to the greatness of the loss he had sustained. Down the cheeks of the Em-press Dowager rolled tears of sorrow

at the national misfortune. The young face of the Empress, more self-controlled, gave evidence of the internal emotion from which she was suffering. At the Admiralty, the men who had known and loved Makarofi. and who appreciated the effect of the destruction of another battleship, wept latterly over the disaster. The night the news reached St. Petersburg, a clerk of the Department of Agricul-ture, with whom I was talking, burst into tears. A blinding snowstorm swept the streets of the city the next morning, but from the carliest hour I saw Majiks clustering around built-in-boards upon which had been posted the official despatches announcing the sinking of the Petroparlevik and the death of Vice-Admiral Makaroff. They formed sober little groups. There were no loud comments, no criticisms, no noise. When the decriticisms, no noise. When the de-spatches had been read, the crowd would melt away and another would quickly form. That day all the flags and benting which had decorated the houses and strents in honor of the resorrection of Christ were removed.

The news seemed at first to daze the people. I called at the home of Lieutenant Travlinsky, who com-mands the torpedo boat Reshite/No at Port Arthur. "It can not be, it can not be," cried the lieutenant's sister. "How can it be?" pathetically asked his mother. In this household, as in others throughout Russia, no anger was evinced toward the Japanese. There was no cry for vengeance. Few

charged the Japanese with the respon-sibility of blowing up the ship, not because of any leeding of pride, but rather because they did not think Blindly disregarding the human agency that consed the dissater the average Russian said simply. "God blew up the Peterstandents," and, after a moment's reflection, added "And God will blow up the Japanese fleet."

Hox in spite or this fatalism, the immediate effect of the Perception of identruction was to increase public interest in the war to a degree hitherto unshown Walking along the Nevsky Prospect the day following the disaster. I saw newspaper venders hustled by crowns anxions to buy the latest intelligence from the front. Hundreds gathered around the Admiralty and near the palace, dumbly awaiting further news, and accountably, from the yellow building over which flies the flag of the navy, would come out a picturesquely riad peasant woman, her eyes filled with tears because of official confirmation of her fears. That night, save a few paval uthrers, who did not seem to appreciate







Packing the buillion in kegs for cartage to the steamer



FORMAL OPENING OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION, ST. LOUIS, APRIL 30, 1904

At moon, Saturday, April yo, after him years of preparation, a goldon furtism, quaked by President Sussevell, set in motion the mainlinery of the fit, Louis Espusition. The secreties extracted a great multitude, which found the buildings ready for the public, the adventures of the grounds driayed by had weather, and about forty per cent of the achiest space yet to be filled. This resurd is better then that of the latest Paris Especialists and not quite an good as that of Chicago

the decency of the moment, theatres and cafes lacked

the decency of the moment, theatres and cafes lacked their usual throngs of pleasure-seekers.

By direct command of the Emperor, a requirem mass was song for the repose of the soot of Vice-Admiral Makaroff. On the day the news first came and the miraculous escape of Grand Doke Cyril, a possible beir to the throne, who was attached to Maka, roff a staff, was reported, a thankagiving service was held in the chapel of the Winter Palace. Here gathered all the members of the imperial family. The grief of the rulers, the military services, and the people, was expressed at noon the next day at the Church of the Admiralty. In this white marble edifice, with its garish gold thous, its three chining crosses, and its its garish gold thous, its three shining crosses, and in historic religious pictures, the heart of the nation was placed quivering before the throne of God.

Mourning the Loss of Makaroff

A few nights before, the highest dignituries of the land had assisted at a brilliant festival in the Winter Palace in recognition of the anniversary of the rising of Christ. In the uniforms and decorations they were of Christ. In the uniforms and decorations they were on that occasion they appeared at the Admiralty Church. The Emperor, tactfully honoring the service that had suffered the most, was in the special full dress of a captain of the navy. His mother and consort were in black, and this sembre color was were also by the other women there. Kneeling beside the Empress, her face hidden by a heavy crape veil, was the striking-looking widow of Makaroff, and behind her was her beautiful young daughter. Lillie, and son of eleven years.

When the American Republic offers a memory of a dead hero, army and navy detachments. guard the portals of the church and line surrounding thoroughfares. Thus it was, in time of peace, for Lawton and for Sampson. But military Russia, where every tenth person one meets is in uniform, made in time of war no imposing demonstration of force in honor of Makaroff. Not a company of soldiers not a detachment of sailors stood before the Admiralty Church. When I entered, a sailor took my cour, and I walked up the stairs in a crowd of officials, officers, soldiers, sailors, and civilians of the poorer class. Entering the church proper, I was given a candle, as was every other person who assisted at the service. Even the Czar held one in his left hand. When his Majesty lighted it, the other worshipers followed his example: and soon the daylight that flooded the church was punctuated by hundreds of little flames that vainly attempted to vie with it. Before the alter stood a bishop and three priests chanting, rhythmically, an impressive mass. The imperial party followed it attentively, the Emperor devoctly crossing himself and kneeling at the appointed moments. Toward the close of the service, the bishop, raising his voice above the sweet intoning of the choir, prayed that eternal rest be granted to "Stepon and all warriors who had died bravely for their country." The tears of the Empress Downger flowed faster, and sobbing was beard in every Inwager flowed faster, and solving was heard in every part of the charch. The Emperor showed his partial pation in the prayer by falling upon his knees and with face uplifted, audibly repeating the words of the bishop. At the close of the service, a print advanced to the Emperor and received the lighted candle from his Majesty. It was placed upon a silver platter, and beside it were put the candles which had burned in the hands of the Empress Lowager and Empress Lay priests collected the tapers from the rest of the concrugation. The Emperor then lifted Madame Makaruff gregation. The Emperor then lifted Madame Makaroff from ner knees and murmured his heartfelt sympathy. As he passed out a diplomat said to me. "Did you notice the expression on his Majesty's face." It seemed to me that he has said to himself: "My hand is upon the plow, and I shall do the work allotted to me, what-ever be the personal sacrifice. And I could at the moment believe this of Nicholas, for I recalled that be had insisted that Makaroff should go to the East in spite of the desire of that officer to remain at Cron-Driving back to the Winter Palace, the Emperor was saluted by a detachment of soldiers marching toward its barracks. His Majesty knew better than these drab-coated men that, with the Port Arthur fleet a negligible factor, they and their comrades were the only force which could save his country from a terrible and lasting defeat.

The Attitude of the Russian People

I have told of Russia's grief. What is the effect of the disaster! Before describing the attitude of the people, I allowed several days to clapse in order that complete reports might be received from Port Arthur, and the feelings of the people, thus worked upon, should be more patent to the observer. Perhaps the most surprising thing to me was to find slight increase of anger against the Japanese. An editor of a St. Petersburg paper unconsciously gave me the key to the character of the Slav. Before the disaster be em-phatically declared his confidence in Russian arms ashore and affort. After it he said bitterly that Russia could not hope to win. "What can we do against these people," he continued. "Our fleet is gone, the Japanese can land where they will, and I feel sure that their army will be as well bandled as has been their deet." Thus he awang from antimism to pessimism fleet." Thus he swung from optimism to pessimism. But because he feared Russia would not be victorious. he by no means advocated any effort to restore peace. "Russia can not, must not, be beaten," he added rather illogically. And then one of his conferes. whose temperament enabled quicker recovery from despuir, interrupted: "Surely we will win. God is with us. But the war will be long very long, and we

will lose more ships and thousands of men," "That is true," said a third journalist, who halls from the Caucasus. "But I do not think it will be so long as Caucasse. "But I do not think it will be so long as you imagine. Wait until the Cossarks strike. They've shown already what they can do. At Tyong Thon, General Mischenko displayed strategy immeasurably superior to that of the Japanese commander. And do you recall the fight near Eul Thou, where thirty-five Cossacks annihilated a detachment of fifty Japanese?" Nevertheless, among high officers of the army, who also believe in the Cossacks, apprehension exists that the proved courses and eleverness of the Japanese will also believe in the Crossics, apprehension exists that the proved courage and deverness of the Japanese will roll back Russia's troops as the ships have been sunk down to the battom of the waters of Port Arthur. It is not of course, believed that the Japanese vic-tories will be continuous. The General Staff cries with every other Russian. "Russia must win." How-ever great the sacrifice. Russia will make it because she feels that her national life demands it.

Russia's Plans for the Future

The loss of the Petropavioral and the ramming of the Politava and to the plan of campaign to meet the new conditions. Her first effort will be to repair her injured battleships and to conserve all the vessels now in the harbor until the Baltic Fleet shall arrive in the China Sea. Reports are being circulated that the Baltic ships will not go out. You can dismiss them from your mind. They are idle speculation. "Even if we knew in advance that the fleet would be annihilated." said an official of the Admiralty. "still annihilated," said an official of the Admiralty, "still would it go to the East. Russin will atrain every nerve to be victorious affoat as she must be on land.

A few nights ufter the disaster. I went to the Mai-khailovsky Manege, a huge riding hall which has been transformed into a place of amusement for the people. A theatre had been erected in the back of the hall, and a play entitled. Port Arthur' was being produced. There must have been 4,000 spectators, who followed the performance with the most intense interest. The plot was woven around the love of a hero lieutenant and a Red Cross nurse—the Admiral's daughter. There was blood, hogsheads of it, bursting bombs, and elever Japanese. The ubiquitous American correspondent, resembling Frederick Palmer, played a mighty part in the stirring drama, always heating his English competitor, who recognized his own mental and physical inferiority. The impressive feature of the perform-ance was the final tableau. It represented Russia triumphant, surrounded by the various races that form this neterogeneous Empire. When the curtain rang up upon it a deafening roar of appliause burst forth Again and again the curtain was lifted. It was the finale which the people evidently earnestly seek in the

NOT HONORABLY DISCHARGED

OCTAVE THANET

OWN near the new bridge, the massive plats at which lift incomplete paragons. lies on the Combridge side of the Charles a targle of streets, nurrow and moun, with wooden houses of two or three or there stories haildling together like sheep in a sheep-fold, their rlumsy shoops and crookers bays blatered with age, shabby lo front and equalld in the rear. Some day, when the send is high, a chimney will go wrong, or any of a dosen possible causes will start a consequation, and it will grow into Peppu's 'mall coop bloody fire' and gulp down acres of buildings. But with the the infabiliants of the present do not truthle. They have see well as live from hand to mouth, and only the rest described or the persons of the persons at the persons of the persons of

to-morrow or the postdence stailing to-day

converns them.

One of these streets curses like a weighted fish-rod out of a wider thoroughtanfow dejusted strute, a low malmed trees, to fling wavering shadows over the source offi-walks. The withlows show grinty shadow or dringy lace circlains. Some of them have the further ornaments of an imitation palm or a red large, and a placard of "Stanforms Russus." On a certain January Sumbor this street was steeped in a silver tog which gave a pastel-like quality to the scene. The snew covered room and ruilings, and was so newly latter that it was still white in patches. Dail grays and velvety black notes in the bare trees made the high lights brighter. Figures in men in Lucies were allhoustful rather than over us relief with all the detail of them lost. The steel gray any hung low and white emoke volleyed out of the

tail shop stacks, scalloping wonderful clouds against its luminous shadow. There was a penalve and lonely beauty about it all, not the less lonely that the street was a crowded quarter in a great town. An old man who had come out of one of the houses had eyes for both aspects. He smiled back at the woman who was sweeping the steps and said, as he tests the broom from her hands with a greater of such long habit that it did not need. -with a gesture of such long habit that it did not need apology-"Well anow's uncommon pretty, if it is kinder lonesome...

He won a wintry amile from the woman, who was olderly, but not old, and had been pretty in her tidier and valuer days, when she did not strain her wisp of gray hair back into a knob on the nape of her neck or wear a draggled little red plaid shawl over a limp

black called with white spots

"Tis kinder sightly," she agreed, "but someway
sets me thinkin of lonerals."

The man smiled. "Now it makes me think bust
Gloucester way and how the streets looked my weddin
mornin". Fifty years ago to-day, Mrs. Carney, and
she's been gone twenty-seven, come May; and there
ain't been a day I aln't missed her more than the
last."

last."
"My land!" exclaimed the woman, a faint glint in her sharp and faded eye, "that's more'n I could say for Carney, though he wa'n't mean, 'ceptin' when he was overtaken, and I will say he was a real good pro-vider. But I couldn't feel to be ourseigned when he went, for talk's I woold, his had habits was grown on him. Well, I hadn't no right to complain. My mother warned me if I would marry a Irishman I'd have to pay the price, but I was one couldn't endure 'why do you do so?' from nobody, so I did marry him, and I did pay the price, land knows! Wust is, I didn't get only a Irish husband, but a Irish son and a Irish daughter, "Now, Mrs. Carney"—in a voice of propitiation—"your children will be the crown of your old age. There's Denis fighting the battles of his country—""Way off in them heathenish Phillipes, that we oughtn't to have took! Well, I dunno but 'tis better'n fightin' in the Port and gittin' jugged?"

"He's a kind-hearted boy, and he's sent you a payrot and a pineapple frock! And there's Delight—"

"Much delight I got outer &r till this last year, Why, I whipped that girl when she was sixteen years old to keep her from gadding with tolks no decent girl went, for talk's I would, his had habits was growin' on him. Well, I hadn't no right to complain. My mother

old to keep her from gadding with tolks no decent girl

would be seen with." The broom fell on the porch as the old man straightened and looked at the mother almost sternly. you ever, ever try do that again to ner. Mrs. Carney, or her blood, or worse than her blood, will be on your head!" he warned. "Von got to remember she's got

her father's recklessness and your obstinacy in her, and that's a mixture to be handled awful gingerty?" No one else in the street would have ventured to say as much to Mrs. Carney, who had by no means lost her youthful inaptitude for receiving advice; but Jonas Wainwright was a high favorite with her, and she only shrugged her shoulders. "Well, anyhow, I stopped her, and she's improved right along sence." she flung back: then added, "I sin't denyin' that you

had a lot to do with it. Delight sets the world and all by you, Mr. Wainwright."

The old man's smile was bright, and so little had



An old man had come out of one of the houses

Mrs. Carney seen it for the last week that it seemed brighter. It fairly illumined his delicate old tace illis clean-shaven profile and his curling gray hair belonged, somehow, to his old-fashioned black frockroat and the "dickey" on his Sonday white shirt. By trade, Jonas Waisswright was a wood-carver, a handicraft which admits of cleanliness every day for its fol-lowers; and every day Junas shaved, but it was only of a Sunday that he allowed himself white linen. "He's a real handsome old man," thought Mrs. Car-She looked at him kindly.

ney. She looked at him kindly.

"I guess, I set the world by Delight ton," he said:

"She went down to the Social Union this mornin', but I'm looking for her. You goin' to church, I expect?"
"Well, no. ma'am. I'm going to go to Gloucester."
"Good land' to visit your (olks?"
"My lolks are all in the graveyard"—but he smiled (aintly instead of sighing. "No. I'd a notion I'd jest git a glimpse of the old town once more. Well, goodby, Mrs. Carney. You've been real kind and good to me, always. I was sorry to keep you waiting for the board."

"My sakes alive!" interrupted Mrs. Carney viva be a lot better off! And you paid me all up yester-day. I hope you ain't casting round to change your boardin'-place, Mr. Wainwright, or dissatisfied. Mrs. Carney. No. ma'am. I'm not looking for any other

bearding-place "

'Well, come back early; we're going to bave pigs'

Well, come tack carry, we're going in bave pigs leet for supper, and Delight wants you to come. Wainwright only had lostgings with the Carneys. He found himself." He made appropriate acknowledgments for the social courtesy. It was only after he had shaken Mrs. Carney's fund, raised his worn silk hat, and limped down the street that it occurred to her he had said no word of acceptance. She was pondering a little on this and some other unusual traits of her lodger, when Delight, the daughter, re-turned. Delight had the attenuated but trimly pretty figure, the fine carriage, and the gift of making an impression in toilets with very little money which beongs to the Irish-American shop-girls often. addition, she had a rich color, long black curling eyelashes, and a wonderful mon of black hair parted on one side to sweep duskily above a black brow and a brilliant blue eye. Her glance swept carelessly down the street and lingered on Wainwright's lean shape as If it were a good sight to her. "He's taking the street

"Well be is?" exclaimed the mother, with a disproportionate interest in a trivial act. "he must feel flish he paid me in full yesterday night. I was kinder glad to git the money, but I wouldn't have pressed him it he'd gotte a week longer."

"I should think not," the girl cried emphatically.

She spoke with the purity of articulation and the nor-rectness of speech which the public schools of Massachasetts have given to the humblest scholars of this generation. The only trace of her Celtic origin was a

ILLUSTRATED W.L.JACOBS

osciodious deepening of her tones. "He helps as more than his board. How fild he seem

tins marning, muchur?"

"Why, he seemed real chirked up and chipjer. You don't spose he could have got that
person! I wisht he'd git it he'd be real well
hand, then, there's so much back money,
three, four thousand at least. He'd ought to
that it for he fit sil through the war. Fin to
be a sergeant, and souldn't be a lefftmant
'cause he said he district know enus. And he
wouldn't have asked for a pension if he hadn't
needed it had. And sil the fun jens because
his capt'in thought his issue was John 'stad
of Johns, and them bismed ignorant fools in
Washington can't straighten out a little mis-Washington can't etrajenton out a little mis-take like that. I ule'd gur his patience with 'our nor the President, nuclear. Say, how long's

'em nor the President, number. Say, how long's he here ledgin' with use?

"Two years list week," said the girl, and for some reason a dollerd formed in her checks and slowly apread mur her know; "he came when the Moddys moved."

"That was seen after his brother died. I commune I seem the lumeral excepting past just a braces and two carriages and I thought is a pretty meaching funeral till I jound out they was sending the corp' to Gloucester. The old captain was brilled less years, want'l he? And the less of company, mather. And the less of company, mather. And the sending the corp to make the most depondent man and the west at profine awards the ster knew of. And the remper of him! He'st pick anything handy at you when he got his dander. anything handy at you when he got his dander ris. One o'me twee his pocket-knile with the blade open and next 'twas a teaper-all the same to him. You can't convince Ann 'Liza that he didn't kill that sailor man, and she was

that he didn't kill that sailor man, and she was free to say that 'twas a pity Jonas Wainwright got him cleared of murder. He spent an awful lot of money on the lawin' and then had to keep him. Such orderings of Providence make me sick!"

"Ann 'Liaa told me Mr. Wainwright owned as much as twenty thousand dollars once, and he used to put a dollar in the plate at Trinity every Sunday of his life."

"Think of it," sighed Mrs. Corney, "and every last cent of it gone, what between the lawin' and that bank that broke and the doctors' bills. But poor Jonas le went back to his trade, and he got the skipper every mortal fool thing he'd ask for. Tryin' to kinder console him for not bein' Jontlonse. And the skipper be was sich a nat'ral born pog he jest took it all, not so was sich a nat'ral born pog he jest took it all, not so much as thankin' for a. He grunted even 'boot his going to church Sunday mornings. But Jonas Wainwright did make a stand there."

"He told me once that he'd gone to Trinity Church every Sanday, 'cept when he was twice out of town, for twenty years."

"Shaw! Come to think, I guess he did. And he was clean daft 'bout Bishop Brooks. Why, he'd buy his sections and read 'em to the contain. And the his sermons and read 'em to the captain. And the time Bishop Brooks died I never seen a man mours truer'n he done.

"Ind you know, norther, that he spoke to Bishop Brooks once?"

Brooks once.

"Dear me, ser! What did he say?"

"Oh, just Good-morning, Dr. Brooks, can I git your car for you?" It was one day when he had preached at Trinity and we were outside waiting. Uncle Jonas was mortified, afterward, because he hadn't called him 'Bishop,' but I guess Bishop Brooks data't mind." didn't mind. "What did Av say?"

"Why, he looked at the Grand Army button on Mr. Walnwright's coat and said, 'No. thank you, he was walking,' and then he said, 'Haven't I seen you in walking, and then he said. 'Haven't I seen you in Trinity Church?' 'Every Sunday but three for twenty years, said Uncle Jonas, if you were there, for I was.' You sit by the third pillar in the gallery, said Bishop Brooks. Uncle Jonas booked as if he could kneel right down in the mud and glority Dr. Brooks. But somebody came up for the Bishop just then and he went off, but he told Uncle Janas to be sure come see him if he ever was in any perplexity or trouble."

"No, he didn't think that he had any great enough occasion, and not very long after that Bishop Brooks died. He wished, then, he'd gone. Ma, how did Uncle Jonas seem to-day

"Why, he seemed a sight chippered, seemed to me. He brought you a box of candy, yesterday, when he

'He's always so good to me," sighed the girl. "Well, I guess you're good to him, too," snapped Mrs. Carney: "he never got his darning done neater than you do it, and find your own thread, too, it you got time to stand out here gassin', I ain't, and I guess Barney Martin kin find you inside the house as well's out.

Though the words sounded peevish. Mrs. Carney was well pleased with her daughter, as Delight per-tectly understood. Yet as she went into the house

the girl sighed to herself-"I wish I'd seen Uncle

Jonas before he went!"

Had she been able to behold Jonas Wainwright at the moment of her thought, she would have seen nothing to justify any depression, only a tidy little old man with a singularly interested and alert expression, awaying on a car-strap which he had just clutched, having given his seat to a feeble little woman with a baby, and his friendly admonition to the achietic Harvard student and the young negro top who had sat

placidly in front of her gyrations.

The car bumped past Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue and veered unwieldily down Boylston.
From his side, Wainwright could not see Trinity Church, so he went out on the platform. He looked long and intently at the great pile, perhaps the noblest monument of the most imaginative American architect. In that subdued and pallid atmosphere it seemed built of shadow stones, massive only as clouds are, and about it the shrubs and trees of the Public Gardens depend on the basics are plant and and

dens dripped on the thawing snow, bleak and sad.

The old man sighed for the first time. "Well, goodby," he was thinking. "I'd like to go once more to church, and I'd like once more to see Dely, but, maybe, I'd give myself away, and it would be one more

day to pay for?

day to pay for?"

He did not look up again until the car was descending the gentle incline past the ragged wall of shrubs, which is so dazzling with light and color in summer, into the roaring subway. In the subway he changed to the elevated road, but the train was late and be had barely time to swing aboard the Gloucester car at the North Station. Not since he went to Gloucester on the wild skipper's last journey had be been on the cars. "Seats spotted jest like they were then," he mattered. He did not look out the window. He was seeing visions of his brother and his brother's life, from the time of his reckless youth before he went to sea, and Jonas used to help his mother dissemble his drunken headaches before the neighbors, to those days of suspense in the court-room, his brother at his side. of suspense in the court-room, his brother at his side, while the impassive twelve laces on whom everything bung mocked their terment and so on to the final dragging years of helplessness, the caged wild beast breaking his helpless, sullen heart.

Jonas had almost hated him in the early time, be-

cause he made their mother suffer so much; but there came years of calm when Abner was sailing the was, in reputable condition on his visits, and showing a lavish come years of caim when Abour was sailing the was, in reputable condition on his visits, and showing a lavish good-will by strange gifts—ivories and saks and fragrant woods. During this haloyon period the mother had lived contentedly with her dutiful son and his wife, and it was her good hap to die before Abner reterned in chains to be tried for murder; his wife, also, was dead by then, so that Jonas was the only one to be punished for Abner's sine; and the man's danger, his high, if brutal, courage, and the misery peoping behind his callons pride, drew his brother to him. "I guesse 'twas knowing I was the only mortal being he had to help him, and that he was all I'd left to need the, made me kinder cling to him!—thus the old man's thoughts ran as the train moved slowly out on to the flats past the inky black piles and the tidewater scummed with icc-bound snow—'and he was real gued company when he was easier, and never did much barm in his contrary fits, 'cept to the furniture!" He gave a reminiment amile to some gretesque outbreaks of the past. "And he certainly did git more penceful and Christian-like toward the end. I make no doubt he and ma are in heaven together now. I do hope he's got over wasting to shy things at folks, though, or the angels will have to skip lively." Here he checked a grin severely. "I'd ought to be ashamed of myself. Someway I never could take things serious as I ought. Pour ma used to reprove me oftener for that than anything size I remember. Well, I bless God

reprove me oftener for that than anything size I remember. Well, I bless God I'd a tidy sum saved up, and she'd a cab to go to church in rainy Sundays, and all the atreet car rides she wanted; and how she and mother did enjoy gitting a good dinner when the Glowester folks would come to town! Ah, well! I didn't have those good times long enough to git any foolish vainglory, for I never held my head up after Abner's trial—" His thoughts, as is the ill-regulated manner of thoughts, misted from definite sentences into pictures or sen-nations, and he was again seated in that greasy armchair in the hot court-room, with the jury folling uncom-fortably behind their palmleaf fans, and the judge in his court-room black (it was before the day of robes for the Superior Court), and the heart withering within him, because of familiar seaport faces drifting in among the strangers. He never made sign of recognition. and he never went back to Gloucester until he went with his brother's coffin, For one thing, it was a Gloucester lad whom Abner had slain, whether with or without adequate provocation, and there was an ugly story of money owed and a debt wiped our foully in the creditor's blood. He never knew quite the rights of the tale, but he found out enough afterward to induce him to send his last thousands to the boy's

mother, and to say his only

repreachful words to Abner. "It's what our mather would have made you do if you had the money," be said, "and I'll do it for you, for her sake, not yours."

Well, he had held up his head with the best of them to the last. He held it up after his brother went. He paid the doctor, he paid

undertaker, and would have been able to lay up a little sum for his old age if his eyes had lasted. At this, he was back at his bench, with the work which he had loved so blurring before him; because of the blur he was slow, he was care-The envelope did not hold as much as once by held as much as once by many dultars on the workly pay days. But the work
hadn't fallen off. It was
just as true. His band
was as firm—it he did
have needle-like pains
jabbing him with every
stroke. Yet it cut a man
to feel himself growing
old, and mor a living soul to care for or to care for him. Only Delight; he had saved the girl from more than he knew himself, for he was of too chivalcous and clean a mature to let his fancy art as scavenger among squalid temptations. She meant by he a good girl; she would be a good girl—of that he was assured, and he went no further; therefore he gave her the defevence and the respect he kept for all good women, and by degrees grew to care for her tenderly. But she was young, she was presty, she would be finding a mate and happiness, ing a mate and happaness,
and he was only a poor
bedger of her mother's
who barely could pay
his way. Of a sudden
the scene shifted, as he
thought: "But now I
fam'! pay my way?" for
he was in the doctor's office, and the doctor—a good,

aind man—was telling him with gentle circumfocution that he could not use his eyes for a year; they would never be any better, they might grow worse, possibly with rest and care they might improve, but any use of them in his trade would ruin them.

Well, he was glad that the only feeling in his mind was, "Janas, you've been a soldier, you've got to git out of this here in good shape." and every word he said was "Thank you, sir; I guess you've broken it to me as any as you could. How noch is it?" He remembered just how the old wallet felt in his fingers, and how it flashed over him that he nightn't have enough money saved up for him; but the doctor said. "Well, I don't think I'd like to take money for telling a man a thing like that." a man a thing like that."

So be thinked him another time. It was kind of also shorter to shake hands with him, and he went away. He went, crushed

like, telling himself he'd have to go on the town. Standing in his room the full bitterness swept over him, and he cried aloud, "If I donly died first". As he spake he saw the pipe which Abner carried all over the world and left to him, and it was as if he heard Ahner saying again: "Once the picates caucht Once the picates caught. me, but they couldn't scare me, for I always carried round with me the way corried round with me the way out. I wasn't going to give up my mates. Well, I got rescued then, but it's a big thing to have your

"But," said Jonas—he re-membered what he said perfertly-"you wouldn't have the right to use the way unless it was sure death anyhow, and guess would have the right to choose an easy death for a hard one, 'specially if those heathen peoples was trying to persuade you to give in formation that might hart your shipmates, and human

Abner had nodded: "I'll

Abner bad nodded. "I'll say this for you, Jo, you're not a sneak, but I guess a man's got the right to go when it gits so bud he's no comfort in living."

"No," said Jonas, "I take it a man's put here by God Almighty Just as a soldier's given a post, and he's no right to go till he gits his discharge. So long's a single person needs him he hasn't got his discharge."

He remembered the talk as if it were yesterday. And distinctly as clearly as a mortal voice could sound, be heard Abner's sea-roughened tones. "Well, you got your discharge, all right to-day." Had be? Was it possible that this which had seemed to him an unbearable borden was really the mercy of God? His

permit to leave a hard and lonely world? He walked to the little window where he could look out toward the reddening skies where the sunset was hidden by the city roofs. Always his simple heart had im-aged supernal giories be-hind that pageant. He softly repeated a hymn which be had found copied by his wife in one of her books, after her death:

Beyond the little where the suns go down.
And brightly becken as they go.
There less the land of last renown.
The land which I so soon shall
know."

"I wish it was soon!"
he mused. "Oh! I do
wish it. I've been lonesome so long." He went
back to the pipe, standing
sunken in thought for a long while, considering whether as a Christian man he could leave the world of his own motion. In his distempered nusings he cast his eyes about the room; directly before him was a picture of Bishop Brocks, which he had bought in more pros-perous days, framed ac-cording to the taste of the department-store clerk who had framed photo-graphs in Gloucester be-fore he came to Boston, and who surrounded the noble face with red plush and bronze. "Bishop Brooks," said the old suf-dier, "I'm in a very great deal of trouble. I followed your sermons faithful in

my daily life for more's twenty years. I don't remember I ever knowingly wronged a human creature.
I wa'n't improvident nor idle. I lay up a plenty for
my old age. But I couldn't see my own brother on the gallows, so it all went, and now I'm old and my eyes are gone and I min't get any folks. I do want to be gone to my folks and my wife. Hishop, you told me to come see you if I was in trouble. Here I be. Tell me I've got the right to go."

The Picture made no sign, the bright eyes looked at him with their look of comprehension and encouragement, the faint smile on the beautiful, sensitive mouth did not stir, but as Jonas half turned to the pipe he heard bin brother's voice again. "You got your discharge, Jonas, the doctor gave it to you to-day! No-look needs you; you'll be eating other folks' bread; you've a right to step out; you ought to step out!"

"That's so," he answered, as he would have answered a human speech.

a hijiman speech.

After that he did not argue the question any more; for that he did not argue the question may more; but made his preparations for his final exit with a view to cause as little trouble as possible. He sold some of his tools and his watch. This gave him funds to pay him board bill, and the tailor who had pressed and cleaned his less suit, as well as for the chennest decent luneral. He made his will, leaving his lew articles of furniture to Mrs. Carney, and the simple trinkets which his wife had possessed to Delight. He life here the made had possessed to Delight. He irinkets which his wife had possessed to belight. He left her, filen see (as an afterthought), any pension money which might come to him. The application had been piguon-holed in some Washington office so long that it had ceased to be even an asset of his boyes. Last of all, he made up a small packet of his wife's letters to him when they were "keeping company" and he was in the wars, a few little belongings of the letters have a boy died in their behavioral his wife's pany" and he was in the wars, a few little belongings of the twin lays who died in their ballyhood, his wife a picture and his mother's, and some old family daguerrotypes, this packet he addressed in Delight's care, but with the direction "To Be flurned." He hesitated a moment ere he added the picture of Bishop Brooks to the beap on the table. "I don't feel someways like I wanted anybody to be handling that, and maybe not quite so particular to be respectful to it." he was a letter to Delight which he marked. "And to be opened till five o'clock." Having thus arranged his worldly affairs, and baving set his thus arranged his worldly allairs, and having set his room in order, the morning being come for some hours aiready, he shut the door behind him and fared forth on his quest of peace.

He had determined to go to Gloucester, to walk to his wife's grave in the old Warnwright lot, and he

had with him the means of quick and painless sleep. His motices had been explained to Delight, and inclosed in the envelope was enough money for his last rites, which, as he had said, "won't cost near so much if I'm already in Gloucester, for they charge awful for a trip in a coffin."

Thus at peace, and his simple testament complete, Jonas went not merely with composure, but with thank-ful joy, on his last journey. Never had he or his wife doubted that they would be reunited in another world, and it was with an artiess and pure-hearted authropo-morphism that he speculated on the future. "I'd ought to be able to find her out by to morrow"—was his cal-culation—"and for all her glorified body I'll know her all right. I can't even think of ma, but I will soon's I've seen mother. And pa, too. And then Pil look up all the tolks and the friends. (Continued on page 17.)



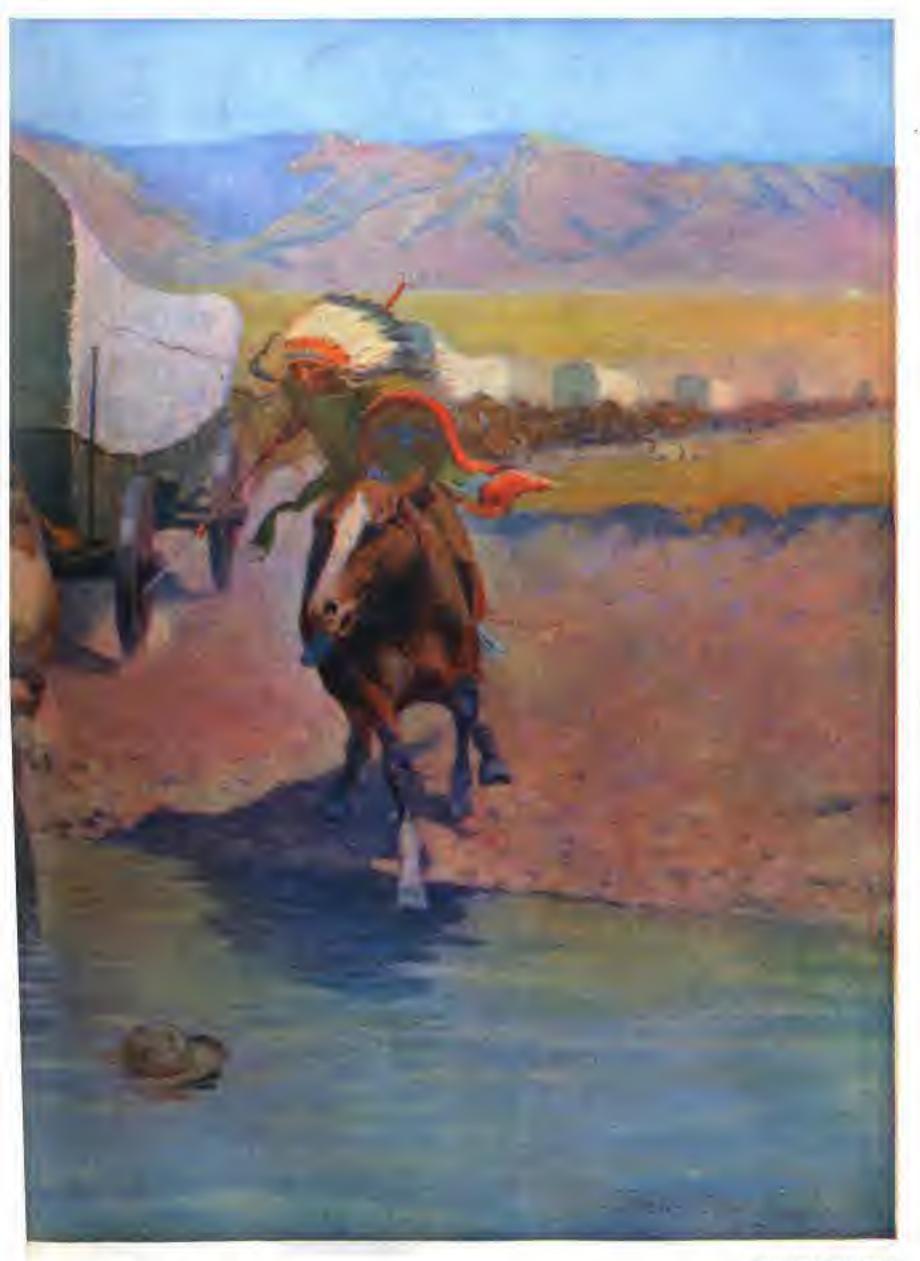


He opened his paper and his face changed incomely



This is the bourts of a series of pueber countries, made expertally for Collin's by Frederic Returning Easternies of the Louisian Purchase Period. These parties will appear, one every month, in the Frederic Numbers.

INDIANS ATTACKING A WAGON FOUGHT ON THE PLAINS BETW



CONTRACT THE BY COLLEGE & MEETING

EMIGRANTS

TERS-ONE OF THE MANY AND FORGOTTEN BATTLES THAT WERE ID WHITE, WHEN THE TIDE OF EMIGRATION FIRST SET WESTWARD

INTED BY FREDERIC REMINGTON

SLAVES OF SUCCESS

By ELLIOTT FLOWER

From now until November pulities will be upperment in the minds of all Americans. "Slaves of Success' is the title of a series of political stories which every prospective voter ought to read in them Mr. Flower has given us a truthful "inside" pasture of the game of politics as it is being played to-day in every town, county, and state of the United States. The characters are drawn with great fidelity, and the story of how Azro Craig, an honest farmer, after first fighting the "machine" in the Legislature, gradually comes under the influence of the "hous" is told with both force and humar. There are to be six stories in the series, of which the titles are:

THE NECESSARY VITE - Stay Finding Number. THE RESUMEN RESOURCE-Juny Faction Number A MONTHAGA ON A MAN-Judy Firting Number



HE day after Azro Craig was nominated for the Legislature he found himself surprisingly popular; three days later ne wondered if people thought he was to be the whole Lower Ringe. for Azro Craig was an unknown quantity politically, and therefore an object of solicitous interest to all those who sought legislative power. He had been nominated as a Republican, but there was little reason to believe that he would consent to wear the party collar. He was a guileless, hard-headed old fellow, with unlimited faith in his friends, but inclined to be obstinate and suspicious where faith was lacking. Consequently, he would not be an easy man to handle. For Azro Craig was an unknown quantity politically,

The nomination was a surprise to the politicians. The "machine" had been back of Nagle, but the good people of this country district had wearied of the "machine." The word conveyed only a hazy idea to them, but the newspapers had taught them to attribute all that was evil in State politics to the few men who were popularly supposed to be at the head of it, no they had turned out in unexpected force at the primaries to put the stamp of their disapproval on Nagle. It naturally followed that they had put up a man who had as fierce a hatred of the "machine" us any of them, and quite as little practical knowledge of it. In this emergency certain prominent politicians began to won-

and quite as little practical knowledge of it. In this emergency certain prominent politicians began to wonder whether it would not be advisable to effect the Democratic candidate. The district was Republican by only a small majority, and a little quiet treachery would almost certainly change the result. Indeed, if the Democrats made an aggressive fight and the Republicans practically no fight at all, it was more than likely that the Democrats would win. Possibly a "deal" might be made that would be more advantageous than the election of an obstinate old messback. Thus it happened that Azro Craig received more attention than it was customary to give a nominee in that district. The first man to arrive on the scene, after the neighbors had extended their congratulations and warned their candidate of the wiles of practical

neighbors had extended their congratulations and warned their condidate of the wiles of practical politics, was Tom Higbie, who had been sent by Ben Carroll, and there was an element of treachery here. It had been arranged that John Wade should go, for Wade had once leved in the district and knew the people, but Carroll was afraid that Wade might so arrange matters as to give himself more power, and he had enough already. Wade was politically unscruptions, but personally honest—1 combination sometimes found. This means that he was not a housiler himself, but that means that he was not a boodler himself, but that he was not above helping boodiers in order that he might use them politically. He would not offer a man money, but for a political price he would let him steal it from others or from the State. Carroll, on the other hand, used politics for his pecuniary advantage; with him power had a cash value, in addition to being personally gratifying. He liked to rule, but he played polities principally because it put him in the way of making money. At the pres-

ent time he could not get along without Wade, and Wade could not get along without him. Their allance was one of convenience, which either would terminate the moment he felt himself strong enough to do it. So Carroll had put the case to his lieutenant. Highie, is the form in this form:

"Wade is going down there next week to look the ground over but I don't see why we can't do the job first. The House is going to be pretty close, and I'd rather not have Wade in a position to dictate terms. as he may if he gets that yahoo on his staff. I want to make Mackin Speaker. Mackin is our man, and, with him in the chair, we can organize the House and make Wade keep in line in order to get any favors at all. He'll have to stick to us. But the margin is so small that a very little may upset everything. a personal hold on some then now, and control of this yahoo is likely to give him a grip on some others of the same class—they stick together pretty closely now and then. If you can pledge Craig to Mackin, we'll take chances on getting him when we need him after that; if you can't, see what you can do with the Democrat, We can't use him on strictly party measures, but I'm told he can be reached on pretty nearly everything else, and a 'handy' Democrat is a whole lot more useful than a balky Republican, and won't be as dangerous to our Speakership plan. And Wade isn't going to like the Mackin idea at all. That's why we've got to see that he doesn't get too much power. Do you understand the situation?"

Perfectly.

"Well, make a smooth job of it, and, if Rowley looks like the best man for ca. I'll see what kind of a deal can be made at this end of the line. The Demograts ought to be willing to concede us something if we put their man through its a Republican district. I wouldn't wonder it Hatton and Dailey would help us organize the House, in a pinch: just to turn down Wade. They know where nor organization will be of advantage later. I'll see them it that seems to be the best thing to do

With these instructions, which show how "machine" men of opposite parties can sometimes meet on the common ground of personal or pecuniary benefit, Higher sought Coaig and had a long talk with him. But Higher was not a good man to handle Craig. There was something in his manner that suggested the schemer. He hinted at things that he did not explain, and he talked too much of being "with the party" and not enough of being conscientions. Per-haps his idea of conscientiousness was "being with the At any rate, his main argument was that they

had to pull together or the Democrate would control.

"That ain't worryin' me," retorted Craig. "There
good Democrate an'there's had Republicans. You ke
count me ag in the 'machine' on both sides." "There's You kin

Then Higbie tried to explain that the "machine" was merely the necessary party organization, which impractical reformers had maligned until they had



"You go to thendred" yourse Cray

made an approbrious term of an innocent word, but Craig was obsurate. He did not believe in the "ma-chine," and he would make no pledges whatever. "All we want," said Highle, "is to make sore that the House will be organized on a good Republican

"You kin do that easy," returned Craig, "by doin' it right, but I ain't goin' to help organize on no 'machine' boss. When I git to Springfield I'd or how things is an act accordin."

"You may not get to Springfield If you don't have the party behind you," suggested Herbe.

"Gain" to turn me down, are you." exclaimed Craig hoth. "Well, you go plump to thunder." "You misounderstand me," orgot Highie, "We'll support you, of course, but you'll stand better if there's

mequestion as to your party loyalty."
"The folks here knows what I stand for, an' that's

enough," asserted Craig aggressively.
"Way not take a run up to Chicago and have a talk
with the party leaders?" asked Higbie, seeing that
he would be able to do nothing with the man alone. That will give you an idea of the situation and of the need of harmony. Together we can rule, and you will be of real value to your district, but no one of us can do anything alone. We'll be glad to see you, and when you know the men I think you'll take a different view of things."

Craig said that he might do this, but Higbie already had given him up as an unsatisfactory proposition. It was advisable to treat him as cleverly as possible so far as outward appearances went; but Rowley, the Democrat, might easily prove to be the better man

for their purposes. Rowley had changed his party twice. Beginning as a Democrat, he had switched to the Republicans and then back to the Democrats. He was not a man to let a little matter like political affiliations interfere with his own interests, so he had changed whenever it had seemed to be to his advantage. The Denoscrats, although they had no great love for him, had nominated him as a matter of party expediency. He would draw some independent votes, and he could be controlled by those who would need his services, Knowing this much about him. Higbie quietly argued for a confidential chart.

knowing this much about him. Highle quietly arranged for a confidential chat.

Craig: suspicious, but unsophisticated, puzzled his head not a little over the significance of Highle's visit. He had expected to meet and light the "machine" at Springheld, but he had not expected that this people in Chicago would take such an immediate interest in him. It looked to him as if he were of more importance than he had supposed. This idea was strengthened by a call from a representative of a political reform organization that mought to do with political reform organization that sought to do with the Legislature what the Municipal Voters' League had previously attempted with reasonable success, to do with the Chicago Lity Council. It investigated the

do with the Chicago City Council. It investigated the records of candidates and sought to pledge them in advance to certain principles of legislation, and to a line of action that would thwart the plans of the unscrupulous. Letters and circulars had come from the Chicago headquarters of this organization, but Craig was suspicious of all pledges and he had ignored them. Nor did the agent impress him any more favorably than the letters and circulars. The agent segment to had many him with follerant. The agent seemed to look upon him with tolerant condescension. He was earnest, but there was an aloofness about him that was aggravating. Some-

alcoliness about him that was aggravating. Some-how he gave the impression—quite unintentionally, of course—that he was a superior person. And Craig would have none of him "I sin't signin' pleiges nor makin' promises," said Craig. "My dwar sir," said the reformer with lofty complacency "I test you do not understand. All we desire is to wrest the control of legislation from those who will use it unscrupulously. We realize that it would be tolly to attempt to interfere with purely party measures, even though some of them may be questionable, but we hope to put in ond to many forms of corruption. This task is more difficult in a State than in a city, for the more difficult in a State than in a city, for the party is more important, but there is no reason why it can't be done in time. With the aid of the bunest independents we can teach the politorisms the importance of putting up good men-The independent voters turn against an objectionable party man every little while, so why not organize and concentrate that independent force with a view to coopelling the parties to put up good men. To do that effectively, we must piedge the candidates and study their records. Now, you have no record.

"You go to thonder" mared Craig. "I got a record of forty year in this one township, an' all the folks know I'm square. You git out! I ain't goin' to have nobody tellin' me what it's my duty to do, an' I ain't

goin' to make a promise—not a darhed one."

The air of the man exasperated Craig, and so it happened that he was labeled 'Doubtful," although, as Rowley was designated Bud, 'this did no particular barm. The reformer and not know how to handle him. but this was also true of all others-until Wade came. Wade was a better judge of men, and he had the advantage of knowing bodh Craig and the district, although it was all of ten years since he had seen either. Moreover, Craig had a sort of sneaking admiration for Wade. He had gone to the city and had become a big man, which was proof of his ability. True, he was identified with the "machine," but one could admire his success and still be reasonably cautions about suc-cumbing to his influence. And Wade urged nothing. He was the same old Jack Wade of years ago. "Great guns, Azro!" he cried, when he met the old

man, "how did you do it?"
"I didn't do it." laughed Arro. "You folks up to Chicago did it by takin' so blamed much int'rest in Nagle. You got him so plastered over with 'machine' tags that the people couldn't stand him. We am't electin' men down here to represent a lot of you Chicago fellers, you know."

talked politics with Craig for over an hour, but never

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once did he even suggest that he had the slightest interest in the old man's course of action. He advised nothing, argued for nothing, and asked no questions that could possibly arouse suspicion. But he learned all that he wished to know, which was that Craig would be "anti-machine" on everything. "Ever been to Chicago, Azro?" he asked finally.

Once, twenty year ago," replied Craig.
Why don't you run up some day! You know I'm

always glad to see you. Just go right to the house and make yourself at home." So far as possible, Wade was clever to every one. "You never can tell when you may need a man." was the way he put it. "so the more you have on your staff the better you are fixed for emergencies." He had de-cided that Craig would be "worse than a Democrat," but that was no reason why he should not hold his friendship, if he could. He had not the same use for Rowley that Carroll had, but a good hold on Rowley would have its advantages, and a strong "arti-machine" Republican would be an absolute menace. Furthermore, it was policy to let Carroll have his way in this matter, and Carroll wanted a spotlaman. Wade could strengthen his own hold on the party machinery by giving this spoilsman to those who had need of him, at the same time escaping a political danger. For he felt that there was danger in this intractable old man, with his intense hatred of "machine" politics.

A secret conference with Rowley was as important in Wade's case as it had been in Highle's, for public knowledge of it would create comment and arouse sus-But to the suggestion that such a conference

be arranged he received a most startling reply.

"Mr Rowley says it would be a risk that is underessary," the go-between reported. "He already has seen Higbie, and it's all right."

"Seen Higbie," mused Wade, when he was alone.
"Why has Higbie been here when the job was left to me."

He had no need to ask the question of himself, for the answer was framed in his mind before it was really asked. It was Corroll's work. Carroll wanted this man for himself; he wanted him for certain "jobs" that would follow the organization of the House, and he did not wish to pay a political price for him to any one else. He was strengthening himself-preparing.

so far as possible, to "go it alone."
"That means trouble," commented Wade. "It I don't watch out I'll be on a side-track somewhere. I wonder it he saw Crain."

I wonder if he saw Craig.

A delay of a day or two and another casual meeting with the old farmer gave him the information he de-sired on this point. Highle had seen Ctaig, had failed to pledge him, and had asked him to come to Chicago. Wade quickly saw that Highie had made an unfavorable impression, and another man in his place would have told the old man of the contemplated treachery. But Wade deemed it wisdom to let that information

come later, and, if possible, through some other source. "He's got to be handled carefully," he said. "He'd look to see where I was interested, and he'd find out. Then I'd be losing, instead of gaining, his con-

fidence

Wade went back to Chicago and colled together a few of his personal followers, with whom he went over the aitination carefully. According to indications, he might or might not have considerable strength in the Legislature. Some he might properly call "his men," but there were others whose loyalty would depend largely on the showing he was able to make; they favored him, but favored themselves more, and would not hesitate to ally themselves with a stronger combina-tion. It Carroll could get these, he might easily con-trol, and there was no doubt that Carroll was seeking to make himself the absolute dictator.

"I wish I could get a grip on that hayseed." he mut-tered. "He may be the key to the situation. How the devil can I make him my Irlend?"

He wrote to him, making certain wise suggestions for the campaign, and he exerted his own influence in his behalf. He even sent one of his followers down there to do a little quiet work, for he considered Rowley quite out of the question now. He began to hear talk of Mackin for Spenker, too, and his first impulse was to notify Carcoll that this was equivalent to a declaration of war, but he thought better of it. With Mackin in the chair, Carcoll would rule, and Carroll must be pretty sure of his ground or he never would have dared risk the opposition that this plan would arouse. All in all, it was better to meet this trick-ter on his own ground of strategy and duplicity

It was about a week after this a week devoted to

investigation and hard work, during which men had been sent to various parts of the State to weld what promised to be a faction of the "machine" more closely together and to see what could be done to add to its numerical strength - that Wade found Craig sitting on his doorstep, and it took all his self-control to withhold an exclamation of astonishment and protest. Coalg had come to the city as a result of the many invitations to do so—some extended as a mere matter of form and some in the hope that he would really come, for even those contemplating treachery were anxious to keep on the right side of him temporarily. He had prepared for the trip by donning "store clothes." which did

not fit, and a pair of new boots, which hurt. The city pavements troubled him and his feet were painfully sore when he appeared at the door of Wade's home.

"jack Wade live here" he asked.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Wade, who had happened to

come to the door herself.

"I'm Craig-Azro Craig;" the old man explained "He told me to come here an' make myself to home. Mrs. Wade, being the wife of a politician, had become accustomed to all sorts of queer characters; so she assured Craig that her husband would return soon and asked him to come in

Reckon I better wait here," returned Craig. "It's so darned close indoors."

As he held to this determination, he was left on the steps, where he amused himself by making a careful survey of the exterior of the house. To do this the better he crossed the street and sat on the opposite

"An' Jack Wade didn't use to have no better home than I got," he muttered. "By gum! he's a smart feller, an' I'm starned it I ain't proved of him." Then after another survey of the house, "An' that there be-

longs to Jack Wade, that was my friend down to the farm, an' he acts like he was the same old Jack Wade, too."

He wandered back to the steps, sat down, and pulled off his boots to ease his feet. The homemade knit socks, with conical toes, stuck out like a pair of submarine boats, and these caught Wade's arrention the first tning; but, as recorded. he restrained the exclamation that sprang to his line.

Tryin to ease my hoofs, explained the old man, but I wan't do it in the parlor nor at meal times, so don't you WOFFE

Oh, that's all right, Azro. "It's you and genially. not your boots that we're glad to see. Come up to my den and we'll have a talk,"

The old man followed: carrying his bests, much to the astonishment and disensy of Mrs. Wade, and

presently was comforta-bly settled in a big chair in the room that Wade had reserved for his own use, while the boots rested on a table. While this was distrensing to Wade, it happened to be, in this instance, a minor detail of the game of politics—and he is a short-sighted politicism who sees only the things that have a direct bearing on the game. The theoretical politia direct bearing on the game. The theoretical politi-cian would bring all to his standard of life; the practi-

cal makes some concessions to theirs.
"Say, Jack." remarked Craig, when he was comfortably settled "what's the matter with them reform

fellers?"

"Why do you ask?" inquired Wade

"Well. I was up to see 'em." caplained Craig. "They wrote askin' me to come, so I came: but it looks like they think their brand's the only thing that makes a they think their brand's they talked you'd think there feller good. The way they talked you'd think there wasn't any virtue anywhere, only what's gut their stamp on it. Why they pretty mear had me wild-not owin to what they said so much as the way they said it. Who made them the boss of me, anylow/ just 'came they're leasin' away from evil so hard that they're failin' over beckwards, and a no sign that that they he can't no sign that they're the only good people there is. They aggravate me, that's what they do. They are like I was a poor seff'rin' sinner, that ought to give thanks for a chance to git in the glory of their smiles."

"Did you sign their pledge?" asked Wade, quite thanks.

casually. 'Sign nothin'" exclaimed Craig kind; they're 'way of somewheres, an' I don't seem to git close to 'em. Looked like they had an idee they was so hig an' good an' wise that tolks might to do what they said jest 'cause they said it. A teller can see that they're sort of lookin' down on him, even when they talk nice: they ain't sociable."
"Ob, they are not so had." said Warfe magnanimously.

Ain't they ag'in you asked Craig.

They have opposed me in some ways explained.

Wade. 'but they mean well.'

"By gum, Jack! tolks has lied about you." asserted.

Craig admiringly. I was lookin' to have you tell me those fellers was the meanest skunks livin', like Hig-

"Have you seen Highie?"



The old man was comfortably settled in a fig chair

"Yep Went to the headquarters where he hangs out, an when I told him how these reform folks looked to me, he couldn't talk mean enough-said they was all lookin' out for the best of it an' was

reg'lar hypocrites."
That's not so, " said Wade promptly. "They're doing the best they know how, according to their ideas, but they're narrow minded and they can't get

down to the level of the people."
"Darn me if you ain't better's all of 'em Jack'"

cried the old man. "You're the only one that's talked anyways decent about the others. Why, they said you was workin' to be, or to own, a United States Senator, an' didn't give a hang what happened s'long as you could run the machine while you was doin' that."

That only shows their egotism and narrow-minded-

ness," remarked Wade carelessly, although the state-

ment was dangerously near the truth-

"An they seemed to think all I wanted was licker an' se-gars an' some fun," Craig went on with some indignation. "Kept tellin' me to drop in whenever I wanted an' heip myself, an' I heard Higbie say to take that old billy-goat down an' make him think he

was livin' high by openin' a bottle of champagne." Carroll talked nice, but he was always showin me how I could git good things on the committees by bein' with the party. 'We take care of our people, he said. I tell you, Jack, it looked like they thought I was jest graft-in', an' I could see some of 'em was laughin' at 'em was laughin' at me, too. They ain't my kind, Jack, they get too much idee of everybody watchin' to gain some-thin' for bimself; I wouldn't trust 'em. Fact is, I heard when I was leavin' home that they was dickerin' with the Democrats.

"It's possible," admit-ted Wade, noncommit-tally, "but I would hesitate to believe ft without some evidence."

"Jack, you're white," pulsively leaning forward to take his hand, "an" you're the only white man I've seen in Chicago, All the rest of 'em is do-in' dirt an' talkin' dirt

Wade, knowing his man, had got the grip on him that others had failed to get, and that is the secret of successful practical politics. Some men know how to do it one way and some know how to do it one way and some know how to do it another, but the true realities as a horse way and some know how to do it another, but the true politician has no hard and fast cute. He gauges his man and acts accordingly. For the first time Craig left that he had a generous political friend all others sought to be his political masters, either by purchase or by right of birth and commercial standing

He sai down and nation off his boots to rase his feet

Wade saw his advantage and made the most of it He insisted that the old man should remain two or three days; he introduced him to his wife and chil-dren, who gave him cordial greeting and treated him as a welcome friend; he invited a few friends in to dinner, expressly stipulating that there should be no dress suits, and the friends were diplomatic and elever-One among them was a business man of some prom-income, and he reciprocated by giving a stag dinner at his club. How Wude arranged for this it is unneces-sary to state; let it be sufficient to say that the man was an intimate friend who would do much for Wade. and who rather enjoyed the old man's breezy comment

and rustic simplicity, snyway.

"But they'll all be wearin' spike-tails there," protested Craig. "Don't helieve I better go."

"Nansense," returned Wade. "I won't wear one, so
there'll be two of us anyway."

That dinner was worth more than weeks of argu-

ment and explanation. There were men there whose pages Craig had seen in the papers, and they were not politicians, so he felt reasonably sure that friendship and not politics was at the bottom of it. There was a freshness and sincerity about him that made them like him, too, and he was flattered to find himself among such men. Here were successful men, big men, and he was one of them; he was seeing something of real city life-not the leatures that are provided for every stranger who has the price, but the real thing. He forgot about his clothes and talked freely. It was an experience that he could and would treasure.

And all this was part of the game of politics, as played by an astute man. Carroll would have done as much, if he had had the wisdom; but the reformers would have thought it more than should be expected of them. With them, politics is too often a thing apart, to be taken up during the spare time that they can give to it and then put aside, they would not take it into their business or their homes. With the practical politicians it is of first importance everywhere and at all times. And somehow the practical politicians best of it when th

Craig returned home, singing the praises of Wade. There was nothing of envy in the old man's heart; he was glad to see a man from his district do so well in the city-this was local pride-and he was glad to find him so good a man and so companionable and deno-

cratic in his ways. 'He ain't swelled up a bit," he said. "He's jest as glad to see his old friends as he ever was, an' it ain't politics, either. It's friendship, that's what it is. We talked politics in a friendly way, but that's all, an' there wasn't nothin' but politics to the other fellors, they jest wanted to 'fix' you one way or another and the state of the politics to the other fellors. then have you mosey along-nothin' real, you know I tell you, folks has lied about Jack Wade."

Craig learned, too, that his election, which followed later, was partly due to Wade's efforts-Wade saw to it that he should learn this in a roundabout way-and that there had been treachery in other quarters. verified; sufficiently for his purpose, the story that he had heard before leaving for Chicago. After that he was Wade's man.

Carroll knew this, and he redoubled his efforts in other quarters, but so did Wade. (Continued on f. as.) OR seventeen years Ann Foss had been librarian of the Acton Library. In the early days her duty consisted in unlocking the side door of Mrs. Asa Burden's shed-room on Tuesday afternoons, and mounting guard over some slender rows of discreet books in brown paper—a nucleus formed from the leavings of successive summer boarders of philanthropic tendency. Then the Ladies' Aid Society (having no wars on its hands) took up the matter, and, after a series of fairs, readings, and an unexpected windfall or two, the library marched triumphant to the chamber over the Town Hall, where Mew Pess sat in gratifying isolation behind a railing, and, three days a week, gave out books with bits of sage literary advice and acquired out books with bits of sage literary advice and acquired that authority of manner which, later on-after the Hon. Phiness Bowles had tardily remembered the town of his humble birth in his will-landed her in the haven of a salaried position in the smart Colonial building that flanked the Freewill Baptist Church. Not that the honor came unchallenged, for when it Not that the honor came unchallenged, for when it was learned that a salary of four hundred dollars a year was made possible by the terms of the bequest an army of claimants appeared. It would be useless to number the cabals and struggles that marred two town meetings. Sam Volney's paper, the "Clarion," backed him; the Church supported the claim of Deacon Burr's son, while the Widow Bibby reflect on her importantly, and sat, on the back row of seats, a pathetic figure with a twin on either side. But Miss Poss, with experience behind her, a look of compensacy on her amouth brow, an impressive knowledge of things literary at her tongue's end, and, note than all.

literary at her tongue's end, and, more than all.

literary at her tongon's end, and, more than all, that air of authority which comes to those who have "forbidden" for years, won over the field and got the appointment.

After that the little nown settled to the enjoyment of its privileges. Every day at precisely ten minutes before two o'clock Miss Fosentered the library buildings and lacked the door carefully behind her; a window was flung up, and then came a period of stillness till nine minutes later, when the key turned in its lock again. An early caller or two was admitted and the business of the day begin—a well-ordered, regular business; the giving out of books, the looking up of a reference for a school composition, or data for Mrs. Evans's paper on "Marie Antoinette as a Mother," to be read in the vestry at the Wednesday Literature Circle next week. next week

Yet on this particular July afternoon the heart of Miss Poss was far from screne. Under an outward calm reigned a discontent that had grown ward calm reigned a discontent that had grown apace since the prood moment of her accession, for to all the honor and dignity of her position was attached a "Restricting Closes," and the increasing pressure of this the little librarian was feeling to the full. At the very end of the Hon. Phineas's will it had been appended—on-lucky afterthought: "I hereby direct that my brother Clarence Bowles, by virtue of his tastes and interest in such matters, shall be a sort of adviser to the directors and librarian of said library, and that his original shall be followed in library, and that his opinion shall be followed in questions that do not have to deal too definitely with financial matters."

Airy phrases these, that seemed at first mere graceful figures of speech, but which proved alas, rocks in the pathway of Mes Fuss. Now Mr. Clarence Bowles, a nearly preserved gentleman, well turned of sixty, had evinced early in life tastes that brought upon him the contempt of his brother. The child of his parents old age of delicate disposition, he had been coddled through infancy and petted through childhood, so that at twenty-five, a full-fledgest dilettante he had spent the whole of his small patrimony in a trip to Europe, only to return, penniless.

nome months later to catch the metaphorical crusts that his brother threw him disclainfully, yet half proudly. Clarence pointed a little, could sing a song, once he had written a book of poems. could and it was said that the great sculptor, Mr. Thomas Starbuck, himself a native of Acton, had been so struck by the lines of his brow and thin that he had perpetu-ated these features in his statue of the "Young Isaac." This fact alone had set Clarence apart.

Promptly on the second morning of Miss Foss's oc-cupancy he had appeared, and, seated opposite her in a mahogany chair that bore his name on a silver plate

at its back, had addressed her in his thin, precise voice "It's a pleasure, a great pleasure, to see you here.
Ann. The sight of you recalls many a boybood memory to me." He coughed gently. "You seem so associated with my youth. Ann. that as I look at you it all comes back to me."
Ann bridled a little. In the old days there had been what might be called the "beginning" of an "understanding" between the gentle lad and the energetic

between the gentle lad and the energetic girl. She thought of a home-made valentine, with an original verse, tucked away in silver paper in the buck of her bureau drawer, and wondered if he still kept the muffler she had made. But she turned to him salmly. "Yes. Clarence, it does seem good and natural to sit

talking here with you after all these years, and I hope to see you often. The will, you know, gives you a crrtain position in the library, and it's likely you'll look in on me from time to time. You'll always be welcome. Clarence," she added primly.

"Yes, I know." Mr. Bowles put on his glasses and produced a paper from his pocket case. "It's about the library that I want to speak to-day. There are two or three things that I'd like particularly to call to your attention."

vont attention.

Mile Foss firshed. She was quick to take offence, and there certainly was a note of implied rebuke in his tone. This from Caddy Bowles, who hadn't sponk enough to walk home with her from singing a food in the old days, but had kept a distance behind on the other side! It was almost too much, but she remem-hered the "restracting clause" and turned attentively. "I've been through every shelf," he went on in small, clicking phrases, "and there seem several, sev-

eral too many, little mistakes of arrangement that must be corrected. So I've taken the liberty of jetting them down for you."

Ann took the paper with dignity, folded it into a neat square, and tucked it into the head tag at her side. "I did them were!!, Clarence, and I am our that everything was proved." that everything was correct.

He smiled as she went to attend to a child with a book, as if to close the interview, and rose too. "And there's one thing I didn't jot down." he called after

The "Advisory Board" raised is countainty hand

"You oughtn't to have put Charles Dudley here ner. "You oughtn't to have put Charles Dudi Warner's Summer to a Garden' under 'Agriculture' Ann's color came, she shot her tips together and forgot to upbraid Johnny Jenks for a smooth on the cover The Lampinghter

So it went on. A conspicuous postal eard, read by Mrs. Saunders, no doubt, to the post-office, which read "Tauchnitz was not an author. He did not write Quits and 'Cometh Up as a Flower." Ikm't put his name on the outside of all those little volumes." Or a letter of a more serious time

Don't cut jokes out of the copues of Life even if you don't like to have the children read them. is a rule against the mutilation of magazines that would seem to apply to a librarian as well as to readers."
It was all very trying, and on the particular after-

noon on Aon's desk lay a telegram which had been brought a few minutes before-a sort of thing that always disturbed her with its unaccusomed color and method of approach. It looked immount enough "Wish to talk with you this afternoon on important bitsiness - C. Bowles.

He might be there at any proment. The atternoon train had whistled at the station, mechanically Ann

rearranged her neat black apron and stole a glance at the smooth bair reflected in the little gilt mirror over her desk—a mirror intended for no such vain uses, but rather of a detective in its way; it exposed the sins of the young to the eye of the law.

"I do wonder what Clarence will have to find fault with next," she thought. "He made me get my catalogue done by that woman from New York when I could have done it just as well myself, and he put 'Trilby' back into the library when, goodness knows, it's a book that half the girls is town hadn't ought to read. He's bolder than he used to be, at any rate, and he's here all the time. Last Monday about the furniture polish I was to use; on Friday about the color of my delivery cards—buff or salmon—the fusibudget. And here 'tis only Monday' I declare. I'm getting tired of it all. Yet be in a nice man, and I suppose he does know?" he dies know!

A step grated the threshold; there was a careful

wiping of a pair of shoes on the mat, and a faint glow of pleasure tinged Miss Foss's cleanly soul at the sound as the "Advisory Board" stood before her.

Clarence was dressed to-day with more than common care; his thin hair was tossed into an aged semblance of the curis that years ago crowned "Young laac." brow; an opal pin flashed from his starched white tie, and his come care; ago crowned a colored waitsout and his open gray coat disclosed a colored waistcoat with pear buttons. He held a straw hat with a gay ribban in his left hand, as he took her limp right in his. "You are surprised to see me so soon again,

She drew in her breath.

"I'm never surprised to see you, Clarence; you don't give me a chance," she added dryly; besides, I got the telegram about an hour ago. What's the trouble some?"

What's the trouble more?"

Mr. Bowles had scated himself delicately with outspread coat-tails, and was drawing a fine silk handkerchief across his brow. "You see. Ann, this is a very especial occusion. I've a suggestion—we may call it a proposition—to make. I've already seen the directors. Mr. Thom and Deacon Fairtsonks, last week." Ann winced a little for she liked to be first, even at the rack. "And they have agreed. You see it is like this." He bitched his chair nearer her own, and went on He hitched his chair nearer her own, and went on m a breathless way that disclosed some agitation.

"You are aware that Acton has, from time to time, been the birthplace of some remarkable men—and women." he hastened to qualify—"men who went furth into the waiting world and trod the path of tame—paths of fame, I should say, for they led to varied summits. My tamented

Then Eli Pearson, he invented the clothes-pin, you know, and with a wave of a white hand-we have a little tribute to his memory in our

polic case.

"Then Miss Wolcott, your relative, the 'Edwcathorative,' we may call her—a woman spoken
highly of hy Froebel himself, her white tombchane marks the slope of yonder hill, quite visible
trom our southeast window.

"And Oscar Barker—'Cattle King of the West'
—donor of our beautiful symbolic fountain, of
which a photograph graces these walls." Instinctively Miss First turned to regard it. "Bot—" and
here Clarence poused for effect—" of all Acton's
sons tome shines with clearer light than the great
wedpoor Starbuck, he who howel from solid rock
[air lancies of his brain."

"He made statues, I believe," interrupted the
lady with some acidity. The "Advisory Board"
incided no interpolation.

reded no interpolation

"And of this great genius there is, alas, no monument—nothing to which recollection can tondly cling. It's worse than an oversight, it's a culpable neglect"—his hand struck the chair— "that such things can be! But it shall be said no longer that Acton fails to bonor her proudest scion. There shall be a copy of his greatest work here in this very spot. It is my intention, Aon"—and his voice sank to an impressive whisper—"to procure

a cupy of Starbuck's Bathing Girl for our Entrance

He leaned back smiling and replaced his handker-niel. The glasses lell from Miss Foss's horrified Her voice sharpened.

"What are you talking about, Caddy Bowles."—the old name shot out in her agitation—"That Bathing Girl' in my front hall! Well. I guess not!"

The "Advisory Board" raised a conciliatory hand.
"My dear friend, you quite miss the point. "Tis an

honor for the library—a fair white replica of this lovely statue—the pride of the Old World should not be lacking in the New. What more fitting than that in this. I may say, Temple of Literature, there should be a niche for a sister art. With perhaps a screen of crimson relivet for a background—"

"Screen of crimson velvet all around it, tight," re-torted the lady. "Caddy Bowles, don't you know any better than to talk like that to me? I can stand your everlasting tault-finding, fixed as it is, because there's some truth in it, maybe, and because you're a man,' I was mislaken about the book of Mr. Warner's. I

don't know any language but my own, thank Heaven. and I do get those toreign names mixed up. I am a stupid old woman about the catalogue, and that slip of a girl from New York was a help, though I hated her; but, when it comes to your setting there and proposing to put into my front hall, that I've always kept sweet and proper, a shameless hussy of a marble woman, with nothing on but a towel in her hand and woman, with including to the first a tower in her leads and a bracelet, to the best of my remembrance, I tell you it's got to stop! See ain't in any condition for anybody to see. I don't care it Starbuck did make her. I don't care it you made her yourself. She don't come into this library building while I have breath to deny her

A faint color had mounted the shaven cheek of the "Advisory Board." His voice quavared. "It's all for art," he went on feebly. "Sue's a work of art. That's a reason for her existence."

"Art!" interrupted the librarian with awful distinctness. "It that's art I don't want any of it. I've always been found on the side of decency Caddy Bowles, ain't you ashamed of yourself? You used to be such a nice little hov, with modest ways used to be such a nice little boy, with modest ways, too, and shy. I never thought you'd grow so bold—I never thought it." Her voice broke pitifully, and the tears stood in her eyes.

Mr. Bowles harried toward her, gentle, apologetic, deprecatory "Why. Ann," he stanomered. "I didn't mean to hurt you. I never thought why, you see "I don't see anything," came inarticulate from her

pucker-handkerchief. Then she steeled herself with an effort and looked him full in the face

"Clurence Bowles, that Buthing Girl' don't come here without it's over my dead body." Her voice rose, and two young beads from the reading-room peered curiously through the door. With dignity she pointed a long toger before her. "Once and for all." he added, "and it's my last word. You'll have to choose between her and me

She sank into a chair, waite and weary; her hands clasped one another tightly. She was no longer the stern champion of decency, only a subbing little waman who wanted to do right, and who, also, remem-

dered still

Some subtle sense flashed the meening of it all straight to the man's heart, stripped him of his small affectations, and left him dated by what he understood at last. "Restricting Clause" no more, just the man he was meant to be.

Carefully he closed the door behind him against the prestideing eyes outside and stood before ber he said, and he spoke with his real voice. "do you mean just what you have ashed me." Her eyes answered him. "Why, then, Ann"—he took both her bands in his and held them close—why, then, door Ann, I

And the long intervening years were forgotten, and the sun of youth shone again, and they mund that the beart never grows old, and that love is just the same at sisty as at twenty, and there were no regrets as they

looked at one another; only courage and hope and the biesed consciousness that they were together.

Mrs. Bowles is librarian still, though she spends her salary for the services of a desperately capable young woman who has just finished a course in Library Economics and is eager to try it on. Every afternoon she comes to open the building, driven in a neat, covered buggy by a dapper old gentleman, who springs eagerly to the sidewalk and helps her out. Side by side, at precisely ten minutes before two, they go in and close the door behind them, stopping in the hall, perhaps-though this is pure conjecture—to look at a statue which stands between the portraits. Of this the "Cricket." the defunct "Clarion's" spruce successor. spoke not long ago:

"Last Thursday evening the lates' acquisition to the art freasures of this town was shown in the library to a host of delighted citizens. Afterward cake and coffee were served and an enjoyable time was had. It consisted of a copy of our famous town-man Starbuck's statue entitled 'Innocence,' less well known than some of his work, but remarkable for its beauty and chaste qualities. It represents a female figure, closely draped in a heavy cloak, and only the face—a sweet and appealing one—is visible. There was much talk a while ago of adorning our Temple of Literature with a copy of Starbuck's world-tamous 'Bathing Girl,' but, we are glad to add, wiser counsel prevailed."

BLINDMAN'SBUFF By LAURENCE HOUSMAN Author of " dn Englishmennan's Love Letters," Rec. ILLUSTRATED BY ANNE ESTELLE RICE



VERY ONE in Chadsy knew that old Peter Booth was rather narrow in his dealings with others. Those who worked for him did not give him a good name. All the little differences which distinguish one who means to best you at a bargain from one who means to deal fairly by you came not pretty soon it you had to do with old Peter. But be-youd reckoning him a hard man of business, folk thought no more of it, though there was some talk when his daughter Sarah chose in go out into service in preference to staying at home, as she might well have done, for the old man had his small bit of lease. hold, and was recknied to have saved something by

the time that he had got past work.

When his wife died, every one thought his daughter would come home to look after him. But me, she did not; and Peter lived on with an old body raming in every day to do for him and going hack to be; own home again at night. That, no doubt, got him into lonely habits—he became very unsociable, never inviting a neighbor inside his discr. With his wife's doubt here being the has life on which it was held, the hand hera being the last life on which it was held, the land fell in to the owner, but Peter had insured himself against that event by an annuity policy, and if was known that a certain sum then began regularly to be paid him, how much or how little no one knew he put down the ponyo art it was understood to be because his sight was falling, so that he could no longer see to drive to safety. There was no talk, then, of its being for any other reason. But when the woman would for him got past work, and no one clee came to take her place, people did begin to think it strange, and then on the top of that it was told that he was really going blind, and one day his daughter Sarah came back to

She was almost in middle age then, and had given up a good situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family in order to be with him. A capable, managing sort of woman was Sarah, and eminently respectable but it was not to be looked for under the circumstances that there should be any great affection be-tween father and daughter. Duty was what read brought her, and her duty she meant to do but she found that old Peter had got ways of hes own by then which no reasoning could disturb

look after him.

'She had hardly been with him half a year when he went quite blind. People were sorry enough for him. but they seemed even a bit more sorry for Sarah. Nobody thought old Peter would be a very easy person to

live with What I tell you now only came to be known bit by bit afterward, but I tell it in the order of its happen-We go inside the imuse, so to speak, so as to get Sarah's own view of affairs and understand her conquent action, which was what led at last to the whole

thing becoming known. She had not been with her tather long before she noticed plainly enough that there was a difficulty with She was surprised at the small amount which she received week by week for the housekeeping, and though she was a born manager she found it hard enough to make ends meet. When his sight com-pletely failed, she thought, no doubt, that she would have the entire handling of his business for him; but no—once a quarter he made her take him down into the lown to his banker's, and there he would go late the manager's room alone and come out again with his annuity money in his pocket. Sarah never knew what the amount was.

It so happened, itowever, that just when one quarter day came round old Peter was laid up in bed, too still with rheumatism to move out. When the day arrived he became very fidgety and restless, and at last it ap-

wared se if he could not wan. Sarah indeed was enthering him for the usual housekeeping allowance, and by his north arround on had not got it to give her. So at last the wrote by her hand a belief so the bank asking for corollance in a maked bug to be made by hearer. He algest the letter, pay in a receipt made ant by himself, and closed it sp. South carried it to the bank, and being known, got

the money handed over without any difficulty. When she received it the was considerably surprised at its weight, and, thoring aircraft her suspictions, she felt through the timesness of the cancer and counted no fewer than fitty cours of carrows sman, and by their

weight she know that a large proportion of them must be gold. This opened has over-considerably.

When she got bosons she was astonished to find the old man out or bed and downstates. Evidently be muswalling for live. He wook the bag, and without opening wrighted it in his band, saying, "Ah, so ther've east R. in affice?

Now that she knew was not true but she said nothing. Old Peter, still without opening the bag, gave become money—who is he mind therefore have still had by him before she set out—and told her to go out at once and do het stapping in the village. urdingly set out. he) seeing that she had the average uriality of her ery. I need not tell you are did not go She went in fact no further than the garden gate and after giving a clatter to the tank units back forward the window of the town she had just quitted. There saw old Peter returning from the window to his chair. It was evident he had been listening to make one of her departure. Then he sat down and began to onder the bag containing the money. He had not broken the seal and was about to poor out the con-tents—and you may think how barah then sharpened. her eyes-when a thought seemed to occur to him. He got up, felt his way across to the window once more. and let down the blind.

Sarah was neightly put out by this unexpected re-built to ber carimity, as well she might be; but though deprived of the ocular demonstration she had anticipated, her esental vision was tenceforth clear. In a word, in spite of what old Pater had said to put her off, the trie gold—and a good deal more of it, now she came to think matters over, then was in the particular bag which she had brought back that day from the

Being of a philosophic mind, she went off and ful-filled but errond. When she returned she found the old man sitting in his accustomed place, quite quiet and pararal in his demeanor, and the window-blind up again. She stared cound the room pretty hard, but she said nothing, our did she see anything to give direc-tion to her suspicions as to where the money might be

It werned to Sarah a long time britise she could get her tather back to bed again, but he went at last. When she came down Irom seeing him comfortably scribed for the night she had a regular surn-out in the hopes of Sinding where the heard lay not that she had any thought then of appropriating it to herself-that she would be sworn, as, indeed, there was occasion for her to do afterward—but she had a natural biomekeeping didlike to a thing being about, with berself in might take it into his head to die auddenly, and what a waste then it would be to have to pull the louse down in order to 9nd it! She wanted also to know how much nor father had managed to save—her curiosity was very material. But it was not on that occasion satisfied. She sat down and thought the matter out. One practical result of her cogitations was that she let down the window-blind and cut in it a good, comfortable, round hole at a height easy for looking through from the outside. Then she bided her time trusting to fortune. She had not in wait long. Having her with now well awake, she watched the old man as a cut watches

a mouse. The very best evening, just as it grew dark, he sent her off, according to a custom of which she now recognized the significance, to buy him his half-ounce of soul. This trick of laying in stock by small driblets had always been a werry and an inconvenience to her. That was now explained—so also was his wait-ing until the time when the blinds would be safely

drawn against in-lookers. On this occasion his daughter got up to do his bid-ding with more hearty good will than usual. Accord-ing to his babit, old Peter followed after her to the door to lock it against intruders during her absence-a performance which also had now acquired a fresh meaning to her. Sarah went down to the gate, opened and clicked it to, and straightway creeping back over the loose garden soil, took up her position outside the window, and applied her eye to the hole in the blind.

In the opposite wall of the room she now looked into was an old disused window, blocked up perhaps first in the days when windows were taxed or walled in when some least-to, now no longer existing, was added to the cortage. In any case the window, both glass and tramework, remained entire, with merely a white samed wall at the back of it. Now and then when the wind set from a certain quarter, it was opened the very few inches that were possible in order to counter-act a descent of smoke from the chimney, since a draught out of some cranny or from below the floor thus found its way into the room.

To this window Sarah now saw her lather feeling his way and knew all in a flash, halt of exultation at the



She get out the bag . . . and emptied out its embrers

discovery and half of chagrin at not having thought of it before, that the hoard must be concealed somewhere on the further side

She watched old Peter first fumbling with the hasp, then opening the casement, then stooping and making a long arm, and finally rising again and fetching out a couple of bags into view. With these he advanced to the table, and she recognized the smaller of them as the one she had herself brought from the bank the day before. He got them on the board, opened first one and then the other, and poured out their contents.

Sarab saw in one heap by themselves something like a hundred and fifty gold sovereigns. In the other gold and silver lay mixed; the old man pushed forward as arm, feeling slowly and cautiously to make sure that the two heaps lay well divided; then he began counting the smaller one. Sarah noticed that he made mistakes now and again, putting sovereigns along with shiftings and shiftings with sovereigns. She saw him weighing and feeling to make sure of their size, till in the end he got matters right. She would have been surprised at his finding so much difficulty in judging by touch alone, but she knew that the sort of palsy which had come with old age had affected his sense of touch and destroyed his steadiness of hand; nor are hands that have been used all their days to outdoor labor so sensitive and informing by contact alone as perhaps yours and mine may be. In any case, it was apparent that old Peter had in the end-this being but

one of many like sittings—been able to sort his gold from his aliver and keep it socted, making a hoard of the one and leaving the other for current expenditure. Fixing her scrutiny on the smaller of the two piles. Surah was able to make a fairly close reckening of the amount that she had brought home to him. It would be she thought, twenty pounds two pounds of it being in silver. That meant, then that her father had eighty pounds 2 year to live on, but the amount of money that actually came into her hands for home-hold expenditure was something very much nearer to the quarterly allowance than to the whole sum. What

she did not receive evidently went into the reserve fund, for as she watched she naw old Peter take twelve pounds from the dissected heap of gold and silver and transfer it to what might be termed his deposit account—that is to say, to his ac-

cumulated savings.
Surah Booth till that moment had attended on her father in his old age and infirmity from no sorded motive or calcu-lation of future advantage. She had, in-deed, made a sacrifice, for she knew that his annuity died with him, and that only the small freehold cottage and garden would be here after he was gone. had come to look after him from a sense of family pride and decency, rather than from affection; but she had the right to feel that she had been and was a dutiful daughter to him, and her sense of justice revolted that she should have been led to give up a good situation, with its com-fortable living, in order to aid and aber this old man, her father, in dragging out a life of sham penury-that all her man-agement and economy and hard scrubbings and gardenings, with no help from outside, had been practiced to no end but to allow him to heard up a little more gold in which his blind ever could no longer take any delight and for which at his age he could have no prospective use. Undoubtedly, as she looked through her eye-hole in the blind and watched those misorly hands pawing over the gold ser-ereigns. Sarab lest aggrieved, and a little

inclined to let her resentment have play.
But there was something of the sporting instinct also in her mood: she had found old Peter out, had sported him down, taken his exact measure.

and-he did not know.

It gave her a sense of power and of possession. The knowledge that her father was not so dependent on her as he had pretended to be restored her independence also. The question was: How should she use it? She could, of course, go back to him now, declare all she knew, justst that it she stayed to look after him he should make her an allowance for the housekeeping necording to his means. But it was just possible that he might find some way of rejecting any such ultimatum on her part; and Sarah, feeling defrauded, and having seen the glitter of that heap of gold, so much larger than any she had ever set eyes on before, was minded to stay and see that it was well spent-that no accident happened to it. It was impossible, in fact, for her not to be moved, and perhaps a little contaminated at heart, by the sight which had met her eye. And so in the end, determined to risk nothing, instead of breaking in and dropping thunderbolts on the old ce done, she let things nan, as she might hav

they were and went her way to the village, leaving him still, scrabbling over his gold heap. When she returned, having been gone hardly longer than usual, she found old Poter sitting under the mask of his affliction just as she had left him-the patient. resigned, almost reverend figure she knew of old.

But from that day the game of hide and seek began, and with it there came to Sarah a constantly growing sense of power, a power which became the more sweet to her in that she let no sign of it reach him. It was her secret; presently it became her mastering passion. Hitherto she had led a life of dull respectability in the employ of others, a dependant in petry authority with out initiative. Life had not struck her before as specally interesting, nor had it is curred to her that bumanity was an object worth studying. But now it was revealed to her, this life, this humanity, in a new and a comunic aspect-a thing to discover and pry into to gioat over and experiment on. She was a woman unlikely ever to marry or have children, yet she had that harder domestic instinct which makes good nurses mothers, and housewives out of unlocable tyraumical characters. This possessive sense in her had never before found its tall scope; even the household manage-ment which her father left to her of necessity had given her but small satisfaction, since he had not eyes to see how by hard labor she had impressed her individuality on her surroundings. Now, however, she exulted in the means of ascendency secured to her by his infirmity. He had practiced concealment and evasion, keeping secret what she had every right to know. To her, therefore, it seemed fair enough to practice a corresponding deception, but before long what had started as a sort of game had become deadly earnest.

At the first safe opportunity, Sarah, you may be sure, did not neglect to make a strict investigation of the money bags. She found in the larger one rather more than she had expected—not far short, that is to say, of two hundred pounds. This was made up en-tirely of sovereigns. In the other were sovereigns, half-sovereigns, and silver. These coins had been separated, the guld from the silver, and knotted into opposite corners of a silk handkerchief—a development which she had missed aight of through having to prosecute her errand to the village

Now, in a spirit of mischief or experiment, it occurred to Sarah to sobstitute among the gold a supernor for a half-sovereign. Tying up the handker-thief again, she put it back into the smaller of the two bags, restored both to their hiding-place, and waited to see what the result would be

It so happened that the very next market day gave her the demonstration she had expected. Old Peter. giving her the money for the weekly purchases, told her, as was his custom when the coin was gold, to be exceful and not lose it. Sarah was delighted. "Lor" lather," said she "whatever are you thinking of? This is only a sixprore you've given me

The old man was very unwilling to believe her and meeried that he knew better—wasn't so blind as all that, he declared. She gave it him back. "Come and do the shopping for yourself, then," she said, "if you won't believe your own daughter. That's a sixpence you gave me, and not a promy more it wasn't. Not a penny?"



Peter was greatly perturbed, and Sarah sat down opposite to him and smiled, now quite pleased with her-Her father handled the corn suspiciously and unrusily, shifted about in his chair, got up and sat flown ogula, onable to keep still. All this Sarah watched with a comprehending eye. It was evident that he with a comprehending eye. It was evident that he wanted to get her out of the house. But it he gave her nothing how was she to stup, and if he succen-dered the impagned coin, which according to her waonly sixpence, how was he afterward to dispute it

Sarah was quite phlegmatic over the business. ever source he decided on, she had made her point. In the end he kept the singence and raked out of his pocket a couple of abillings more, skying that this was all he could afford, with the ten shillings gone some-where, and that she must make it go as far as it would.

She went off submissively enough, and before long was round at the window watching. Sure enough, old Peter was out with his money bugs, and to watch him, she told berself, was as good as a play. He brightened up wonderfully when, by dist of much testing, he recovered the missing half-sovereign from among the silver -for up to that time Sarah had taken nothing actually away, though she had begun to have out the money bags and open them for her own amusement after she had got him to bed

So, when she came back from market, she found him all right again, but saying nothing; and she understood that the fiction of a lost ten shillings was to be kept up and the housekeeping purse be stinted for a week in

ивзед цепсе. The incident perhaps beloed to remove any strong scraple that Sarah might up till then have retained. Anyway, from that date she began more definitely to cheme against old Peter's unfair miserliness, and to wonder how, comfortably and without suspicion, above all without spoiling her game, she might get things more into her own hands.

Matters were now at this pass. The old mon since his active to be ever handling his gold increased as time went on, was forever waiting for his daughter's back to be turned, and she was forever giving him the opportunity he sought. And as the delight of secret watching gives storing in her, so gradually did a love of the gold uself work its way into her heart. She

wanted to possess. It was unreasonable, she knew; for she had only to wait till the old man was in bed to possess it just as much as he did. It was as safe in his keeping as in hers. But she could not forget that he had deceived her and was unfairly stitting her, that she worked harder than was necessary, and lived with him on a poorer scale than he had any right to expect. Nor can you play the game of cat and mouse continually without the predatory instinct getting some hold upon you. With the money under her eyes—hers and yet not hers—Sarah became more and more covetous of its possession, but could not yet see her way to be-come possessed of the one joy without thereby defrauding herself of the other.

The next quarter day was drawing near, and Sarah, who had hopes that her father might again be too indisposed to go himself to the Bank, had the disappointment of seeing him keeping in his usual health and strength, though both were of a failing character. In some of a wet season his rheumation seemed to In spite of a wet season his rheumatism seemed to

have left him-But being well resolved now to prosecute her pur-ose, she made preparation to suit the circumstances. So in company when the day came they visited the Bank, set out and home again, old Peter carrying the

Money-bag safe in his own packet.

Now Sarab knew quite well that nothing would induce him to open it in her presence, and that immediately on their return he would invent some excuse for getting her out of the house on that he might count over his money in solitude. So, as she was getting ten ready. Sarah, in taking the kettle off the fire, let it slip through her hand, tilt, and spill.

(Md Peter was informed by a lusty scream that his daughter had got her foot scalded. She made a great to-do with it, bandaged her shoe up in rags, and walked lame. After that there was no getting her out of the house again that night.

house again that night.

The old man fussed and fumed, inventing wants of this and that or the other-things she might perhaps be able to get for him from a neighbor, but their

newrest neighbor was a quarter of a mile away, the cottage standing lonely in its own tane, and Sarah declared that she could hobble no further than the wash-house and back again. This she did, giving him jost time to slip his bag away into its hiding-place. After that her foot became to see better and when aid. began to get better, and when old Peter suggested that she should get to bed early and he up with it, leaving him to follow when so inclined, she declared she had too much cleaning and mending to do, and shouldn't think of bed much before

Old Peter tried to sit her out, but it. was no good; when she saw that was his game she opened the door and let the fire out, till the room got too cold for his old limbs. Then to quicken him she declared that they would both go, and by that at last got him upstairs. No sooner did she hear him get into

ted than down she came again, with a fine scheme all ready and waiting to be put into essection. She get out the bag that he had brought home that day and emptied out its contents. The amount was twenty pounds—eighteen pounds in gold, two pounds in silver. To replace these, Sarab put in from a store that she had provided beforehand eighteen shil-lings, ten florins, and eight half-crown coins—casy for the fingers to reckon with.

It was a simple piece of artifice, and yet ingenious when you come to think of it, since it left nothing with which the shil-

ings could be compared and so be found wanting. Old Peter was so certain the bag contained twenty pounds that only by being put out of his reckining would be be likely to come to think otherwise. Sarah was still playing the game with some caution. It was a sporting venture. She put there pounds of what she had now taken into the large bug of sovereigns—making the total there just what it should be other temporary withdrawal had been the chief risk of the proceeding)-and pocketed

Scarcely had she done this than she fancied she heard a creak upon the stairs. In another moment there could be no doubt of it. Old Peter had got up from

his bed and was suitly and slowly descending.
"The old cheat?" thought Sarah to herself
he must have got into bed with his clother on."

She had only just time to get the bags back into their nook without noise and the window hasped—that was the most difficult thing to do silently—when her father's hand tell about the door handle without. In her trepi-dation she blew out the light. This, of course, made no difference so far as old Peter was concerned—darksess and light being all one to him, except when the latter was right before his eyes-but it made the situation rather trying for Sarah. She had to trust to her ears alone to guess what went on, and to keep out of reach of the blind man as he moved about the room. She backed into a corner, held her breath, and waited, Evidently old Peter was nervous, afraid of being over-Twice he went back to the door and listened. Dead silence convinced him at last that his daughter had not been disturbed. He came on again, unhasped the little window that Sarah had so lately shut, and got out his money-bags. She heard their muffled chink as he carried them across the room, the soft rattle of the coins as they slipped out on the table, and then-a-tink"—the slow counting over of them began.

To Sarah's ears the light chink of the pieces as they tell one upon the other was unmistakably silvery; but she heard the old man muttering through his arith-metic in undisturbed tones, and presently began to breathe more freely. It was evident that he suspected

How strange, if you come to think about it, was this obsession of an old blind man! His blindness had Continued in appoint page





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TWO VIEWS OF DIVORCE IN FICTION

By ROBERT BRIDGES

DIVORCE, as a subject for fiction, is in great favor at present. The natural evolution of a topic for popular fiction seems to be through the daily great to the course papers, to the woman's ciula, to the pulpit, to har associations, to men's ciula, to a novel that is well advertised. The thing punpt, to ner associations, to men's chile, to a novel that is well advertised. The thing to in the air for three or four years before it really gets on to the book-staffs. We have become fairly accussmed in undered divorce, and accept it as a matter of course, as we do the X-rays. Yet a few years ago both were sensational. It is difficult now for the reader to get very warm over fictions marital troubles. Lawyers pretty generally agree that there should be a uniform law for all the States, and by and by it will come just as naturally as the national bank-ruptcy law. Preachers seem to agree that it is ton easy, but show a rendiness to accept for for remarriages. Several of the strongest Churches stand firmly against both divorce and remarriage. Men and women generally acc rather cynical about the whole matter, and poetry and remance have felt its highing shill.

The must recent nevel on the analyses is

The most recent nevel on the ashiper is "He That Eateth Bread with Me," by H. A. Mitchell Keays—a woman, for no man ever dared to write about "a chainty little gras embroidered arenadine, edged about the pretty, round throat with purple velver pansies." From the first page to the last the story is knyed up to the divincely impossible Katharior, the wronged wife, who loves and suffers and endures through two death-had arenes (which were pulled out of the first by an Agnostic Doctors and a rail-way accident, by which the seductive lady with the copper-gold hair and pick and—white complexion is suddenly "esmoved" in perfect health. Psychologically a fast express is a very weak device to restore the erring husband to his one and only real wife (who always looked on his second marriage as a more legal interduals). But Katharine can be trasted to get nome suffering out of even this stricke of good luck. She got what the wantest, "yet in a way her return to him will be the greatest sacrifice ahe has yet made (us him." Pour restored husband! The fast express was unkind to him.

Robbed of its fine writing and emotional spreas the author has depacted in this newal with considerable love the state of mind of a refined woman who believes that parriage is indistrible and high berself decreived and deserted by the Subland she have and who had loved her. That is also the attitude in "Let No Man Put Aamodes," by Basil King, Readers of "Anna Karenina" will recall that the winning husband came remad to that point of view—through from entirely different motiver. How Tolation great movel, written a quorter of a century ago, towers above these motiver of a century ago, towers above these The most recent movel on the aution is He That Esteth Bread with Me," by H. A.

motives. How Tolates a great newel written a

motives. How rotators great novel, written a quarter of a century upo, towers also been pigmies of fiction! It is as modern as though it had been finished last week in Chicago. In the current number of Robert Grant's serial, "The Undercorrent," two divorces in Newport high life are impending, and the struggle of a woman of high ideals and small

resources to accept the legal relief as a solu-tion for her troubles is, evidently, to furnish the third example in the story. Mr. Grant approaches the problem not only as an ex-perionced social satisfies and writer of fection. but through many years of observation as a Judge of Probate in Boston, where motives are apt to be sifted down to their original

mulecules. The lawyer in this surry, Gordon, puts the case for the State, as opposed to the Claurch, very clearly: "It seems to me that if my wife had been talse to me and my love for her were dead. I would not allow such a sentiment—and it is only a sentiment—to the me forever to a woman who was no longer my wife, except in name. Your life is before you. Why should a vitiated contract be a bar between you and hoppiness."

All the novels and plays like Sardou's

All the novels and plays like Sardou's "Divergence," fall into these two categories those advocating the indissoluble character of marriage and those approving of divorce for cause. It is one phase of the old contest between Church and State, and the solution of it is a long way of is a long way off

between Church and State, and the solution of it is a long way off.

Whichever view prevails, there can be little divergence of opinion as to the main cause of the trouble. Divorce prevails be cause material attandards prevail. This applies to rich and poor alike. Loyalty to an idea which used to be so putent, is oblitablished. Capitalist and workingman both want to see definite results from their endeavors. If they do not materialize, throw them over and try comething new! The mind gets little natiafaction from following as old ideal. It is reaches and impatient, and must be consoled with new ideas.

The women have this same resilies mind demanding material movelries. If they are rich, ammended becomes their meat and drink. One of them in Mr. Grant's story intimated politely, but clearly, that I burned hep—said we did not eare for the name things." What oweral obligation, or legal, can justify perpetual larendom! Therefore, change partners all around!

can justify perpetual hardons! Therefore, change pursuers all around!

Some people solve the trouble or make it easy by having three or four houses and three or four houses and three or four changes of climate in a year. Neep the eye and mind tray with new sensations, and the old editestion may out gall. But the step from several houses to several wives or husbands is often very casy. New conditions desaund new companions the wife who helped make a fortune is not the one to help spend it. We change religious, politics, husbanesses, and friends so often and ac easily—why out change wives or husbands!

Moreover, there has been a serious leesk-down in the belief in immortality. One safe for eternity may have been an appulling prospect to some, but four or five second incongruents and niten becomes a line ever, if the present life is all there is of it, the average American wants to make the most of it, and is not going to stay bored through loyalty to a taded ideal. That is pretty nearly at the root of the whole trouble.



BLIND MAN'S BUFF

(Continued from presenting page)

caused him to give up tobacco and take to over another soul. Her old dotted father soulf instead, but it had not made him lose was now a pupper in her hands, of which the joy of handling the yellow metal whose she pulled the strings in order that she color be could no longer see, whose sound might watch the workings. anuff instead, but it had not made how lose the joy of handling the yellow metal whose color he could no longer ner, whose sound even not that he was dult of hearing he could no longer with any dertainty distinguish, whose weight his trembling old hands could no longer properly appreciate. And yet the love of his gold was stronger in him than it had ever been. It was becoming each day more furtive and more passionate. Sarah had seen him spread not his pile of gold sovereigns and hury his face in them, take them up one by one, and by them against the lads of his blind eyes as one lass coins on the lids of a corpse to give to dead eyes the appearance of rest; and, watching this miserable exhibition of lasse human folly. Sarah's heart had felt neither the shrinkings of disgust nor the meltings the shrinkings of disgust nor the meltings of pity. It had become infected corrupted. and delused, till the coverous desire of gold had grown in her also, along with that other

But she had not yet probed all the mys-teries of the poor human heart. Presently teries of the poor human heart. Presently, as she listened, she was startled to hear subbing and a dull metallic note, as though the money lying upon the table was being softly pushed about under the pressure of face or palm. "Oh, I am so poor so very poor!" guavered the old soice in a depth of mansfin self-pity, indescribably fortorn. And again and again came the cry, faintly effered. "I am so poor, so poor!"

Then there was pilence, till at last his dansfor the coast poor.

And agents and appear, so poor! Then there was pilence, till at last his daughter thought he must have fallen askerp where he sat. The moon was very cold; gradually bight stole into it. The late moon had risen; before long its rediance fell upon the blind. Through the hile she had cut in it came a small disk of clearer light; it lay upon the wall near her like a large white min elipping by degrees to ground. Presents elipping by degrees to ground. enth sime form intervened; the disk disNew Views of

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would have estimated them to the respect of mathiand."—District Workster at the completion at the Busher Hall Monument.

The above out represents into it is subjectly of Wedgewood's old him subsemit justes (a tool). The other exhibiting this tree washington from tool commended to the American Army July 44, 175-176 Capited, Washington — Norm Verman, Transless—Martia Washington — House Washington — Transless—Martia Washington — House Monn, 176-1862, state Washington — House & House, 176-186, state — It is found to the Philipton—Principle and John Addin — Highling of the Philipton—Principle and John Addin — Highling — Highling — Him House House — Himmon Street & Himmon — Himmon House — Himmon Street & Himmon — Himmon & James House & Himmon & House — Himmon of James House & Himmon & House &

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appearing from the wall, alighted on the old man's shoulder as he sat at the table bowed over his gold. Satah who lebested in death-

over his gold. Sarah who believed in death-ticks and all such portents, wondered super-striansly if this betokened death; but be-fore she could seriously entertain the thought he had moved from his recumbent posture. In the obscurity site saw him gather up the two piles separately and restore each to its long and its accustomed biding-piace, and, having hasped up the window, feel his way cantiously lack to the diver by which he had entered. Straining her care she heard him ascend the stair and re-color his room. She then religited her carelle and made a practhen religited her cardle and made a prac-tical investigation to assure berself of the surgess of her device. Finding that twelve shillings had been transferred to the larger of the two bugs, she smiled as if satisfied pur the bound took into its hiding place, and

can the bound lock into ris buling-place, and after waiting a safe time, shok safely to feel, Sarah had now found out that to old Peter's dulled perception shriftings and puzzle were very much alike, and the coverage knowledge of this mode the temperatum has strong to be additional. Little by little, lest two modden a change in the weight of the large should attract his attention. Sarah took over the gold irro her now keeping, and before long had by substitution left her father posthing but affect.

She may have held that the rune did him no waing. It deprived him of an pleasure or length that was otherwise his, while it left her free to add as the thought his his the consisting of the bouse. Old Peter, if he thought anything make in have thought his daughter a wonderful manager. Sarah have him the gold secure in her own bands, was not so parry the conser as dut so expend a content of the longer and out so expend a

and so purely the miner as but to expend a portion in satisfying her housewifely pride, which had so long been stinted of means in fact, she was not minerly in the true mine at all. She was naturally a saving winnin, but it was rather graspinguess than a saving that the same status of the control of the same status of the saving winning that it was rather graspinguess than

woman, but it was rather grasputgues than huarding that was her passion, and she cared very much for the link of things, and to stand well in the enery of her reighbors. Old Peter did not guess how smart bit to im things were largening all about him When his daughter and in help for she parden, and that it would pay for itself in results. Apparently it did, since her housekeeping cout him no time than formerly not course, that is to say, so far as he knew. Meanwhite the double sectory of their relations in each other went on, and as it was the consists of his life to have not him no time than have not his manney in his daughter a his section and rount it over, so it became the delight of hers to watch him doing it, and to see him handle so charishingly the silver the had given him in rachange for gold. Two days hurdly over passed without their coming together for an includence that had become the country and register to the him to her remediate.

Sarah and more bold in her procedure; what she had lived best was to alt in the room with him unknown, and worth may make the mode and every expression

bie face.

In order to accure this dearest joy for terrell abs started a practice of pretending or go across to one of her neighbors a litthe before his father's bedtime, leaving him to find his war up to bed by himself when he baed. As this gave him a fresh opportunity of paying a risit to his heard, he raised no objection and consented to be backed up in the house during her alsence, since he would be in hed before she re-

Sarah would take the key from the inside of the lock, open the boose-foot, shut it again, put in the key and turn it, pull it out once more, slip it into her pocket, and crosp back to the room where her father was sot-Under cover of the stir he made in becoming the wall-window and reaching after his money-bags she found no difficulty in hos money-bags she found no difficulty in attitute back to her carefully arranged van-tage-ground. Then, with only the rable be-tween them, she would six and waith him, and now and again would reach not very cantinually and substitute a shilling for a pound among the outlying coins while he was engaged in counting up his piles of tens, and doing it she felt with a keen sense of satisfaction how the reins of prover were really making from his hands into

were really passing from his hands into hers. Power—that was what she loved.

Before long she had gone further will.

Led on by his helplesaness into experiment, and feeling her way with fresh tests of the dulness of his with, she would receive a coin here and there from some pile that was waiting to be recounted, so as to make the total come wrong, would withhold it un-thi she fad driven him to count over and over again, early time more purplexed and desperate, and finally would restore it and les the racksting come right. A cruel trick has habit sweetened it to her, for she felt potent then that she had him, budy and mindin her own keeping; also it made the deception safer to maintain—the old man was ferginning to be unsure of himself, and would count many times over, even when would count many times over, even when the results came right. And yet she would wonder, an she heard the light chink of the silver pieces, that he did not detert a dif-ference in the quality. This was perhaps, because the herself had become an adept, and with her eyes shut could tell by sound and touch the white excluding the yellow. That, surely, was a strange game for any one to look at played across the table, week in, seek out, by the blind old man and the middle aged woman with the land face and the middle leady brown eyes.

the cold heady brown eyes.

During this time old Peter kept his health. fairly well—not that he went out much, but he was able when quarter-day come round to go as usual down to the Hank.

Every one in the neighborhood, and those who knew him by sight from his periodical comings into the sown, knew what his errand was at these particular dates; and "There



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Uncle Sam Needs Youk tract that our depression is in restant trains for the target part of the spread of the stant. Sight covers that the same of the spread of the same that because in the thread of the same that because in the same tract of the same same tract of the same tract of th

goes old Peter Booth to get his coin? was a likely enough remark to be heard in the market place, when the blind man went by, his daughter leading him. Perhaps it was said on this last occasion of all. This time Sarah was not concerned as to how he received his money; all went like cluckwork under her arrangements, and she had but to take her own time to get things in her own way. Nevertheless, on this to cannot as on the last, perhaps from the liking she had for working on that happard brain and watching results, perhaps without brain and watching results, perhaps without intentional makes, Sarah stayed in the house on their return, and would not stir out again.

intentional makes, Sarah stayed in the house on their return, and would not stie not again. On Saturday night there was always more to do in preparation for Sunday; unexpectedly, before she was ready for him, old Peter announced that he was going to hed. That meant that the Bank momey log was coing upstairs with him. It meant therefore, that when the house was quiet he intended to come down again.

Sarah went in to have a look at him about half an hour later, declaring herself then on her read to bed. A glance round the room showed her where his clothes were: be had got them under the shorts. Sarah revised, saying nothing.

Downstairs again, she fixed up a candle on an old here hatern, sufficient to throw a dim light on the scene, and placed it unon a high bureau not too near the door. She took the per father had sufficient visual sense left to be aware of a light near and on a level with his eyes. Having thus made ready, she took up her position and awaited his numing with confidence.

It was about twenty minutes before she heard him feeting his again.

It was about twenty minutes before she heard him feeling his way downstairs. As with one money-bag drawn from its hidine-place and the other from his pocket, he sat down to the table, and was speedily en-crossed in business.

It must be remembered how the situation now stood. The only sold remaining in the old man's presentation was what he had brought from the Bank that day. All the rest the coies occupying the larger bug-ness the two hundred substitute shiftings. As ald Peter spread not his riches into two lesses. Sarah, according to what was now her established custom, legan substituting

her established custom, began autotissions shillings for pounds.

By some channe, either her sleeve touched it or he did, a coin slipped off the table and tell to the flour. Old Peter, hearing it to, went down up hands and knows and because to grope for it. When at last he had must it he was evidently in flouts which heap it had fallen from Dy fingering it, he know that it was either a shilling or a lound, but he was not save which. To to shew that it was either a shrilling or a pound, but he was any sure which. To make the matter, he felt his way to the heap of should-be soverniges, and taking up one little is face to face against what was in fact a pound. In zeather moment he arrived auddenly at the disconcerning discovery that the doubtful role was a little lit smaller than the one which he knew to a pound.

Sarah, fully alive to the fact that his auamicions were now awake, or were no their
may be becoming an saw that her only
infety lay in depreving him at once of all
ordines of comparison. The moment he laid
down the questioned coin in a plane by itif and raised for another of the presended
coincid wherewith to make further comvotions she saw how his mind was working
quick as thought she reached over, took up
the pound he had for a moment laid down
and substituted a shilling.

Peter having found that the two supposed
musula he had in hand corresponded, that
it, in fact, from that heap did so—lee he
red others—now started with considerable

ried others now started with considerable to tation to try comparison noce more with the coin that had fallen. This time, of course, its size matched,

At once he begin plemaring his hands into the larger beap, picking up hapfaxand, comparing, weaching, and finding that all of them

Sarah, meanwhile, was soltracting one by one every gold piece from the smaller brap and substituting shillings. The game was exciting—just touch and go—requiring all his courage and address. She held her orenth for long periods, fearing to make a cound. The shahtest alip might at any mo-ment hetray her.

cond. The shahtest slip might at any mo-ment lettray her. A man with his suspicions awake is mach care score than a man without. The com-plete nachange had hardly been effected when Sarah was surprised to witness the when Sarah was surprised to witness the soliden hurry, agitation, and vitality which solided hold of the old man. With violently trembling hands, but quick decisive genture like a bird picking up its food, be began to catch up coins and compare them first from one heap and then from another. They save him no information whatever.

Then he bears he was to be a surprise of the property of the prop

Then he began to rount over the last then he began to rount over the last quarter's payment, which still by apart from the rest. Sarah had been unable in the time at her disposal to set matters as right of the make her shillings give a correct total as representing pounds. At the end of his addition the old man was hopelessly out. If these were all pounds then he had required too much, five or six pounds too much, since Sarah in substituting shillings had forgotten that there were shillings al-

had forgotten that there were shillings alrandy there, which must now, to his calculation, stand for pounds.

And now Sarah saw him, in greater agitation than before, counting up tone and
recenties and weighing them first in one,
then in the other palm. She leaned forward over the board with her two clinched
hands lying out in front of her like a rower
waiting to start. The old man muttered
and whined. All at once he threw up hahunds in a sudden access of despair, "Oh-



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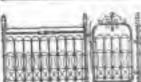
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Goel?" he tried. "Oh, Goel, I am going mad! I tan't see, I can't see! Oh, for one moment, give me hack my sight; or how shall I ever know?"

Sarah had been holding her breath so long that now as she let it go it issued in a laint sigh. Old Peter spring suddenly to his feet. "Who's there?" he cried, sharp as a pastol crack, and hung half-crouched, has hande out to guard bis treasure.

Sarah had risen at the same time, cool and aelf-possessed, still beging to ward oil discovery; lest be should reach out and touch her she drew back and held herself rigid, strong to her last muscle.

"Who are you?" cried old Peter again, "Some our is there; you have been cobbing me! Where is all my gold? how much have

me! Where is all my gold? how much have you taken of it? Ab, I'm blind, I'm blind! Sarah, Sarah, come down! They are roll-

As he thus cried aloud, he began in frantic haste to clutch up all the money he could lay hold of and tumble it back into its hag. In a wonderfully short time he had cleared the tourd. Thus bulked it became a formidable weapon in the hands of a mon even though aid and freble nerved to desperate defence of his property. He seared it up

with a threatening perfore,
Sarah saw him about to advance reward
her. She was in a corner, with only one
way for escape—the table was between them way to escape—the table was between them. She was beging even now that persistent ablence on her part anneld make him believe he was mistaken. Them it atrack her that if he came meaner he might discover the light shat stond behind her on the horson. Acress the back of a chair a shaw! Iny handy. Catchine it up, she threw it over the lanters, completely southing it.

As she did so, as the natural gloom of the place asserted itself, the window he came the most illumined point in the room, and there against the blind, and against the eye hole that she herself had maile, she naw in the serial obscurity of the mountin night the shadow of a man, the motionless shadow of one matching.

the shadow of a man of one of one watching.

Terror and dismay seland her. She is terred a lose cry, and shoul self-hetrayed. In another numbers the blind man had sprong upon her. lifting up his tag to strike. She stroughed to get part him, and, strike. She stroughed to get part him, and, strike.

in another position to the men man spring upon her. Hifting up his bag to strike. She strangiled to get part him, and weakle to, shrink hark, crying alous! "Den't door, father! It's me—Sarah!" It seemed as through the audilenty revealed traft did but add to his recree and tage. All at more a stanging blow from a dult metallic weight that chimbod as it descended fell on her, servicing her not of her anneas to earth.

When Sarah came to better! again all was dark and silent. A guit of cold sir told that the outer door stood open. Searth presend that she alone remained in the house. Old Peter and his money hage were wors. In the remaining hours of the night she waited, especially that he would return, wondering perhaps how much she would be obliged to admit if arouned. But when it began to grow light a vew foat impelied has into action. It would never do for the sairy to get attend, and her father might possibly have gone to arek theliar and protection at assure neighbor's door. It was necessary, therefore, for her to go and bring him in.

Her head was still diary from the though the dark received, but the dared not wait.

laring him in.

Her head was still disay from the blow she had received, but she dared not wait. She harried up the lane in the direction of the execut proved that she need not have harried. She cause on the old man bring by the side of the way with placid face upment guite drad. His though face upment guite drad, his clothes gave signs that a struggle had taken place. The manny-bug, which his dead hands still crooked to chatch, was gone.

That, afterward was trained; and the man

chetch, was gone. That, afterward was traced; and the man in whose potentialism it was found did not attempt, in the face of his graver danger, to deep the charge of rubbery and violence of which he aread accused. But no murder could be proved against him, Failure of the heart's action was the medical writing the recliminated man elected to give evidence, and, having been duly continued, gave it.

Truly he had a tale to tell of what had some on under his eye as he watched at the wisdow blind.

withher blind.

Sarah, two, entered the witness-box and towed her head to the judgment passed an her by the world. She never lifted it again. And though she gave old Peter a funeral that all the world turned out to see, and in due course raised a coulty marble emblem over his remains, she never righted berself in men's term.

in men's tree.

She sold the costage, and, with the proreeds of the sale and what remained of her
ill-action gold, passed out of the district. Chadry heard of her no more-

8 8 TOASTING

THE practice of "tousting" a sentiment or a peath bages in method times, when the breng-cap was a leature of every hanquet. This cap was filled with wite or mead in This cup was black with wine or mean, to which fleated a triese of transied bread. The cup was passed from purel to guest after the best had treated. After it was back to the cone had traved. After it was back to the place of starring, the best drank what was left of the liquer and swallowed the piece of tract in borour of his assembled friends.

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(Cretiseral Jone page 15)

First and foremost I'll look up Rodom Broads. He'll be's high speritchelly. I dessay, as he was in this world; but I'll bear him speak and get the shine of his eyes on me again, and have him speak to mother. Well. I must look out and see how the country looks so's to tell mother. I declare. I'm that eager it's like my first trip to llosten way when ma couldn't keep me still. I'm clud there aim't nobody in front or behind of clud there aim't nobody in front or behind of clad there ain't nobady in front or behind of

way when ma couldn't keep me still. I'm alled there ain't nobody in front or behind of me to remark my antice. Say, Jonas, 300 mest look out, here's Montserrat!

Montserrat showed only the tattered and ainter pillaged remeant of her arboreal leasty. The black her-work of vines over the station walls, the leafless trees or the snow-laden shrule around it, and the wide white plain mobil but forthly recall the orderly loveliness of sammer. But the sea shone presently at West Manchester, blue and dazzling in a rift of sunshine; and the old man souled as he put away in his mind every violes shadow on the snow, every white blane of billade. "I'd most be willing to hive a little langer, he thought." his such a rightly world. But I get my hischarge. At Magnilia a stude passenger, a girl with a bundle, chiebed into a waiting wagno on runners, which crumched and squeaked up the snowy mad through the fir trees a bleak contrast to the mily hustle which the summer had used to pour out on the platform. West Glossester lay leavened, screened by its dense white for experienced a curious langing for business of which now he was the sole occupant he experienced a curious langing for business or cronners. In some parting token of that he experienced a curious langing for human is erroused, for some parting release of that deep underlying kindliness which man has for his feather, because of their common lot. When the brakeman gave him a segment of a rushly young face through a half-pen thore, reling "Glossester, do not leave any arrichs in the care!" he ruse putchly as as to speak to the youth before he went.

he went. But the words were got said.

neight we as to speak to the youth before he went. But the words were not said. The old man stood as if painted, staring at the carear. On its dingy plant has a preture trained in red and brunes: the picture which he had you away with his even hands in Cambridge; the same, set out the same, for on the pictured face was stanged a look of repreach and warning never there before. With shaking hands home lifted the portrain. No our bull and in the sets, the unite remember just his optimized as an obvious start he had passed a not had been to the petuter was not me if they remember and hadden, but which was plant and black now. That picture was not me if they There existly aliar, with the rememblance complete down to the detail of a chipped right hand corner. It was funces a picture for this malinebody and substant appeal were with the resin moved out of the following the hadden force the wonderful eyes while the resin moved out of the following while the resin moved out of the following while the resin moved out of the following to an about a new to have past. There was to like past. The was strong to an about a first though the resin moved out of the following to another the discovering to a model of the following the another to the power and willing to be plain. Why Dr. Brooks, It, Brooks, I was a not to the power's recent as it force any other meal with mean element of any other meal with mean element of a chip of the power old willing to be passed to an element the power of the power of the power for the force there. It was the power to be an and look are power old way at one for the power limit. Dr. Brooks, I am the sure to prove the way at one for the way of my cound are power of way at one, for force our to make any to be a melean, then the way of my cound are the power to be any to be a melean. Dr. Brooks, I am the sure to be a melean to th

Her when he can the eyes again, though there was monecasurable pity in them, they are warring, prohibiting him, still.

But I got me discharge, I aim't desert in the hid militer pleaded.

The brakersan pushed his entire enhant innerice breathing fresh air, into the car. Hallo, grandpa, he hailed horsidly, "you carried on." Well, just set still. I'll to by you back, we turn round at Rackport, know. He was tipping the seats over in reparation for the return.

Into warrily moved his head to pick up the planer which he had laid beside him. There mus so partner on the seats over in reparation the seats in front and behind, without result. The portrait, his own pertrait, had vanished. Amentrack, Jonas mampled up to his old place. He had no trought of revolt. "I didn't wrise it was wrong, Bishop," marmured he, wiping the time tears away. "her I know you know hears a way, "her I know you know hears a way, "her I know you know hears a way, "her I know you know hears are and one comfort. I'm nigh the abotted span. It won I be as hard nather for mather as for me that's marker president. for mother as for me, that's more comfort.

I mun't disappoint you. Bishop, after you've took all this trouble to show me my duty.

The low afternoon son was gilding the but house dome as a pale and haggard old man rampht sight of it on the Harvard Bridge, returning homeward. Almost the same instant, he caught night of something the in a passing car, a young girl in a big-hit waving for the motorgan to stop. He was too spent to wonder much even when Delight Carney, with her eyes bustrous with emotion and her cheeks business, boarded

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the car. She gasped a queer little laugh Send No Money and squeezed his nearest hand, reckless that

and squeezed his nearest hand, reckless that
the people were watching her and pleasantly
misinterpreting her little drama. "Oh, hut
I've been scared about you—scared to
death?" she began, with a hysterical laugh.
Instinctively the slower masculine mind
righted her feminine incoherence. "Keep
cool, Dely, that's a good girl. What'll folks
say!" he soothed. he soothed.

But she only gargled a staccate compound of a length and a son. "I don't care, now I've get you back! Oh. I was so scared." "What scared you, daughter! Speak low, so the folks don't hear."

"Something came for you; Barney Mar-tin brought it over. It came to the shop last night after you'd gone; and the boss gave it to him, so he brought it over; he's waiting at the house now, I guess, for he said he'd come back. And I was going out to try find you in Gloucester-"
"But why? I don't understand!"

Because because, you see, after he left I took it up to your room to be waiting for you and give you a beautiful surprise; and oh h! Uncle Junas, I saw the things on the table and the envelope to me to be opened

You didn't open it. daughter? It nin't

"You didn't open it, daughter? It must bee"Na. I didn't open it; I haven't forgotten what you taught me so much as that, but I went downstairs, and the two Roomeys were there—they told boost your ranking your will, and how they witnessed it—I get terrified. I guess I was plenty scared before. But here you are, all right! And have—here's the envelope from Washington. I didn't tell you I went to some of the Trinity Church ladies and told them about you, and they stirred them up in Washing. you, and they stirred them up in Washing too: And I got a letter from one of them years lay a waying the lawyer was pretty sure you'd get it. Barney thinks for sure this is it. She pushed the fong cureloge into his hands while he could only stare. But he made a stand for his lifelong habit of

"Don't wiggle so, Dely!" commanded he in a quivering voice, "folks will think we're crary. I guess we'll git off and walk now. She walked him into a quiet hack street and promptly fell on his neck and hagged him. He opened his paper and his face changed selectly his lips moved. Delia jumped up and down, all the Celt in

her affame.

Three thousand dellars! Oh, Uncle-Jonax! Now you can open your shop, your own shop, and Barney will help you, and I'll keep house for you. For you hath,"

"In that why Harney has been here so much, daughter? Well, well, I guess I'll have to give you your wolding."

They walked home together. He would not return her the uponened envelope, but

not return her the unopened envelope, but he confessed his purpose.

"And what would I do without you!"

she cried.

"But you have Barney."
"And how'd I keep Barney straight without here?"

They were standing outside his room door. He kinsed her as her father might, "Well I sin't thinking no more forever of it. I guess the good Lord knows bettern as when a man's usefulness is ended. Now, daughter, you an down and help your mother.

The holded, and, almost in reverence, after he had passed in and closed his door, she went notify down the half.

Its lighted the gas to gare about him; his ryes last of all went to the little marble-topped table. The packet was untourhed. As he opened it, his fingers were rold.

The picture of Hishop Brooks lay on top, and the face were the old gentle and hopeful smile.

ful smile.

THE NECESSARY VOTE

(Continued from page 10)

It was an out-and-out fight for control of the party machinery new; one or the other would have to rule, and the weaker would have to rule, and the weaker would have to make the best terms he could with the victor when the test come. After all, according to Carroll, Craig was only one man, but there could be no doubt that Wade

man, but there could be no doubt that Wade have how to make the most of the man. Thus matters stood when the scene was transferred to Springfield just previous to the opening of the session. Wade had put forward Henry Wellington as a candidate for Speaker, and Craig had accepted him without mostling.

"Perhaps be ian't the very heat man. Wade explained, "but he is the most avail was expansed. He's certainly better than Markin, who would be the tool of Carroll and Highie, and would make up of Carroll and Highe, and would make up-the committees in accordance with the makes of the boodlers. It's a very sim-ple thing for the Speaker to make graft easy or difficult—a brile jumpling with one or two committees will do it. I know how to prevent this, and some of the indepen-dents and country members ought to be willing to belp me. Talk it up a little, Azro, It's the chance of a lifetime to best the 'machine.'

Craig did talk it up a little in his blunt way, and his talk was reasonably effective. There is always an undercurrent of oppounion to the "muchine," especially am the country members, but it is too often weak and vacilating. Men fear that open apposition will destroy their usefulness to their districts, and many of them fear to be called traitors to the party if they in-teriere with what seem to be the party plans. But here was a chance to ain. True, it was only a split in the "machine," but why not make the most of it? Why not



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ASTHMA DOWN IN THE PARTY PARTY NAMED IN THE PARTY NO. N. T.

give their strength to the faction that was the least objectionable, if only to overthrow

Thus Craig argued, and Craig was known to be as fierce an anti-"machine" man as any of them. Thus, also, Wade argued with the leaders of the reform element. It was the leaders of the reform element. It was their chance, he said, to accomplish semathing—not so much as they might wish, perhaps, but still enough to materially improve conditions. They were not atrong chough to force the selection of a man of their choice on either party, and when the voic came their men would divide on party lines. The speakership was a parry question, with which the pledges they held had nothing to do, but they could exert considerable influence. Their aim was honest legislation, aside from purels political matters, and here was the apportunity to lay an honest foundation that would be of incalculable value later, for the mere knowledge that they favored the defeat of Mackin would turn some Republican votes to Wellington.

would turn some Republican votes to Westington.

"Give me an interview for publication at the proper time," Wade said to the secretary of the organization. "You may carefully explain that you are speaking personally and not in your official capacity, that the pledges exacted have nothing to do with purely party questions, but that it assems to you, as an individual, a grievous mistake to give control of the House to the spoilsmen. That's all I ask, and you know how important it is to you that Carroll shall not rule."

important it is to you that Wade was a not rule."

The secretary knew that Wade was a politiciam, but not a boodler. There could be no doubt that he had his own ends to serve, but he was infinitely preferable to Carroll; so, after some hesitatina, he agreed to the pian.

to the pian.

Still, the batrle was far from was.

Neither side could be sure of a clear majority in a party rames, has Wade knew that Carcoll's game was blocked, and be decided that the time had tome to make the really important move. He mought Carcoll, to put the case to him blustly.

"Your man can't win in a thousand years." he said. "There is no possible combination of circumstances that can give him the full Republican vote. The hayered contingent, that my friend Craig has rounded up, wouldn't was for Mackin if he was the last man on earth, but you can deliver your total to Wellington. I was hold mine, but I can't delives them.

"A deuce of a nice job you've made of it.

"A deuce of a nice job you've made of it,

"Just cut that out," retarted Wade sharply.
"You tried to the me and I had to poster;
"You tried to the it. I guess. At any rate,
I've get the oppositions all under one barner, and they'll fight Markin to the last
litch. Some of there won't even be bound
by taucus rule, I've shown them a chance
to win, and they're bitter. If it comes to a
light, they'll force a compromise that come. in win, and they re bitter. If it comes to a right, they'll force a compromise that won't le you a his of good. And you're weaker than you think you are. Look here! Wade solled a carbon copy of the interview he had secured from his pucket and handed it to Carroll. "Will the publication of that help you to organise the House!" he asked. "You're having trouble holding some men in line now. They don't like you, they don't like what you stand for, but in a penkership fight they want to be with the party. All they want in an exame to break away—just an intimation that you're not so much of the party as you claim to be. I tell you, Carroll, you're up against a stone wall, and I built the wall."

But I can beat you! exclaimed Carroll.

But I can best you? exclaimed Carroll.
"If I have to turn down Macket. I can using to a man who will suit your highly moral tune," a whole lot better than Wellington

does."
"But you wen't," said Wade, with an un-"But you won't," said Wade, with an un-ileasant smile. "You won't, because you couldn't make the terms that you can with me. You won't, because such a man woulde't let you control a single important commit-ice, and Wellington will. You won't be-cause I need you, and the reformers and bayweels than't. If I need you, I've got to link out for you a little."
"What are you after?" salest Carroll, suspiciously.

"What are you after" saled Carroll, suspiciously.

"Nothing much this session, but," meaningly. "at the next we elect a United States Senator. The wise man looks ahead, and control now can be used to make greater are ought then, especially if a fellow has a check on the wise loops who are avariesous. I am looking for power, Carroll; that's all. If it has to be bought. I know how to buy it. You can name the two best committees—any two that you may select, larring only.

it. You can name the two best committees any two that you may select, lurring only those that I need for political purposes. I'll concede that much. Carroll, but no more. You see, I can't trust you—I need you, but I've got to have a check on you to hold you in line. I may decide to go to the senate myself.

Carroll answled, but he knew that Wadehad him in a corner. His man was already beaten, apparently. By making a fight he might drag Wade down to defeat with him and force the selection of a man that neither could control, but he would gain nothing, while there would be extellent "commercial" apportunities in the control of two strong committees, especially when he could rely on certain Democrats in all her strictly party committees, especially when he could rely on certain Democrats in all has strictly party questions. Still, he was not prepared to surrender without making one last desperate effort, so he merely agreed to consider the

"If I could only win that hayseed," he must-tered, "I could break him yet. Confound it! he's as much the 'machine' as I am. Why can't the yahoo be made hi see it? If he broke away, it would split that little bunch of country members and the whole thing would up to nieces." would go to pieces."



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But the yaboo was blind and deat. Three filterent men. Carroll himself heing the last, tried to show him that he was being used for "machine" purposes, that he was adding the worst 'machine' ever known in the State—a "machine" that was for a man and not fee a party. Craig would not argue the question, he simply made a statement in his

hight way.

"Wade's my friend," he said, simply,

"You all been clever to my vote, but he way
elever to me. Them reformers took me by
the nose on tried to lead me, but he took
me by the arm an it was jest man an man
gain together. Why, he left off his apiketail coat at a swell dinner wis to be with
me while you was tryin to sell me out an
put in a Democrat. He's my friend, I sell
you—my friend, not my vote's friend, an
I know he's all right."

Then Carroll surrendered. "It's all up."

Then Carroll surrendered, "It's all up," he told Highe. "Pase the word to Mackin that he's got to drow out at the last minute, but that he's fixed for a committee chair-manship. Wellington is to be Speaker. That hapseed—just one vote—has done the busi-

Something of this was rumoted in other circles, and many people, knowing nothing of the finer points of practical politics, wondered and speculated. "Isn't it marvelous," they said, "the way Wade arts hold of

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ON THE MARCH TO THE YALU

DRAWN, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH, BY FREDERIC REMINGTON

in order that the Japonese army might advance with the greatest possible speed toward Marchutia after landing at Chemispo, hundreds of Korean confes were employed in carry military supplies and provisions as well as the knepson's and baggings of the soldiers. The roads in Korea are so had that all that all transportation is done on the backs of man, so that these coolie carriers, experienced in this kind of labor, proved of greatest service to the tovading army.



PUBLICANISM IS FASHIONABLE at Washington, overwhelmingly, in the social sense. Foreigners going there,
with social introductions, comment on how few Demoorats they meet. Republican dominance, broken only
twice in forty years, and then for stretches of four years
only, might account for this, even were not the Republicans the
party of the money interests. At the publishers' dinner, representing the entire country, those who sat at the speakers' table were
practically all supporters of the Administration, and John Shaker
Williams sat at an ordinary table on the floor. The South, the
home of the majority of Democrats in Washington, is socially very
different from the North, but if the social machinery at the capital
were in Democratic hands for a sofficient length of time, the sec-

PARTY FASHION at THE CAPITAL did not actually favor the Democratic end, since the cultivated South surpasses the North in assist charm:

Democrats who come from the large cities in the North are not, as a rule, men of social habits and tradition. Owing to this fact, which is of no slight importance, foreigners, whether visitors, correspondents, or members of the Diplomatic Corps, are likely to see all policies through an atmosphere entirely Republican. As the capital of the United States is not the same city as the metropolis, this bearing of the social life on politics is less weighty than it is in London, for instance, where society is one of the weapons constantly used by politicians, and a weapon in using which the Conservatives have decidedly the advantage. In England, in spite of occasional social policies like Lord Resurses, it is not quite "respectable" to be a Liberal, to say nothing of a Radical; and the same principles, somewhat modified, have a serious bearing on policies at our capital.

THE MORE CONSERVATIVE PARTIES control England and the United States because in both countries the opposition has succeeded in becoming identified with certain policies that are hopelessly unpopular. Civilizations dominated by the Anglo-Saxon character will not accept change merely for the sake of change. Of the ablest statesmen in England, few recently have been Littlerals, and of the ablest statesmen in America few recently have been Democrats, a condition which has been caused partly at least by the fact that the parties of change stood squarely for nothing which could seem to any large body of wise men immistakably desirable. In England the Conservatives took the from room away from the Liberals, just as in this country the Republicans have strengthened themselves by a progressive point of an example themselves by a progressive point of the country the Republicans have

trusts, by some liberality toward Cuba, and by Secretary Tarr's demeanor in the Philippines, which has
done much to kill anti-imperialism as an issue. What is left of
it appeals only to the same small class which composes the Little
Englanders across the water. By making hostility to the Boer
War their leading issue the Liberals of England disintegrated about
as completely as the Democrats here went to pieces over silver,
threats against the Courts, and Populism in general. When one
party stands in the main for the status quo and the other stands
for a general discontent with things as they are, prosperity makes
strongly for conservatism. The Democrats, in this country, not
having any big issue on which they are united, and appealing only
to a love of change, are put in a difficult strategic position by persistent fulness in the crops.

A BOLT BY BRYAN, HEARST, and the Populists might prove anything but an evil. With the Populists set off it a party by themselves, drawing from Republicans and Democrats alike those who represent impatience with law, reason, fair argument, and common-sense, both the larger parties might improve. The Populists might carry a far Western State or two, but no one would worry over the possibility of their doing more. Whether they do bolt or not will depend upon which cause they calculate

will give them the strongest position in 1908, either to 1.1180 to control the Democrats, direct to them, or increase the strength of a party of their own, founded upon Break's popularity, Heaksr's money, invested in publicity, and the general need of such a house for agitators and extremists. The chance for a bolt at St. Louis is rather good, as even if the Populists have a third of the delegates at first, they may not get a satisfactory compromise. Delegates do not stay lought. The local leaders who are taking Heaksr's money are in many instances the atting him. "You are a pleasant sight," said a friend of ours to a Cook County leader, "destroying the usefulness of a great party for a little money." The leader showed he did not under-

stand. "I mean Hearst," replied our friend. "Oh, Hearst. You don't understand. You know that — — —, Carter Hargister? Well, he is the man we are laying for, and we are going to do him, you bet." Hearst is merely a club to this man, and many such, and a representation built on money and local fends is likely to dwindle rapidly after the first ballot at St. Louis.

ORDINARY POLITICIANS ARE SHREWD within their own field of tracks and exact calculations, but they often fail entirely to estimate a widespread moral public sentiment. Joseph Folk's victory over the machine in Missonri shows an extreme miscalculation by the machine politicians. The cities voted more as they had anticipated, but in the country districts they met an unexpected Waterino. When some man of marked personality or accomplishment happens to appear, all the ordinary modes of forecast frequently go astray. Party loyalty, the basis of such calculations, is lost in a fresher and more special interest. Mr. Folk's victory shows that his work has had a more vivid hold on men's minds than their routine party spirit has. The more stirring the events of public life, the more possible is it for men to think

freely, out of party lives, and that the people of Mis-

Mr. Form is now fully proved. In State and city, as in nutional politics, party lines are hardest to break in stagnant times, easiest in the stress of feeling. The scheme developed by Missouri's machine, to seem divided on candidates, whose strength could be later concentrated, was well devised and at one time made success look so probable that Mr. Form himself was far from confident. It failed, from mability to cope with one element of the situation which it had underrated—a public opinion not in its usual state of lethacgy, but thoroughly aroused. Missouri, therefore, seems certain to enjoy the proud and rare distinction of electing a Governor for the virtues which he has proved, against the frantic efforts of organized politicians.

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, the recent creation intrusted with important powers, is not creating in the public mind as impression tayorable to its strength. President Roose-VILLE, who sahersted the strongest members of his Administration from McKinley, was here left to los own resources, and his opportanity to discover men has not been followed by overwhelming success. In the case of a new department, where everything must be practically created, a powerful personnel was even more than usually essential, and it can hardly be claimed that the President was respired in selecting it. The probability is that the department will drag along through four years more, without visible A WEAR DEinfluence, and at the end of that time either Mr. Con-PARTMENT TELVON and his associates will be succeeded by officials more equal to the possibilities of the post or the experiment will become so enpopular that it will meet an unwest cod. Mr. Convievou has the reputation of being very honest, but no one has yet accused him of strength. An auspicious start is an immeasurable belo in andertaking such an important new field, and the chances of usefulness in the future are therefore none too good. Any lack of efficiency, however, should not be charged to futility in the scheme itself, since the scheme could be fairly tested only if the positions were most aptly filled.

JAPANESE SUCCESSES are received in many parts of Europe with a disappointment in sharp contrast to the general satisfaction shown in England and America. Distike of England is under most of the alarm expressed about Japan, for England, in spite of her new understandings with hereditary foes, is still unpopular on the Continent. It is necessary to bear in mind always the people as well as the Government. Fashoda may be officially forgiven, but the French people forget neither Fashoda nor their childhood teaching about the hereditary foe. Germany, in diplomacy, is now more isolated than England, but she is ap-

parently not so much dreaded as England is by many wares powers. Naturally, the Russian Anglophobia is strong-

est, in spite of recent efforts at a pleasanter relation, and in the Russian prophecies about Britain's dire purposes we are frequently included. Commenting on the "Anglo-Saxon peril," a Moscow fournal says that Great Britain and the United States expect to extinguish minor states, and to annex the colonies of Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, and Italy. We are to annex or divide China, Mongolia, and farther India, and are eager to fight with all Europe on this topic immediately. For such reasons are we laboring so assiduously on the side of Japan. "In recognition of this

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CLEVERNISS



tearful general European upheaval now being prepared by the 'enlightened' pirates and their transatlantic brethren, the European powers must-at least for the time being-lay aside all their peculiar differences and all their inner conflicts. The real source of peril is not so much an invasion of the barbarian savages from the East as the economic and political subjection of the European powers by the advancing 'civilized countries' of the Anglo-Sasons." Further complications are discovered by other penetrating observers. A Calcutta organ of the natives says that Great Britain and the United States, fearing "the competition of the patient and industrious yellow toiler with the degenerate whites," outraged China in 1900. Japan fought on the side of "the European white faces" in that war, against her sympathies, in pursuance of wise and farsighted policy, directed against the West and especially against the Anglo-Saxon menace. Thus, by looking at opinion in various quarters of the globe, we find remarkable doings planned by the Anglo-American secret barbarian alliance

FOREIGN ALARM OVER US, the terrible Anglo-Saann peral, does not hold the field alone, for although we have rather exhausted the other side, the yellow peril to wit, as a topic of conversation, things continually crop up to force as back upon it. The troops under General Ma bring it to life one day, and the next the Empress of China consents to have her photograph taken, and worshiped, thus taking one more step in the wake of Japan and suggesting again pussibilities of an Asianic combination. Japan's success in destroying warships with turpedo boats also sets us figuring from an entirely fresh point of view. The newspaper strategists were at first going to supersede the hattleship altogether, until they were reminded that, allowing every induction from the present war, the torpedo boats could do nothing except as part of a fleet of which the battleships are the backbone. They might THINGS TO also be reminded that it makes a difference whether THINK ABOUT shots aimed at a torpedo hoat bit it or not, and whether searchlight practice is kept up to the highest efficiency; and yet, when all exaggeration is thus cut down, we do face the fact that so much is being done to shake up the ideas even of our greatest experts that we shall have to sit down and think a long time before we decide in what proportions the various kinds of war craft should be accumulated. The war, both on land and sea, keeps us guessing. and thinking about various large subjects with more persistency and openness than we have used on them before. Being so full of sorprises, it inculcates bumility even in those solemn editors, who, lov-

ing to prophesy and direct, have become almost persuaded that

General Kusoki's military ideas are superior to their own. As

mental exercise and general education this war is a distinguished

WE ARE USUALLY SERENE. Our mind is calm and dwells with moderation on the follows and vertees of mankind. We

triumph.

are a philosopher, but there is one thing that robs us of philosophy and makes us as prejudiced and extreme as "a Christian or an ordinary man," to quote the good Sir Andrew. That object of repugnance is the corset. Just as we are trying to keep that even halance of sympathy which is our habit, seeing Russians and Japanese with equal justice, in spite of Japanese glamour and Russian verbal thunder, we fall upon the fact that in Japan the corset is unknown, save by an imitative few. The Japanese look CORSETS upon full, deep breathing as the best part of exercise and a necessity of healthy life, and therefore it did not seem advisable to them to confine the body to a vise. Moreover, they have been in the past, and have not yet ceased to be, a race of most artistic taste, and therefore funder of the human figure than of an image done in whalebone. Just what Japan will take from the West, of good or evil, none can say. She may lose her taste and art, her physical health, and everything that was best in her former life. She may even take to corsets. If so, Commodore Perry and President FILLMORE will have much to answer for.

MEN SEEKING MOTIVES are often inaccurately precise. Especially in the case of an old man who has held his country's highest honors is it easy to attribute springs of action much more insistent than those which actually exist. Mr. Ceeveland has spoken frequently of late, and his words have been stimulating not to the listening Democratic ass alone, but to the attentive elephant as well—to the American world, in short. In this unusual fluency some observers find ambition, but we do not. If Mr. Ceeveland should, under stress of circumstances, accept another nomination, it would, we are sure, be with a rather heavy heart. Wise and

experienced old age usually loves rest and contemplation. When Mr. CLEVELAND denies, ton aridly, alleged social relations with a negro, it is not the politician speaking, but the elderly potentate who teels wronged and exaggerates the wrong. If he takes to writing about his record, it is not the candidate holding up his banner, but the thinker in retirement and the father of a CLEVELAND family none too well provided for in a worldly sense. IN HIS AGE A man who is old, sated with the world, and good, centres his thought upon those nearest him, and the lives which they are to lead, when he has left the table and his friends have turned down the empty glass. To judge a man like this as if he were a youngster, with no place won, his muscles taut, and cager for the race, is a sin against the rudiments of psychology. Mr. Usaverant to-day is a sage and not a struggler for advancement.

OUR VERY LANGUAGE seems to work against the negro. Evil deeds are black. The devil himself is black. A black soul is the strongest expression for what is had. Angels are white. All that is pure and good is represented by that color, and light means intelligence, and darkness means ignorance and depravity. The more educated a negro the more keenly sensitive he is to such shades as these, that have become part of the language which he must speak. Fortunately the gayety of his nature is not always, or perhaps usually, killed by the bitter struggle of doubtful outcome, that lies before his race if it would move forward under the discouragement of constant contrast with the whites. The outlook is not a cheerful one, except when it is lightened by the inspiration and courage of a Booken Washibutox, or by a similar spirit in some other man, like the negro who recently spoke these words: "Refusal of a glass of soda in a white drug store is simply pointing the negroes to a negro drug store and telling them to take the nickel there and help up the struggling negro; the same is true in white eating houses and the like. Let the negro patronise his own straggling people and help to be something." We think the President has acted injudiciously in keeping before the public the case of Dr. Count. Whatever his motives, an injury results to the unfortunate race with which he justly sympathizes. Likewise it would be cruel to the negro for either party to name him in its platform or make him an issue liefore the voters. Talk, indulged in by some negroes, about a negro party, with colored candidates, is the very dopole of folly. The conditions faced by enlightened and ambitious blacks at the very best are hard enough. Every issue, except the issue of self-dependence and hard work, can only make these conditions barder.

WE LIKE TO CELEBRATE able and honest men, particularly when they have the minor attributes of taste and modesty. Ser WALTER Scott gave the name of delirium tonans to the disease of loud talking. The Russians give symptoms of this disease at present, the Spaniards were not without it in 1897, and the Americans enjoy suporous phrases. Ambassador Curate is not alone among our countrymen in ranking Sampson and Dewey with Drake and Nelso's, and generally crediting us with somewhat more wood than we actually saw. Our eauggerated pension system has a similar influence, and Mr. Caustrat's latest brilliant entrance into the stage centre with his cash department for assorted heroes tends decidedly to increase our oversupply of valorous epithets. We do not wish Americans to talk like Bardolf, Pistol, and Nym. Heavy suggested that a man might support his sick mother without demanding a pour boirs from the eternal. Now, being rather full of this objection to self-landation, we read delightedly one more fresh and sensible observation by the Honorable John SHART WILLIAMS of Mosissippi. For the public service, which he adorns, he thinks a fair prescription is one part patriotism and principle to one of ambition and one of love of conflict. In the Middle Ages fighting was the only honorable calling for a gentleman. It gave just what politics gives to-day in similar proportions. These elements may be discovered in business or in science, but, as Mr. Williams puts it, "the political arena offers the best modern substitute for the profession of fighting, as it was 'way back in the ages when fighting was the only profession in the world. You have a noble background-your amphitheatre is the wide nation; the rewards are noble-soldiering never offered any as fine; the conflict, though not often physical, is extremely stimulating-it is boind against mind, instead of arm against arm, and the game never flags." To the life which he is leading Mr. WHILIAMS calmly gives the name of fun, and we are inclined to praise how for doing his duty well without decorating

it in phrases of undue magnificence.



THE SOTTLED-UP MILITARY ATTACHES IN TORIO

By order of the Emperor of Japan. Viscount Tanaka, Minister of the Imperial Household, gave a reception, April 15, at the Shibs Palars, in Tekin, to the foreign military attaches who have been "marking time" for many owners, emparisonly awanting permission in go to the fract and witness the fighting

ACROSS THE YALU WITH THE JAPANESE ARMY

Special Cable Despatches from FREDERICK PALMER, Collier's Correspondent with the Japanese Army in Manchuria

ON THE EVE OF BATTLE

In the Field, April of, by Orneland Mossager in Soul, Mar a THE military consor will not yet allow correspondents to give the name of the place from which they are senting messages or the dars or fling. Thus far the Japanese army has restricted fixelf to those militar operations by which an offensive lover secures a strategic position. The country in which the army is operating provides a striking ground for a great and declaive action. Natural battlements were or other bank of the Valla River. The town is Wijn treat. itself lies in a natural pocket grimly watching the pre-paring army which is wholly conscaled from its adver-sary. From the opposite side of the Valizania can see only windowies houses and sectoingly unlocabiled country, except for an occasional Cousacs horseman or

a scooling outpost.

No temphations that the Russians can offer can make the Japanese disclose the position of their futures until the time comes for striking. The two armies feel each other with occasional firing, but the rathe of transportation carts is learn more broquently than the

Although the hills on the Japanese side are a bechive of industry, there is not even the passage of a single soldler which is not screened from the Russian gave. Here is an army ceaselessly working in a section of

country absolutely given over to an army's wors. The trough are provinced by long time of coules coming up your tim Pairing road.

The quiespee and order governing the actions of an many man, all thong or much in preparation every flay, in arrived out adoptably. The long mary has also pleasing been facing that work of policy have not discussed the spirit of the Japanese private. Handonskie was hardens and bagging are herer by man instead of human, the latter being coneye usually about ma

No other arms of equal sim-could give so little exi-dence of the presence here as the public, soft moving, active Jepumie.

CROSSING THE VALUE

Dr. Ha. Frield, Street are, for directional Africangues for Sarral, Mary 9. All of yesterday was spent in timber cutting, road making, bridge insiding, gun placing, and in pan-atrocting agrowings for the positions of the batteries. The taking up of new positions and the movements of troops are all carried up at night.

This infinitely careful preparation had its climax to-day in a movement so magnificently done that it seemed only a part of a simple routine magnetive, and it was carried out in the face of opposition so sight and so ill directed as to amount to little more than assaying faction as seen from the Japanese side.

Japan gained a position on Manchuran soil with not a bolt missing, not a serier loose. This achievement was a triumph of military organization.

Spectators, who are accustomed to hear of Japanese deeds as accomplished before they are announced. learned for the first time last night of the passage of the Vals River at a point which no correspondent was permitted to see

The low lelands below Wiju were not clamen as had neen infimited as the point of passage, but instead, a point above Wijn where the bank time precipitately from the river. The valleys behind the hills oc-cupied by the Japanese on the Korean side of the river were cruwded with reserves, which were never

The first eight we had of the arrival of the Japanese on the Manchurian side of the river was a little dotted line of dark figures. This was the infantry advance, and the our ashing elimbers looked like a tracing on a

The steep averat was made safely, and the attacking column reached the top as complessed as if they had been ets an ordinary route march.

Then out the whole story at a glance. The little Japa elimbed on the rocky ascent by faint paths, then torned into lines, again spread out over the summit. wheeled, and the apparent Gibraltar became theirs for the mounting.

With their arrival at the top of the river bank there with their arrival at the top of the rawer tank there was in outburst of Japanese artiflery are for their projection. The Japanese gan are, which had been berestoine iragally withheld, became the speciacular expression of this day's work.

The town of Wire, the masses of reserves, the game in their positions all strutched out as a panorama before the correspondents who had taken up their position on a bill that was like a gallery overlooking this

tion on a bill that was like a gallery overlooking this wanderful scene.

The securety of the Japanese artiflery fire was marked on. They got the range at the first shot. Where ever a Russian gon apole on the Manchurtan side, there the Japanese sent an overpowering half-eye as an answer. Later we saw the tireless till climbers scarring along the banks of the Ai River on the Russian flark. There were lew scenes of blood and carriage, few of the grim restitles of war. To the onlooker all was at well done that only the tight of the mannovering troops and the sound of guns told us that a great railitary achievement had been successfully accomplished. The crossing of the Value was as easy to the Japanese as the overcoming of the Value was as easy to the Japanese as the overcoming of the Value was as easy to the Japanese.

THE FRUITS OF VICTORY

The victory of the Japanese over the Russians at the The victory of the Japanese were the Russians at the crossing of the Valu is overwhelming and complete. It is the result of a wonderful organisation that is every hour developing new wonders. The infantey's multility and their mountain work are without rival. Never before was a force more ready, and never did an army strike barder. The shops of Antong on the Marchurian side of the Yalu are open for business. The Japanese are well once. The integrity of Manchuria has come to stay.



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL ORAZAWA

Alde to his Majorty the Emperor of Japan, he prized some arrives as resummed at the inversal Count which, attached in the First Arms Corns, was as the hands of the Yala River. The official report super that "the Importal Counts represented the ensurement to the older, and after a server field meaning more than research pear, many officers and are . The part of the order was as deposed that the Roccan artillegroom surposed.



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL KURON'

Communities the Japanese Fave Acres Cape he lought inse of the tion bethan senior unsingually in modern warlars, by crossing the Yalu is the face of an introncland Rosson stary on the far ade. chatging their works over a plain two miles wide, and mannering the control in a miles of lineling manner. The conclusion of his arready were much like those confinencing General Buller at the Models Roser. The Japaness general won because he was by as smith the abler subface.



AN INFANTRY REGIMENT NEAR THE END OF THE PORTY-MILE MARCH ACROSS PROZEN LAKE BAIKAL



SLEDGES USED TO TRANSPORT MILITARY SUPPLIES

HAULING CARS BY HORSE-POWER OVER THE PROZEN LAKE



A RUSSIAN REGIMENT MALTED FOR DINNER. THE SOUP RATION IS PREPARED IN STICHENS ON SLEDGES WHICH FOLLOW THE COLUMN

RUSSIA'S MILITARY HIGHWAY ACROSS LAKE BAIKAL

INSTITUTION OF ACTOR & MALES, COLLEGE MECHA MECHA MECHANISM WITH THE FOLLOW FORCES. PROTOSERVED CONTROL TO AT COLLEGE MESSAGE

When the war crisis awoke Russia to the need of hurrying three hundred thousand meninto Manchuria, five thousand miles from the home base, the single traffic line of the Trans-Siberian Railroad was broken by Lake Baikal, which had from to a depth of nine fast in December. The ice-breaking ferries expected to maintain communication had proved unequal to their task, and the railroad around the lake was not completed. Therefore a fine of track was laid across forty miles of ice, but for soveral weeks before it was ready for use troops and stores were hurried to the front across the ice and snow in weather steadily far below zero. Rest houses were built at frequent intervals, but, despite all procusions, the sufferings of the troops were very severe. Crevices and windrows of broken ice main marching and sledging dangerous and exhausting. It was reported that one regiment, losing the trail in a blinding storm, wandered into such treacherous ice, with a resulting tree of all bundred men drowned and frosen. A large number of soldiers were disabled by frostbite. Their sufferings were not over when they were again loaded on troop trains, for they often begged to be allowed to help showel snow from the tallway track, in order to fight the cold with buddy exercise. During this period it was impossible to move more than two thousand troops a day across Lake Balkal. The mild ide breaks up in May

Gaagle



A JAPANESE PONTOOM TEATH MOVING TOWARD THE YALU PROM PING-YANG

The fluors, built in sections, were navial by one post-cross of the augment in tours and fluoring by approach the way, the Japanese Intelligence Office and skilled arginary, displiced an emilia, through Kurse and Mantonia to must be sold managementa of the width, depth, correct, and total force of every arrests which so investing army might have in open. The Yale was the most important press to be surveyed in this way, and the date were used to construct, at Hiramitions, complete gentum bridges for the tracking, so that the material was ready to be carried with the army relocation slow advance began. In level, the Japanese prepared the Yalin trousing to oversion months beforeband, and other the progres were needed vicy many flow question willout the neighbour make at time, labor, or transport

MARKING TIME IN TOKIO: THE FORTY-EIGHTH RONIN

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, Callier's Special War Currenpondent in Japan

The Japaness War Office has record a year purposperator's past in the Japanese Capital.

O-DAY a must photo of flesh, which was once a portion of the budy of young naval officer. was buried here with auch honors from the Mikedo and Gaverament and, on the part of the people, with much demonstrations of reverence. that, as half saint, half hero, the memory of Commander Hiroso now ranke in Japan must be that of the Porty-seven Ropins.

Hirone attempted what Holmon aitempted, and in the venture has his life. That he died in no effort to save the life of one of his eyew, as well as in an effort to serve his country, has not lessened the value of his sacrifice. The sentiment of the Japa-ness toward him is that same sentiment which Kipling declares considers issa lhe Commissary-General thun the Tommy who steps outside the square to drag a cost-

on the night of the second attempt to block the entrance to Port Atiliar Hi-

rose commanded one of the fost steamers marked out for self-destruction. They were paked up two miles distant from the harbor mouth by for Russilles' distant from the harbor mouth by for Russilles' when seprentights, and the remainder on the ran was made under a territo fire from both the guardahips and the forts. Hirose's seamer, the Fukus Mary, and reached the harbor mouth and was about to anchor in the entrance when one was street by a torpede. At the moment, Surjan a guinner, was below inglying the magnine which was to bloor up the sensel and let in the water. But the torpedo had let in the water, and Hirose and his erest were escaping from the binking stouter in the above boat before they discovered that Sogino was not with them. Hence custantly climbed again on burnt and run below, searching for the missing man. He falled to find him, and on returning to the deck and leaving he had not yet run had the shore heat, twice again went below, the last time remaining there until the rush of the rising water drove him on deck. He had but just dropped in safety into the shore boat when a shell struck him and tore him into small places. One of these pieces fell in the boat. It was buried to-day. But before it was buried it was treated with the honors paid to a reigning monarch. As it passed in the transport that conveyed it to Japan it received the salues of the entire Japanese fleet, the guns were fired, the yards were manned, the flags lowered to bail staff. Later a detail at officers escorted it to Tokin where it was put by a great concourse of people, and to-day as it was burne on a guncarriage to the grave the people turned out to do it reverence, and in thousands and thousands loud the streets. Before the procession moved the Mikado sent to Hirose's family a roll of allk, a compliment the unportance at which can be understood only here, and

The inversions at the legendary fronty seven Rooms for a received infinite resource, are civile by earli one general in a lapue. They had a place in down a sewplan like time of King Artimete Keights of the Roquel Table.



FUNERAL OF COMMANDER HIRORE; THE CAIRSON BEARING HIS PULL-DRESS UNIFORM

raised Hirose and his family to the senior grade at of the public parks. This is a rity where the only statue I have seen are those of imperial princes.

Airouty the true story of Hierar is being ming with legends. As the transport carrying the passe of finish passed the butteship on which bicross had served, the engines refused to work, and for a few minutes the transport lax motionless.

"This, which happened before the eyes of the whole squadrup," says a Japanese paper published last week in Vokohama, "made a great impression trees all who witnessed it. It was as though the brave Hirose even in death relissed to be accurated from the ship in which he had bold command."

THE RUSSIANS AT NEWCHWANG

By JAMES F. J. ARCHIBALD

Crime's forestanded with the Family Army in Mandages

 If will is allowed your the optimizer line of Mill line. the that the National had rever considere in the intraged of their policies of New desire of the fine of twilling. It is to be a low more married that the time of troops of the and the site outlined designs about me May 2, the day Mr. drolino, correspondenciam process in the effec-

WCHWADG is the right flank of the entire Russian position, and the wavening of the felting Russian position, and the wavening of the line at this point would properties the security of the whole stmy now afield, and lay the lines of communication upon in constant attack. A very large torre has been mubilized at this place, and the majority of them are the best of the regular troops fully equipped but a hard single should it be presented to withstand a progressed assault by the enemy. No one

here can understand why the Japanese have not inthwang long before this. The mactivity of the enemy The mactivity of the enemy has been good surprising to all on this side of the pen insula, for it has given has in time to fully prepare tor a campaign. There are regular triops here that have come all the way from 5t. Petersburg since Do declaration of war. General Kondratovitch is in command of the district and has a full division for its defence be-

division for its defence besides a considerable torce of detacled artillery.

As Newshwang is the terminal station of the Manchurian Rallway, it is to good communication with the main force and with the bradquartiers at Multilen, me that in the event of an apreshed into position. There is no doubt but that the county will eventually appear here, for it is the most important key to the investment of Port Arthur, less the strack is not likely to

take place for some time, so it is now on the full of the moon, and the nights are as clear as day. The Rue land have spent this course week to mining the mouth of the

from Chinese junks commandered for the purpose.

Marcial law has gone to offer, but has made no opportunity to be desired to the purpose.

Marcial law has gone to effect, but has made no opportunity but has made no opportunity been under military control for several wreks. The part of Vis-Kow, directly across the river from Newchwang, has also been included in the order, and at this is the terminon of the Chinese Wallendam. and, as this is the terminus of the Chinese Railroad and telegraph evanacting with Peking, it puts Rusts absobutchy to command of the altuation so far as the transmission of any news to the outer world goes. The neurest neutral relegraph will be at Shan-hal-kwan, a distance of about one bandred and fifty miles.

All of the women and children have left this place, and many of the mea are also leaving. All those rement's cutter as it is expected that the military authorities will order every one out who has no direct busines with the government of the place or the

The entire country around Newshwang is absolutely flat, being but a very few feet above the sea, and in difficult to attack. The mow has commenced to melt and the roads are in a frightful state for transportation of troops or wagon trains. The ice in the river broken, but has not cleared, and consequently makes the passage of the river dangerous at all times. and for the same reason casy to defend, should the enemy effect a landing on the opposite side

The hombiaries of nentral China are talber vague, and I do not think that either one of the combattant force would tother very much over a matter of a hundred miles or so; but it is the generally accepted opinion that the boundary is marked by the town of Shan-hull-lawar, where the Great Wall of China comes



LIEUTENANT GENERAL KONDRATOVITCH

He was in command of all the Rissans forces west of Post Arthus and the Laurang Penersula, until the Japanese advence made a repossible for the delenders is hold the transier. His army, therefore, has fallen back to mobilize sorth the main strength under General Kuropatkin. General Kondestoreich described the evacuation of Naturchwang, which he had furnified and expected to be able to boild undefancely

down over the mountains to the sea. The Chinese Government has massed between thirty and forty thodsand of the best picked imperial troops at the Great Wall, estensibly to protect the district from bands of robbers, but, as the robber bands never number more than a hundred, it is not hard to imagine the real reason for this mobilization of the larges. The Government at Peking has certainly been very much alarined over the situation, and had it not been for the pressure brought to bear by the torrigo ministers the court would undoubtedly have fled as it did during the Boxer troubles. The advice to remain was accepted, but at the same time the Government began to throw an immense force toward Peking and the frontier until there are now nearly one hundred thousand troops within easy striking distance of the present scene of action. I do not know what provocation would call for action from them, nor what influence has been brought to bear on their leaders by either of the belligerent forces, but should these Chinese troops ever be thrown into the game they would comment to constituting the balance of power necessary to make the end certain for the side with which they allied themselves. These Chinese troops are by no means the same that fought the Japanese ten years ago, for they are well trained on European ideas, and are as splended a body of nien as I have seen in the field for some time.

The arrangement with China, whereby all of the foreign countries maintain a "legation guard" in China, creates a psculiar state of affairs. The various countries keep a sufficient force to guard their interests in Peking and along the railway as well. At every station through the district of the morth the platform is filled with soldiers of every nation. French, German, Italian, British, Japanese, Austrian, Russian, and others meet every train that arrives. As the station is more distant from Peking the numbers of the soldiers grow less, except in cases where the country has interests in that locality. As the train leaves Takin for the Manchurian frontier there are very few soldiers

except the Japanese, German, and Russian, and when it arrives at Shan-hal-kwan there are none about but the Japanese and the Russians. Here the two are calmly walking up and down the station platform without so much as a glance at each other. It is a curious situation where the soldiers of the two countries at war practically live together and within a bundred miles of the scene of the hostilities. It really gives Japan an enormous advantage to have this neutral outpost within such short distance of the Russian lines, and under such conditions that Russia can neither drive them not nor prewent their presence. The arrangement allows Japan to watch the Chinese railway, to see that no contraband of war or supplies go across the frontier to Russia, and also allows her to question the passengers returning from Newchwang as to the state of affairs there and as to the disposition of troops. The steward of the dining-car that runs almost the entire distance to the Russian lines is a Japanese, and undoubtedly is working for the Gov-ernment. The system of secret service work on both sides is most remarkable, although the Japanese have much the simpler problem. as it is not difficult for their secret service men to disguise themselves as Chinese and go where they like in the Russian lines. I think. however, that the number supposed to be working on the Rossian railways, with the intention of blowing it up, is greatly exaggerated, for the coolies have been carefully watched to prevent this very thing. It is not an unusual sight to see a Cossuck walk up to a Chinaman and grasp his long braid of hair and give it a charp poll to see that it is really his own. If a Chinaman coils his quote up under his hat he is suspected immediately, especially if he looks at all like a Japanese. For the present there is nothing but snow and mud, and the war is anything but picturesque; and, with all of the rumors and fancies pertaining to a secret campaign, it is hard to say what really is happening.

JAPAN IN THE HOUR OF VICTORY

BY ARTHUR MAY KNAPP

Editor's Second Consupredian at Entohness server as a track start

Techivatric courtesy be the finest flower of civilization, there should be an end in the West to the disparaging talk about Japan's being an uncivilization, there should be remembered that when Admiral country. It will be remembered that when Admiral Ting, after the destruction of the Chinese fleet under his command at Wei-bah-wei, died by his own hand, the respect paid to his memory by the Japanese revealed to the Occident the existence in a "beathen" land of a finer sentiment of honor than that of which Europe's Age of Chivalry ever dreamed. Yesterday, when the tidings of Russia's great disaster reached the capital, there was an even more significant demonstration of the instinctive sense of courtesy which is in grained in the character of this people. Respect for a brave man and genuine regret for his untimely end overbore every feeling of emilitation at the crippling of the enemy's forces. Sof even the tremusdous impulse given to the nation's hope of attimate victory could temper the feeling of the honor due to courage, the



COMMANDER HINOSE, THE HOSSON OF JAPAN He was in charge of one of the first enumers regard at Admiral Topo's second attempt to block the measure to Port Archer, and has be the whole working to resour a gustor, after the skip was terperhed

bighest idea) in the range of Ispanese thought. It may safely be said that had the fight occurred off the coasts of the Empire, and an opportunity given for timeral honors to Admiral Makaroff, there would have been such a decumentation of popular feeling as would have placed this nation among the most chivalrous of the peoples of the globe.

Generally speaking, it may be said that Japan's attitude in the hour of victory is as fur as possible from



JAMES P. J. ARCHIBALD

Choose as one of seven breign representatives permitted to sen the Russian Comment Stuff in the field, Mr. Archibald was an Newschwang when the official seder came to proceed to headquarters. A table nemage received a week before the battle on the Yalis said that he was about to start for Makedon. It is therefore almost certain that he was present at the fare shot of the lostic arcsin at the Yalis

that which her detractors have prophesied would be the case. Not only has there been no faintest Indication of the "crockyism" which, it was confidently predicted, would follow success in war, but never since the Empire was opened to the world has there been more kindliness and courtesy shown to foreigners than a new being cranifested. In this regard all prophecies bace been put to shame. When Japan's mittal diplomatic victory was gained, and, by the abolition of extraterritoriality, she took her place as an equal among the Western powers, not a few of the old allon residents here held that the result would be a general backing of the tombrils in foreign doors to cart the innustes off to prison. Far from such being the case, the bringing of loreigners under Japanese jurisdiction has resulted not only in an access of courtesy on the part of the natives, especially of the officials, but in a reciprocal feeling of closer comradeship on the part of the alienthemselves. Identified with Japanese interests more closely than ever before, woven into the warp and woof of Japanese life. The last traces of the old antagonism are vanishing. Whereas in the Chino-Japanese war for eigo feeling was against the nation, and the foreign press was almost a soult in predicting Japanese defeat and in disparaging Japanese victories it is now difficult to find, outside the ranks of Ruesia's French alies, aught but combining tope and helief in this nation's continued and ultimate success.

The outpouring of foreign generosity in aid of the families of the men at the front has been almost without parallel even in this community, famed for its generous giving. Subscription lists without number are circulating, and no week passes without elaborate entertainments to swell the fund. The American Asiatic Association, on the occasion of the menorial service held on the filtheth anniversary of Commodore Perry's treaty, pledged itself to contribute ten thousand yen toward the Perry Relief Fund. At a subsequent meeting of the Association held to redeem the piedge, not only was the amount exceeded, but there is a probability that it will be more than doubled, so ready is the

response given by all Americans in aid of the cause. Nor are the Japanese themselves by any means failing to do their part. Their contributions have already far passed the million mark, and there is as yet no sign of the flagging of the spirit of self-sacrifice. And with it all is the continuance of the same quiet self-con-tidence which from the beginning the marked the attitude of the nation. There is no hint of boastfulness in this self-confidence. It is based upon a consciousness of thorough preparedness which stands in marked contrast to the unpreparedness of the for, whose boastfulness is that of the mere giant. Indeed. the phenomenal calmness of this people in the face of their tremendons task has no precedent in the history of warfare; and when to it are added the forces of a patriotic sentiment exceeding in intensity even religious fervor, of a national pride beyond that of which any denizens of the West are capable, and of a worship of courage deeper and more vital than that which has animated any votary of religious faith, there can be liftle doubt of the ultimate outcome of the struggle. Russia has indeed a vast army, but she will need it all upon the spot, here in the Far East, to overcome the viewless forces here in array against her.

FORBITIS SERVICE



AN INCIDENT ON THE ROAD TO PING-YANG

Observers have agreed that the one weakness of the Japanese Army is the ravalry force, the horses being small and the troopers poor riders. R. L. Dunn, Collier's special photographer, who went into Northern Korea with the Japanese vanguard, throws some light on this condition by this photograph and the following comment: "This will give some idea of what the Japa doo't know about a horse. When I came upon the scene an officer was riding this borse, which had broken its legs. He had a Korean yanking the bridle and a Jap soldier beating the poor brute over the back with a club. The officer diamenated when I captained that a horse with a broken leg could not recover, and ought to be stilled. He protested that the leg would mend in a few days, and that as long as the horse walked on three legs he didn't think it would suffer. My argument persuaded him to walk, at any rate, and he ordered the soldier to lead the crippied horse to Ping-Yang, a distance of 23 miles."

HEARST-A PERSONAL SKETCH

Mr. Brishanc is editor of the New York "Evening Journal" and acknowledged to be one of the ablest newspaper writers of the day; he has been closely assumed with Mr. Hearst for years, and we have

OLLIER'S WEEKLY asks for an article concerning William Randelph Hearst, and for "as many The article is written glasily. It is useful to

inject truth into a man of mean and commonplace falsehend.

It is a pleasure to contradier the contemptible attacks that have been made upon Mr. Hearst by men as far-below him in mural character and integrity as they are in ability.

Hearst has a great work to do in the United States. and he means to do it.

He lives in a country where many have succeeded in spite of poverty, where many, having succeeded, forget or despise the poor, among whom they were formerly counted

Hearst has succeeded in spine of wealth, a most unusual thing in the country.

In spite of wealth, he has worked on the side of those less fortunate than hispelf.

He has done more than any other man in the United States to spread among the people genuinely democratic ideas.

He is the only man of large fortune that has per-sistently attacked special printege regardless of every thing, save his desire to transform democratic generalizations into realities.

Hearn is forty-one years old. He looks rounger, he cause of vigorous health, and because his life, even in this country of hard-working, right-living men, has been singularly free from designation.

Personal Characteristics

He is a type of northern manhood, a good deal over He is a type of northern manhood, a good deal over six feet tall, as was his father. His head to of large size and well developed, his eyes light gray, and his more minimally long. Few men have made a great success in the world—outside of the sentimental evalues of most and postry—infless they had blue eyes. Whe eyes and a long now combined give the last result in a listman

Hearst is a recrotaler, and he does not smoke. But he is a recrotaler for himself- not for others. He com-bines a sensible life with an understanding of other

men's zights for all of his newspapers, road by ms fewer than five millions of people daily, he argos young men to leave whisker alone. And he appears yigorously the poison-

He also opposes prohibition. He believes in argu-

ment, in teasoning—not in coercion.

A peculiarity which seems most admirable to Hearst's truends, and hurts him among a certain class of blatant, self-advertising politicians, is his modesty. Hearst is one of the very few men in American public life who underestimate their own ability and personal importance.

Different in other ways from many of our popular politicians, he is a man of speculative mind, one who thinks deeply on abstract questions. He is many miles removed from the typical American handshaking poli-

He is a man with whom others do not easily get acquainted, and his acquaintance always impires respect.
He has physical courage and moral courage.
What is more important than anything else, Heartr is

a man of fixed purpose.

His strength, and his usefulness to the country, lie in

concentration.

He believes in definite ideas and principles He believes that the government should work for the benefit of a majority of the people, that a race, like a heilding, must be lifted from the foundation.

Mr. Hearst's Early Education

Fortunately for himself and for the public, Hearst was a public school boy. He went to the public school before going to Harvard. He was educated in a democratic American manner by a father who worked hard, and made his son realize that hard work is the important thing in life.

His aim, which he preaches constantly, is to make the public schools so good that even the richest man will have to send his children to the public school in order

to give them the best possible education.

The leaders of the Democracy in New York City will testify that when they asked Hearst for his support, just after he had bought the "Journal," and asked him what he wanted, he told them that the only thing he wanted was the biggest possible appropriation for the public schools—and this, by the way, he got

Hearst realizes that in development of the minds of children lies the hope of the future. He realizes and preaches that knowledge is the only remedy for social

and political evils. His ownership of great newspapers would be of incal-

culable henefit to this nation, if only because of his perfistent advocacy of a better public education. He is a man of unusually upright character, set he is

tracked in gressip and in editorials by men who are unworthy morally to associate with him.

William Wandelph Hebral

He does not drink, amoke or speculate, lives most simply and plainly, yet be is presented to the public as a man of the worst possible habits by those who know him not at all, or deliberately marranteem him.

Many foolod; persons, not a few editors among them, actually say that liverest lacks ability as a newspaper man, does not have his own opinions, does not edit his

rwn newspapers. "that he hires brains to do the work for him.

One of the minor editors on the "World," just after Hearst had raken hold of the "Journal" in New York.

the said to that occurable and wise journalist "Mr. Publicer, Huarst is a rich young man who means to work hard and do his there in the world. Give him a page in the Sunday paper, write him up well, terms him for working and trying to the something, instead of spend-

Fullities replied with a questial look from his very purcing eye: "Young mon, you are cracy. Keep your mind on the Sanday paper, that young man Hearst will mye to plenty of work to altend he."

Mr. Fultreer was a good prophet.

When a war breaks out. Hearst cogages his correspondents, arranges for ships, and maps out the work-from legitiming to end

His Interest in the War

When the Spanish War broke out he offered to supply a regiment of cavalry or his own expense, to egop it, maintain it, and go to the front with it. This offer was made to and orged upon President McKinley through Senator Elkius. But it was refused.

At the outbreak of that war Mr. Heator gave his steam yach to the Government. The did not selve the opportunity to sell it as old notes removable respectable senator.

mity to sell it, as did some emountly respectable gentle-men who affect to despose Hearst. He not only gave it nutright, but he also pand the expense of puring it of shape to be used as a gurboot, the building of a steel deck forward, etc.

In offering to supply a regiment of cavalry and go to the from with it. Hearst was moved by no boxish desire to see a fight or craving for personal giory. He had advocated the war. He was even betterly accused of bringing it on by men who were very cheerful when the war was over. He felt that he was at least partly responsible and that he ought to share the physical danger involved

He finally succeeded in getting, at the last moment, an obscure appointment in the many, but was not or-dered on artire service. Meanwhile he had chartered an extra ship for himself and gone ov Santiago, deter mined at least to report the nar, if he could not take a fighting hand in it. He reported the destruction of the fleet at Santiago for his own newspapers.

Among other statements that misrepresent Hearst was one-widely spread-to the effect that he made money from the war he selling papers, and was, therefore, arxines for the war.

In view of that statement, it may be worth mentioning that because of the war and the enormous expense of handling it in arrordance with Hearst's ideas, the New York "Journal" while the nar lasted was run at a loss that averaged three hundred thousand dollars a month about ten thousand dollars per day. It is not likely that many individuals lost as much through the war as dot Hearst.

It is ridiculous to be compelled to affirm that the most successful newspaper man in America understands his Yet it is necessary to make that affirmaprofession tion and to make it often, so ingeniously imaginative are the gentlemen of the conservative press

who think that Hearst is not an editor may refer to Pulitzer or to Rennett. Those who think that he does not understand the mechanical details of his

invited him to contribute this personal section of his fraind as a matter of fairners and news interest. We have printed his article exactly as he wrote it, without prejudice to our own editorial attitude

By ARTHUR BRISBANE

beamess may refer to Hoe & Co., the great press manufactorers, or to the head of the printers' or pressmen's picces. He has suggested, and by insisting has se-curred, improvements in the Hoe product. Every newspaper man in America knows that his personal work has acveloped the art of newspaper illustration. He directs minagely every detail of his newspapers—editorial, repor-

torial, telegraphic, and mechanical.
As to Mr. Hearst's inception and direction of editorial policy and editorial writing, Samuel E. Moffatt, now an editorial writer on Mr. Politzer's staff, would serve as a good witness. Mr. Moffatt was formerly Hearst's principal editorial writer. He is unquestionally one of the ablest men to the profession. Under Mr. thenret's personal direction, Mr. Moffatt had been conducting an energetic campaign in favor of the Nicaragua

The gentlemen at Washington finally decided to have the canal, abbject to British control.

Moffett knew that Hearst was intensely interested in the canal commercially for the sake of the West, as well as of the East, but especially because of its strategic importunce to our pavy. It might be that Hearst would want the canal built, even under disadvantageous circumstances. But, before approving the suggested scheme, he cabled for instructions to Hearst, who was

then in Egypt on his way up the Nile. Hearst califed back at once the editorials which were published in his papers against the suggested surrender to the English demanding that there he no canal at all onless it be an American canal. Those editorials orders at be an American canal. Those editorials killed the English project effectually, although the Englishmen found admirable support in most of the other New York newspapers.

He Edits His Papers Himself

All the other Hearst editorial writers can testify to the fact that Hearst initiates and directs the policy of his newspapers, that those editorials on national questions which atteact the greatest attention are either written verbation by him, or are paraphranes of his telegraphic or verbal instructions.

Mr. Hemett and Joseph Publizer, as is well known, outline by telegraph or letter to their editorial writers the important utterances of their newspapers. The orders of Hearst to his editorial writers, an detail and in number, are at least double Politzer's orders—a fact due partly, of course, to Mr. Politzer's unfortunate state of health. Mr. Hearst actually writes more than any other important editor and proprietor in America. Henry Watterson as a companion editor should be excepted, but he is not an owner.

cepted, but he is not an owner.

One word also it Hearst's activity on behalf of the people and against the trusts. Mr. Einstein, of the firm of Einstein & Townsend, was formerly counsel for Mr. Hearst's newspapers in New York City. He has been succeeded by Mr. Shearn. Mr. Einstein will testify that a lawyer who undertakes to carry out Mr. Hearst's ina lawyer who undertakes to carry out Mr. Hearsi's instructions in regard to public fights will be kept busy. The mere statement that a thing is impossible has no effect upon Hearst whatever. The fact that it is pronounced impossible simply makes Hearst all the more determined to do it. The attacks upon the Ramapo water small, the Gas Trust, the Coal Trust were all initiated by Mr. Hearst and carried out under his personal direction. The mass meetings, organized at no higher expense, were ordered by Hearst, and on his orders the many nights were made in court. In short, Hearst manages literally every detail of his presentation, and demanages literally every detail of his newspapers, and devotes all of his time to them.

He has really no other interest, and no other pleasure ome life.

His first child, a son, was born on the 23d of last enough it is to be hoped, for the people's sake, that this boy will grow up, and that, like his father, he will use his money and his energies in fighting for the people's rights, even at the risk of being called anarchist, revointromst, and incompetent, as a reward for useful public

Hearst Will Own Fifty Newspapers

As an editor and an editor only, apart from political office, Hearst would do an enormous amount of good for years to come, more perhaps than any other man in the United States. If he lives, he will, within a few years, publish at least fifty newspapers, and reach every day practically the whole population of the United States. He owns and edits now nine morning and evening newspapers. When his papers shall be published everywhere the public official who betrays his trust will be called a traitor in every corner of this Republic, and the people will know that he is a traitor

Those very men who bate Hearst, because he interferes with their schemes of plunder, would be the first to admit that it is absolutely impossible to influence him by any argument foreign to the public welfare. With some other newspapers they use successfully various area ments, not too creditable sometimes:

Against Hearst their only weapon is slander. They

ase it with a vigor that is almost admirable. If the people should actually appreciate and reward a man who works for them, they would not be disappointed in Hearst.

They would not put in office a man full of revolutionary ideas, eager to turn the country upside down, to overthrow in a month or in a year an established social system.

They would elect to office a real man, one independent of every other, anxious only to work for the majority to whom he would owe the honor conferred upon him.

They would put in office a genuinely conservative man, whose conservatism would consist in preserving the rights of the individual, and especially rights of the collective mass as against the predatory few. They would put in office a man in whose eyes the richest scoundrel in the United States would be no more impressive, and far less worthy of gentle treatment, than

the ordinary man who steals a pair of shoes.

If Hearst were made President, it would not be a happy day for the gentlemen in whose brains he, yet unborn, the future Ship Trusts, Steel Trusts, Coal Trusts, etc. But it would be a very good day for those who be-lieve that the President of the United States should be known to the people and selected by them-not some duminy promoniced sate by the financiers that control the public purse.

The random statements written here about Hearst are

true. They are based on personal knowledge.

Whether Hearst be nominated for the Presidency or ot, some things will be proudly remembered by his

The position that he has he made for himself.

Every dishonest man on a hig scale in the United

States would dread his election. Every open violator
of the law fears him and dishless him. He is cordially hated by the lawlireakers in Sing Sing as well as by the lawlireakers in Wall Street. He has thousands of friends among the poor people, whose buttles he has honestly fought.

He stands thus far as the only really self-made candi-date for pomination by the Democrats, and he stands very far above the quiet dummies whom the trusts are

trying to push into prominence, that they may control

The fight of the trust-owners and of the corruptionist Democrats everywhere is made against Hearst. He is the man they fear; their only thought is to find some Democrats that can be used to beat him. They do not care what the Democrat's name is. Hearst has built up a strong position for himself as a result of his twenty years of hard newspaper work. He and his friends may be proud of it.

And if not nominated for the Presidency he will contimes to be what he is now-a much more influential and a much more useful man to the Republic than nine out of

ten Presidents in our history.

Incidentally, the colorless editors throughout the country might observe that it is a good thing to have urin-ciple and fight for it. They might ask themselves if it would not be better to try on their own account to do something for the public, instead of using their energies in attacking Hearst, who has worked to make the Ameri-can newspaper what it ought to be, a constant voice, representing the majority of the American people.

SHELL GAME THE NEWSPAPER

TEWSPAPERS have on American morals and thought an influence hardly second to the schools, and greater than the Church. Many of them teach, more persistently than any-thing else, a contemptuous disregard for truth. They lie about their circulation. They use the cry

of "Extra" to get readers on false pretences. exaggerate every happening to the degree of lalsity. They have invented type which enables them the better to lie about the news.

CZAR'S DEATH

FREETOLD BY GY

is a typical headline, intended to bunco each buyer out of one cent. In any was this forgery method of the press runs riot. The perverting press loves war, in spite of the temporary loss in advertising, because it means news and circulation, from which advertisit means news and circulation, from which advertising, power, and money follow soon. After Mckinley was shot, agitation, falsity, and malice subsided some what but the toronto. what, but the temptation to play on class and purry hatred, and to tell a lie when the truth will not suffice can hardly be resisted by any owner who has cost him-

self for the rôle of demagogor. Let us take the leader. Hearst sells newspapers. Rockefelier sells oil. I should not wish to say which is the greater hypocriteor the more evil influence. One can here Legislatores and give money to religion. The other can pay a nurnalist the salary of a United States President to write editorials for him and to tell people, if need be with great skill, what a modest, girluous, self-azerificing lover of the people his employer really is, and what a great editor; and the people must believe part of these stories about the employer's character and powers, just as they must believe part of the news printed in his newspapers. When the yellowest papers print a lie they do not take the space next sky to deay it. Even if what they say about the Christike nature of their proprietor, or some other topic, is doubted in

other papers. those other papers are never seen by thousands who are reached by the class of journals headed by the Hearst newspaper trust.

It is of more importance, said the opening editorial of Mr. Hearst's new Boston paper, what a newspaper believes than what it does. Let us see what this little sentence mann; for it is a elever sentence, as most of Mr. Brishand's sentences are

of Mr. Brisbane's sentences are, It means that a newspaper owner may on one page tell all the lies that will help his business, provided on another he selected prints in display letters that "it is IMPORTANT to tell the TRUTH."

It means that if he attacks gambling on one page, he may devote several other pages to making gambling attractive.

It means that he may take meney for advertisements of alcoholic

"medicines," provided by writes against drunkenness; as Mr. Rockefeller may get money by corrup-tion, provided he mumbles over the eighth commandment.

Mr. Hearst, believing wealth onpopular, makes a display of attacking wealthy men. He always holds them porsonally responsible for everything that is done by the corporations of which they are a He wishes every rich direcpart. tor put in jall. He attacks Mr. August Belmont for being president of the Jockey Club, which he describes as an institution for the

promotion of gambling.
Well, what is the "New York American"?

In the morning week-day issue of the day on which I write, half of the front page is given to rac-ing, all of the second page, except half a column of advertising, all of one other page, except a little advertising about old doctors who cure diseases of men, and a few inches of prize-fighting and other "sports." This page includes "tips." telling how to bet, inrnished free to its readers by the "American." It also includes advertisements trying to induce people to send money on the chance of winning large amounts by guessing the winning racers. And Mr. Hearst is so very noble

in his attacks on racing and on

By NORMAN HAPGOOD

Nove.-Some chipsesals Mr. Happort has written in Collier's about the Hearst boom and what it itsich for, have principled sufficient discussion to congrued a longer article than the editorial page permits. Having invited Mr. Herichter to contribute his verm at Mr. Heart, as here used Mr. Hopped to my worthing from the other inde. He arrived is whiterested portionlarly to their readers of Califor's philoreal page who, while compling our farmers in general and not acsuring as of bring a paid mouthfire of the fruits compler that we have duly hardly outh Mr. Hourd, value that drawing as "In from Joseph of the pupil"

Mr. August Beimmat! In this very issue I find a pure minded editorial accusing President Clowry of being a criminal because the Western Union fornishes

to paid rooms news about the races.
I open the "Evening Journal," edited by Mr. Brisbane for Mr. Hearst, to see what view of life it encourages in the people. On the principal news page I find articles on the following topics. Murder, 8: bigamy. 2. other eriors, 6; accidents, 7; itsanity, piting, and spirit recelations, Japanese monkeys, and how they are now breeding from patriotic motives; eighteen articles, mostly the smaller ones, covering foreign and domestic news, from the port at which Cornelius Vanderbilt's yacht is stopping to the largest fish ever re-reived at Fulton Market. In space this page of "news of the world condensed," giving the general scope of the paper's interest and influence, devotes about six columns to crime and horror, and about one to those other interests of life on which it doesns its readers worthy to be informed.

The yellow newspapers do good, incidentally, when it is not inconsistent with their advantage. Take the two leaders: Why is it that the highest type of men concerned in journalism have some respect for Mr. Pulitzer and none for Mr. Hearst? It is, in part, because of personal acquaintance with the two men, but more because in one of Mr. Pulitzer's newspapers there is some degree of sincerity, and even of independence. There is some disregard of truth also, but newspaper men lurgive much. Mr. Hearst they do not lurgive, for he has only evaggerated what was but in Mr. Pulitzer and abandened what was good. Modesty,

two. is popular, and Mr. Pulitzer is a fairly modest coas. Mr. Hearst's name was printed in one day, in one of his many papers, in one of the many issues, 28 times on the editorial page, 20 times on the second page, 27 on the third, 40 on the fourth, and 64 on the sixth, or 179 in all. Mr. Pulitzer, whatever his faults, is known as a man without petry qualities—and that is something. Nor has Mr. Pulitier ever been known as something. Nor has Mr. Pulitzer ever been known as a man who used his newspapers to terrorize with scandal his political opponents. The "New York American" is now exploiting the private troubles of the Villard family, because the "Evening Post" attacked Hearst as a candidate. Mr. Ochs is new suing Mr. Hearst and Mr. Brisisane for making up the story that August Belmont owned the "Times," a story concerted in order to punish that paper for opposing the Hearst candidacy. When I began to write against Mr. Hearst's modest pultical pretensions, I was warned that if there was anything in my life which I wished kept private I had thing in my life which I wished kept private I had better hald my peace. Mr. Pulitzer has, I believe, been impersonal. He, the pioneer, knew enough, as Hearst he known after him, to hire able subordinates, but it was only as editors, not as press agents. Mr. Hearst is the first man to be run for President by his om-

When the United States became a nation, the foundere loyed that the sid story of aristocracy and dema-gages might never be enacted here. Shall we be able preserve our pure, fair democracy, with the Rockefeliers attacking it from one direction and the Hearsts from the other) I think we shall. We shall be vic-limited peither by plutocracy nor by the friend-of-the-people shell game. If Mr. Brisbane would allow me a write one of his editorials for him, I should con-

tribute this:

LISTEN To the billion readers in our Hearst family, ONE

Let thom EXAMINE this popur. They will find over a page of advertisements by quack doctors of a kind which reputable papers will not print.

They will find masses of advertisements on patent medicines. One contains 44 per cent of alcohol. One, advertised as "safe," contains over 36. We KNOW

they are poison.

We aid and abet clairroyants, palmists, astrologers, and rand-readers. Why do we carry all these schemes on CHEAT THE POOR?

Ind you ever study proportion?

Neither has the poor savage of Australia; but we

have, and our morality is determined by the ratio of cost to what

we get out of it. As it is in these petty saindles, so is it in the larger bunco games

of politics.
We defend the poor when it

PAYS. We cheat the pour when it

THINK IT OVER.

There are confidence games

that I like better.

Shall the soul of yellow journalism spread over our politics and into our private life? George Washington saw in a demagogic press one of the gravest dangers, even a century and more ago, be-fore any man had money enough to become a newspaper trust

"High finance" is able to se-cure the ablest legal talent to play every known trick upon the courts-for money.

The wealthy owner of a newspaper, or syndicate of newspapers, able to secure the ablest journalists, to play every trick opon the people—for money. The trost lawyers know their

business.

So do the yellow editors, As a matter of mere ability I take off my hat, if not to Mr. Hearst, yet to his writers and de-fenders. If any force can change this free and happy land into an Old-World fighting-ground for hatred, they can; and then will the gloomy prophecies of Wash-ington come true. Limitand by Google



A REMARKABLE BATTLE PHOTOGRAPH IN "HARPER'S WEEKLY"

We must compliment our exteemed contemporary, "Harper's Workly," on the excellent double-page reproduction of the above photograph, which appears in its issue of May 14. Unfortunately, the spirited scene it portrays is not "A Skirmish Between Japanese and Sussian Cutposts near the Yaln," but a photograph taken at Funglicatun, a few miles north of Port Arthur, on November 22, 1894, almost ten years ago, during the Chine-Japanese war. This photograph and another, printed as a full-page in the same number of "Harper's Weekly," were originally published in a book entitled "Japan-China War," by Kelly & Walsh, Yokohama, Japan, 1898. Il our contemporary will refer to recout pictures by R. L. Dunn, Collier's special photographer, from the seat of war, it will note that the jayaness army of March, 1904, wears a uniform considerably different from that of November, 1894. In the present war the only artillery engagement on or near the Yalu was lought on May 5. and we had figured to receive photographs of this battle about July 5 from our two correspondents now with the First Japanese Division in Manchuria. We fear the dastling timeliness of this particular picture betrayed our contemporary into a trifling error





PASSING THROUGH SALMUS ON THE BOAD TO PING LAYO



THE FORTESISTIF INFANTRY REGIMENT MARCHING THROUGH TALLONG OFFOSITE PING-YANG

THE OCCUPATION OF PIN

AUTOMATINE BY IL COME STREETS AND MAKE THE

Under date of March 2f Mr. Drinn writes from Secold 1f returned from provided from less make from Ping-Yend. I speed twenty-two days in and near that gify, desting as for much as School. As every place I was able in an some glad profures. I went further name than any other newspaper are and second pleases not one size gift. There was boly more way to send you pleases from the North, and then are the secolal access per investiged to Small, some tree in distinct of note than two funding miles. I have been direct and and and pictures I posted the day I let Ping-Yong have never speed, and open arriving at Small I hearned that not had an accessory had arrived here. All mad was opened at Ping-Yong, and looking from the way I was watched day and night, I an excess that the Japa and not went any notificating I was under grant I organized the overload measurement service. On the way back to Secold I say Koroan.

cooler stopped every det and secretare he i had a hard time doing and coming home in six days' trip in PropYang, over minure by the Japa, as many as twenty-live co-Small to Placy and as their conting was carry on my tracy some and little carry on our propy some and little carry or out of early about the contemp.





WHICH TOOK POSSESSION OF PING-YANG

DRILLING IN THE PIELDS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF PINGY AND



THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT MARCHING OVER THE SAND FLATS OF THE TAITING RIVER TO ENTER PING-YANG

BY JAPANESE ARMY

PROTOGRAPHS COPYRIGHT FROM BY COLLIGHTS MEERLY

t all of my messengers could not have escaped. el al this season is most difficult. It is a good to to sleep at night, every village being taken in advancing army occupies the roadway from um trip but to travel over frazen rice fields. itsi corresporde il to arrive ni Ping-Yang, getin arrived. My presence at Ping-Yong caused to complaining about my being permitted North

while they were held in Tokin. The Japanese Consul at Ping-Yang told me that complaints were coming to him daily, and that I must leave. After getting tem to round up the other correspondents at Ping-Yang I returned from daily, and that I must leave. After getting time to round up the inter-correspondents at Francisco from the North and we all started on the renem trip. The other men chose to go to Checkampo to await the book but I preferred traveling overtand, and upon my arrival as Second I instruced that my triends had been driven from Chenampo by the military authorities and were compelled to follow me over the rice fields."

Since writing this letter Mr. Duan has been compelled to return to Tokao in order to obtain credentials that will enable him to accompany the Japanese army with pilicial satisfies. He was assigned late in April to the third expedition, of which fact he advised us by cable, but he was not allowed to inform us of the destination of this army corps.

HE GIRL OF THE VIOLIN By Katharine M.C. Meredith

Illustrated by

T WAS an afternoon in December, and each window of the library at Marsh, Hall Iramed a stretch of white Long Island landscape touched to flame color. Island landscape touched to flame color, where the setting son was reflected in the sheets of thin ice which, here and there, covered the marsh land. Away off beyond it all a gray sea pounded upon a gray shore. Within, blazing logs illuminated the red teather of the library.

Hewitt Webb walked to the fire. Dawson had said that Mys. Mills would see him there. Mrs. Mills was the Matilda of his past sometimes she had even been Tillie. With the latter he had been in love at one time, although in

ter he had been in love at our time, although me had never quite approved of her occupa later or the wife of another much. And now she had a familion of asking him down to the Hall just sites enough to make him feet that he would like to go always sending him back to town again before he became restless. Mathia Mills never overful anythme. "Well-here you are?" The voice was hell like

"Here I am"

"Were you glad to be asked?" tinkled the voice

"I am here," Webb replied, with an economical transposition of words.

"My dear—you have saved my life! Such a crupus crowd as are down [ust now! Alt of thee, George II.'s Irrent's except the y—she's mine." George II. was Matilda's husband.
"Lucy who?"
"Lacy Rever—the girl with the riotin."
"A girl with a violin." Webb began to draw on his gloves and looked at the inter.
"Ton't worry, try frield—this, one is different."

"Don't worry, my friend—thus one is different."
'Impossible."

"Well-nine chances out of ten she will not play.

She has to be in just the right mose!"
"The! mosts—and a vioun—Tille now could you? Let me go now and come again seres other time." He took out his watch. "I would exten the five-fifteen."

Perhaps, but you will not. Boulder, I asked you on purpose for her!

Webb regarded his postess with forror.

"For hor! I am to be excribered."

Not at all. But you are to study her. I think she

"Oh, shop!" Webb was becoming a noted aliented. "Well-shop-then. She is the dearest little thing in the world. But any one can see that her maste is kill ing her. Why, the last time I leared for play and fainted." in a case. tainted

"No, she did !"

"And I am to save her --"

-from Art, it is killing her?" Malible nedded solemnly.

"And my rôle is to be?"
"That of Love," retaliated Matibla.
"Not solenes, then?"

"Oh, hother science" Matilda cried with discespeet.
"Vou can't be serious! Ah, not you—that is what
you never were and never will be!" Webb selded
himself comfortably, crossing his legs, and began in
remove his gloves with an air of relief.

"But I always was shout other people" And she's such a duck "

"Pretty?"
"Oh, of course, that's as one might Inocy."
"Like you, then?"

"Not in the least. She's very gentle, appealing,

"And plays the violin! Impossible! Where is she

"Riding with the rest—such a set"
"She rides well?"
"Oh, but like a greenhorn—"

lust then a log in the fireplace fell with a crash, the embers blazed up into a ruddy crimson, and the sparks danced merrily. When Webb and Matible turned to look at each other again a girl stood just before them Matilda gave the most perfect little gasp of pretended

"How long have we been a party of three? Way, ney! We were talking about you?" Webli, being a man, felt and acted a little roose ill at He was very sure of his own awkwardness as be

rose and remained standing by Miss Reeves "I was reading—in the window over there." She was in her habit and hat, while a crop was in the hand which held her book. "I came home a half-hour sea—just before you. I fancy!"—looking at Webb musingly. "I was so interested I never noticed you were transport and you were

are or you, Marilda-until a moment ago."
Matilda bit her lips and wondered hard and long, Webb tried to retrace their fragmentary conversation and studied the new face. As Lucy Reeves was tran-quilly regarding the fire he had an unrivaled oppor-tunity for doing so. These are his impressions: In the first place her calm seemed to him assumed.

A high color stained her cheeks and the delicate boson were drawn together with a stern intensity. The lace was a very pure one. The childish mose was tilted, as



the little and frequent most front follow, has married at health being again.

if its builderity market of a world for tracker for Hy

If in residency contains of a world for proceed for its these. The month was exceed and bosted as it it might half only hope a second y. Her form was extremely align; Suplem, and sing street as distribly possed as a limit, a little site, and so it eager to the away.

As weeks to do not at the improvious was forced upon how that the had fearly tooking at their ally convey extrem became of a preoccupation of mind. It is not before that that girl was recordily absorbed with some subject in which he and Martida here posses.

part. Matthis, bianing termend, grouped one of the girt's

You witche-fight I see you role away with the

"You bull I can kear from the others. I came home

"How was heal?" Matilda opened her eyes very

"Ikupy run."
"Ite run." Weren's you alraid."
"Nos of the norse," said the girl slowly, as if to herself, while for eyes traveled gradually from the fire lathe window where the darkness susside was veiling the ky marshes-

"Of what, then?" saked Webb, as Matrida went from them to the tou-table.

She did not appear to bear him, and the room seemed suddenly to fill so the four men and women who entered it were noney and excited. The two men weight the fire. The women took seals one on either side of Matthia, at the ten-table.

"What possessed her? To ride like that?" cried one

All were booking good-instarredly at Miss Reeves. She walked with a timid, uncertain step to a table where she last aside her book and grop in order to take the tea which Web's brought her.

be added, as he saw her turn a leaf

in the bank before closing it.

What is it called?

"Oh, it's just a feelish cort of thing."

Webb fetched methos and tra, talked stocks and turf, and then he came to the book where the girl had left it. It was finet's "Alterations of Personality." The page torned was site in a chapter devoted to an analysis of the case of one "Solida." He ran his eye rapidly over the chapter, catching a sentence here and there. "Variations which take the form of two or more personalities in the same individual," he read.
"Perfectly realthy people may be found among these."
In these phenomena, we may see an example of double personality." And so on. He remembered having read the book some searcago. How had it happened to find a following on the shelres of George B.'s library? What possible interest could it present for noch a ger! And way had the girl lied to saving that it was a novel! As he looked up from the pages he met per eyes steadily regarding him.
"Why the 65" he asked, policy over in her, book

"I doe I know," slowly, "You know, but you wen't rell?" A.I.KELLER

"Oh," the stammered, and he noticed that her voice had a sweet flute-like quadity. shift her voice had a sweet flute-like quality. Still holding the book, he tried to draw her out. But she would have done of his lives. She seemed quite suddenly collision of interested in Binet's "Alterations of Personality," and very sum ran away from their circle and up the stairs to her room. Webb hid the book on a table at his side. When he came down just before flinner it was not there.

That night, as the men lingured over their collec-and cigars, the notes of a violin were heard.

and cipars. The notes of a violin were heard.

It was a mad air, thrilling, masking, and dying finally in notes of an innote despair. Such music, built of fire, turnoil, and riotoos life! What servet of the underworld—what disasted—was disclassed by its impetoous notes? And the horrible charmed it all! Whose was the master hand capable of evolving such amotion, of displaying such consugnate technic! Wells have at once, the heard the still which broke the silence after the last note, and well with the others into the number man. As he sent which broke the silence after the first note, and sent with the others into the mask room. As he effected he saw Lucy leave by an opposite door. Simpling through the hall sad into the library, he may her as she cought to make her escape. "I on play like that?" he cried.
"If as if I?" she called in a harsh voice, as she will be a start of the cought to make her escape.

the pair him, cluding his outstretched arm.

O's TUESDAY, at a quarter of two, Webb entered his consultation room, a small parlocipate back in that which served for a general effect. The house was a currow, rather all-fadiented one in the thirties, and just off from Firth Avenue. The weather was milder in town, and a stricky clime covered all of the pavements, while a cold drivate which was more than ruin and heather some filled the air with its decembert. As he stood, a card was brought to him. While looking at it is towilderment, Miss Reeves was shown into the room. She greeted lifth in a quiet, self-passessed way, and scated herself with dainty grace in the chair indo ator by him. He looked closely at her tace. In features were set in an earnest fixity of purpose, and had himself, and felt into allerge awaiting her first word.

"I have been worried for some time ulturn a mainer," said she quietly. "The mailer of my begin. In. Webb, I am assistes to be examined as to me sanity."

wanty." Webb stared, and then walked a few steps up and

down the room. "Your sanity" he repeated. "Oh, is that all?" and

be emiled at her.

be smiled at her.

But the girl did not return the smile.

"Well, let us get at it," he soid genially, and, sitting just opposite her, leaning a little toward her, he asked her rapidly a great many questions, is all of which she replied with great care and scenningly conscioutions effort. No, her head or spine had never sustained in jury. The facts of her heredity were given. Then came the physical lests, submitted in with the same apparent earnest eagerness. She showed a keen intelligence as to the subject. Webb breathed more and more really, and gradually assumed a friendly, laughing air, as of one who has humored a child. Finally he sat and looked at her with admiration.

"How did you, may I ask, come to know so well just what questions might be put to you?"

"I have read a lot."

Webb shook his head. "Oh, if women would leave

"But I have suffered terribly."
"Well, you have answered my questions. I have exclude to suggest any reason why you should have come to me."

You would call me-normal?

"Most certainly."

"You have not asked one as to any fancy in repard to any unpurdenable sin!" She looked at him emperty. "Have you committed one?" he returned, smilling. "No." She hesitated. "You have not asked if I am other our one else—not Lucy Reeves."
"Are you?" He lifted his eyebrows and regarded

her abrewdly. "You she breathed it out defiantly. "Now you

will say that I am lessen !" She looked at him.

His isce was imperturbable. Tell me all about it.'

And then in a torrent of words, and finally with sighs and tears, she told him. "Wait," he said. "Have you ever told any one

"Meyer!" "And this person, whom you are at times - who is lt?" "It is a man." She looked at him, rebelling at his expression. "I tell you it is so he takes possession of the whenever he wills. I am at his mercy. Lucy Reeves is just a girl—like any girl—except for him."
"When old it all begin."

"Two years agowhen the vialin I now have was sent me by Aunt Julie from the other side."

"Had you read books on nerve disorders before this feeling—came upon you?"
"Never! I tell you. I was just like other girls."

"And in just what do you differ now?"

"It was like this. I was always tond of a violin. I began to study when I was nine—ten years age. I was patient and plodding, but I never got beyond a certain point. I never have got beyond a certain point. He does that."

"I don't know who, but it is a man, and not I." She

sat looking sufferly at the fire.

"But why are you so sure it is a man?"

"I know it—that is all," she repeated obstinately.

"Have you ever seen him?"

"No, never!" She shuddered.

"And the other night at Marsh (Lair")

"It was he who played—"

"It was he?"

"Yes—and, oh, another thing." It was he who rode Dopy that afternoon. Dr. Webb. I think the horse knew. I am a timid horsewoman. I hated to meant that day. I never shall again—that is, if I can bein it." And the girl hurst into tears.

"Has that phase ever occurred before"
"No, only that of the clolin."
"Why do you play at all? Why not drop music for a while?"
"Ah! Would I not be glad to do so." But I can not. The thought takes possession of my mind-I must go to the violin-must handle it. And then-he does as he likes."
"Do you dream of him?"

"No, thank God!"

"Does he come in any other way?"
"No. But I forgot to say that my voice grows barab and horrid at such times. I seem to hear it so,"

"Where did your aunt get the violin?" "She never fold me.

"And you do not know to whom it belonged?"
"No that is -" Suc besitated:

"What were you going to say? Keep nothing from

"Once I had an uneasy night. When I awakened I seemed to feel that I had walked in my sleep. I saw on the table at my bedside the writing pad I had left on my desk."

"The writing pad you thought you had left on your sk," Webb interrupted quietly. "Go on."
"Well"—she clasped her hands nervously—"it was there—and on it these words in a strange hand. I must live again through you at times. The violin is the one I pawned at Paris. I was crowded out of life — Andre Proust."

"Yes. And I found the pencil onder my pillaw.

"And your doors?"
"Were locked on the meide as I lett

them the night before.

Webb arose. "And wont are your own thoughts about this incident.

Miss Reeves."

"That we wrote it with my hand during the night—just as he plays her own violin with my hand," she replied obstinately. "I feel—"Feel " snorted Webb. "On you

women and your feelings! What do

He walked up and down the room a moment, then came again and street

"Do you want me to tell you what it all means?" he asked very kindly.

She looked her usent.

"Just this, then. When you wrote, you arted your dream. The you suderstand? And when you play on the violin—you dream white stroke. In you understand that also?"

She faltered out a few low words. "I know-I understand-I have read

"Listen' I believe that you are an intelligent girl and will understand. In that way you will be able to help yourself. Now, my dear Miss Reeves, your case is quite simple—it is one of traumatic hysteria. You famey you are at times another person, because the disease with you has a quite dis-tinct phase. Of your two personalities one is normal, yourself - and from that we hope much; the other is disthat we nope much; the other is dis-tinctly pathological. In some way we shall cure you—possibly by some method of hypnosis. I will think it all over carefully and will write you when to come again. Meanwhile, cul-

As he talked the girl seemed to collapse before his eyes. Paler and

paler she grew. "It is true, and you can never help me in that way. And, Dr. Webb, sometimes I wonder it what you sci-entists call 'subjective selves' are not just spirits after all."

"Come, be sensible". She said no more, drank the glass of wine he offered her, and left the office. Webb watched her uneasily.

It was an interesting case. A week later he was surprised by a letter from her.

"After I left you the other day, my dear Doctor Webb," she wrote, "I did what you would certainly call a foolish thing. I went to a minister whom I knew as a kind good man. He told me practically just what you did. He said a lot to me about cultivating my will power and saving myself. I don't know exactly what I had hoped, but I shock I wanted him to offer to pray for me.

'I have heard that in the Catholic Church they still

hold that prayer will cast out evil. But I know that science regards all these things as superstitions. Sometimes I have thought that perhaps that which they call superstition' was all that kept real religion alive, and that what appeared foolishness to our wise men use God's wisdom after all.

"We must out expect miracles. I shall just go on and do the best I can with my life. But I can never be

like other girls.

"I am going away to-night I am sure you will re-member me as an interesting case. My address will be as below for a couple of months. Sincerely yours, "Leav Reeves."

Webb read the letter several times, "A very locable little girl," he thought, "All the more locable because at her footishness."

LL this had happened in the December of 1912 In the February of the following year Webb dined with Mrs. Mills in town—a fortle dinner of six. Later all went to the Metropolitan to bear one of the operas of "Der Ring des Nibelungen." It was "Götterdämmerung." Their seats were in the stalls, and Webb sat next to Matilda, who had on her other side a man whose pose was that of a mosician but whose genius was purely social. He talked in a dilettante fushion of the singers and the orchestra work, criticising Hertz, who was conducting the opera-Nordica also, he whimpered, was not dring as well as in "Siegfried." Focally, toward the end of the evening his talk, which Webb styled drivel, and to which Matilda listened as it fascinated, drifted to the work of various riolinists. He spoke in detail of an artist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and of a violin diverteement, "Nights in the Ukraine," and the "I reach of Tintagiles," both of which, he argued, could

"Death of Tintagiles," both of which, he argued, could only be interpreted by a man.

"But," he added in the falsetto voice Webb detected, "I make one exception. There is a curious girl in Buston—an American, strange to say—who can render them with terrible intellectual force. But she is an anomaly. She is a curious psychological study. She is wearing herself out with a hyeterical frency which she throws into her rendering—really painful."

"You must mean Lucy Reeves!" exclaimed Matisla, and Webb started into a new interest as if slung.

and Webb started into a new interest as if stung-

That is her name?' continued the dilettante 'She played for as one night-last winter-down at



There was a rush, a straggle, a discordant twang of strings . . .

Marsh Hall. We were all thrilled-astounded-a mere child with the execution of a min."

There is a mood-one must call it so-'Le Diable 'ide et circule." She goes quite mad over it, and her audience lives with her in a sort of Walpargis Night. She has a wonderful grip on such work. One can not understand her. But she is wearing out."

"Her genius."

No-her physique. No woman could stand such a

call her anything but 'nice."

strain." "Poor Lucy-such a nice little girl, too!"
"Is she really?" If you heard her play you might

"But there is one thing about Lucy Reeves which ould spoil any eloman in my eyes. She has such a would spoil any woman in my eyes. She has such a terrible voice harsh, masterful—actually the voice of a man.

Matilda turned in astonishment. "Are you sure? There must be some mistake! Lucy has—as I recall it—a wace which is melody itself."

Matilda's dilettante snock his head. "It is far from

being melodious now.

Webb telt strangely excited. He fidgeted, looked up and down, and then slowly across to where Lucy Reeves herself was sitting. She was leaning back in her seat and looking dreamily at the stage. Her tragility was startling. All the look of fresh bloom, the prerogative of girthood, was gone. She was like a wisp of spirit tangled in a rag of tulle and flung in a graceful attitude into the chair she occupied. Webb looked steadily at her, and as he looked he marveled.

Was there an André Fronst after all-an ill-starred soul from some mysterious underworld—a phantom rival? And what is this veil of personality which, lift-ing, reveals other egos peering from the obscurity of

Was there less insanity in the world now that there were more alienists like himself? He knew that there was not.

What should be call it? Possession, or obsession, or hysteria, or what not? The girl belonged to hom-had dways belonged to him from the moment he met her. He felt that his own professional egotism had blocked the way. As he looked at her his whole awakened soul in his eyes, she turned and met his glance. He shud-dered at the indescribable mournfulness of her look. She did not bow. She modded slightly several times almost as if at her own thought. It was as if she said. tw him.

"I know—I know—and now you know, too—at last."

When he went to her, as he did at the first opportunity, it was as if they had but parted yesterday. And when they reparated it was with the understand-

ing that they were to meet on the motrow.

The next day he went to see her. Lucy received him alone. The change in her which had startled itim. the night before was even more apparent by day. As if she erished him to realize once for all the true con-If she wished him to realize once for all the true condition of list health, she drew him by one hand to the wisdow, and stood before him just where the heavy parted draperies allowed the full light of day to envelop her face and form. The cartains were of pale blue, and they found correspondent this about the syre and lips of the girl. Her skin seemed translations, delicate as parcelain, and the head with its mass of bronze hair seemed too heavy for the support afforded it by the pale throat which arose from

by the pale throat which arose from the simple waist of her pearl-colored cloth gown. Without a word she held her hands to the light, that he, the physician, might note their fragility. Each dainty finger was tipped with rose, each vein was nutlined in azure—the wrists and hands seemingly of

He stood with a sinking heart and noted each trace left by the advance

of the Enemy. She watched him keenly, the pupuls of her wonderful eyes expanding slowly. Her lips quivered in a sob and thee into words: "You are sorry?"

"Sorry! my God | Lucy-what does

She smiled up at him an inscrutable smile, in which was blended mockery, tenderness, and a strange triumph. It was as if the child in her nature was crying out to him. "I told you so." But in a whisper she said, "I am lost." "No! It is not so!" he cried. "Who will save me?" "I I will"

She sat in silence, and he saw tears

steal elently over her wan cheeks.

"No," she shook her head. "You have not faith enough!"

"Lucy, science has a great many

resources-

She touched his lips with one Enger-Why do you whisper, dear?" he asked arctionally. "Have you lost your

A gray pallor spread over her face and she seemed about to faint. "Yes —that is it, I have lost my voice," she murmured, and in her eyes he saw a

bitter agony.

Do you still believe-what you told me in my other that day? For an answer she bowed her head.

The pathos, the resignation, of the motion was indescribable.

Webb pendered in vain for a suitable thing to say. He could not, did not, believe with her as to the awful power which overshadowed her.
Yet be had come to think that he

could best influence her mind by pre-What could he do? He was lover now as well as alienist. If he told her she

was dring from auto-suggestion, what would that mean She might reply by asking him to tell her just what the sub-consciousness was. She might ask him how he could be sure that it was a part of her ego. She might ask bim to prove that it was not an entity separate from herself. He felt very helpless and ignorant quite suddenly. And he saw that whatever was to be done must be done at once.

"Dr. Webb, note every phase of my case-it may help you when others come to you as I did." The girl seemed very hourse. "What was true then is true now—the music, they think so wonderful is still his. (Continued on page 12.)



RUSSIA'S WAR FLEET NOW BOTTLED UP IN PORT ARTHUR

TORPEDO CRAFT vs. BATTLESHIPS

By Captain Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N.

This is the third of a series of articles under the title of "Appreciation of Conditions in the Russo-Japanese Conflict," contributed exclusively to Collier's by Captain A. T. Mahan, U.S.N., enthor of "The Influence of Sea Power on History," who is a recognized authority, the world over, in maliers pertaining to neval strategy. The liest article was published in Collier's for February 20; the second, April 30

HE destruction of the Russian battleship Petropaclocat by a submarine mine, and the completemess of the catastrophe; involving both vessel and crew, constitute un incident so dramatic as to arrest at once the attention of the superficial, and to com-pel the close study of responsible authorities. In all such cases the obvious is that which carries the day in the so-called "opinious" of the basty; and in this in-stance the obvious is the relative magnificance of the means of destruction, compared with the result pro-duced. The true lessons of the occurrence, however, are not to be so lightly learned; they are not to be found in impressionist articles in the press, or in impressionist atterances elsewhere. There are always qualifying considerations. Possibly, these may not in the end be tound strong enough to overhear the contention of those who judge only by an event, and that event unfated; but not onto the other side of the question has been duly postered can conclusion be justly thought final and sare. Naval History bears witness to two continuous areans of behal, one in the superior efficacy of big ships, the

other in the passifility of reaching some cheap means of offence, which will supersede the necessity of large vessels. The gunbant policy of President Jefferson af fords the extreme example of this prepresentation, which is only one aspect of a conflict everywhere seen between means and ends; the desire to obtain results without paying the reasonable and necessary price. Another in-stance of the same disposition is the hope of bringing an enemy to terms by commerce destruction alone, in be effected by a number of small cruisers, instead of obtaining control of the sea by prepositerance of great flects, supposed to be more expensive. No disapposen-ment kills this expectation, experience is powerless against it, and is equally powerless to repress the theory, continually recurring, that some class of small vessel, with peculiarly redoubtable qualities, will be found to combine resistlessuess with cheapness, and so per an end to the supremacy, never heretofore shaken, of the great ship of the order of battle. Its supremacy destroyed, the control of the sea will pass to the destroyer. Control of the Sea. That, I believe, is concelled by

all naval students and statesmen to be the one clear and necessary aim of naval warfare. The control may be local, as that of Japan now is: or it may be substantially universal, as that of Great Britain has been during long periods. Whether general or restricted, however, it means that the commerce and the military expeditions of the nation possessing control can pass contin-nously to and fro, without danger of disabiling blows from the enemy. Absolute minimity from injury, oc-casionally even grave, is a vain dream of those who would fain wage war without running risks. In sober conception, "control" means such use of the water as a man has of a well-established business; not liable to failure, but also not exempt from reverses.

The necessity then actually before as being that of control of the sea, the question raised by those who in speech and cartoon are now densiting the battleship is: Can control of the sea be maintained by a large number of small ships, carrying torpedoes, against a lesser numher of hig ones? It must be clearly noted from the first that the question is not primarily that of the potential effects of the torpedo on the big ship. As I said in my first article for Course's, "Nobody has doubted the de structive effects of a torpedo, once placed"; but the big ship can carry them too, and in as large numbers as the successive relative progresses of the torpedo and the gon may render desirable. It may be that in the near future the development of the torpedo may obtain for it a much greater proportion of the total tounage of a vessel than at present, to be taken at the expense of the guns and their ammunition; but that is not the immediate matter under discussion, which is, the relative efficacy of big and small vessels. To put this most clearly be-fore us, let it be thus stated: If all the Japanese armored ships were suddenly destroyed, their torpedo flotilla remaining decisively superior to the Russian, would the Japanese undertake to convey an army to Korea in the face of the three Russian battleships now remaining?

Being already so far involved-several army corps now in Korea-they might attempt much; but that they

never would have begon the war, in the case supposed, may be interred from their increases and more wiseefforts to district the enemy's buttleships, as well as from their continued measures to provide themselves with more large vessels, the Marine Review of April 28 contains the particulars of two new Japanese battle-ships, of 10,000 toos double-count, ordered in England. The three Kossiam would not be enough to establish Russian coared of the sea; they would be too few to orquesible for transportation to proceed in quantity adequate to Japanese medi-

What Torpedoes Can Do

Could the Japanese torpede flotilla, however, grapple with such a simultant! To answer that it can do so, adequately, would mean that it can with certainty, and or reasonable none, destroy the remaining hustile battleships, or precent their going to sea. Of this there is as get no evidence. I don't mean merely no proof; but there is not even anything to indicate the probability that they could effect this result under the supposed condi-tions. For, what has been done? First, there was a successful corprise of a flort off its guard and at anchor. in which, by the detailed account of the Lundon Times, ten turpedo veturis took part, discharging twenty tur-pedoes at a distance of sex pards. The result we know was two battleships and a cruser disabled, under circonsidences much more favorable than can be experted to recur. The position of the enemy was known, he was at archor, off guard, and without proper lookouts. Close range was thus arrained unseen, yet of twenty torpednes fired, only three hits are scored. This is substantially the only soccess of the torpedo vessel-as distinguished from the terpedo weapon-in its poculiar sphere of operation. These hits are moreover the only achievement against buttleships of the moving-agromobile-torpeds, whether discharged by big ships or small; the other Rus-ian exsualties have been occusioned by stationary anchored-schmarine mines

The laying of the mines, upon one of which the Petropurlocal that her fale, was a most ingenious ruse, admirably carried out. In it, as in the first surprise, the military credit of outnamentaring the enemy most be conceeded; but that is semething totally distinct from the efficiency of a particular class of vestel, or particular weapon, granting equal regularity and skill on the part of both offence and defence. Togo's battle first has not even been roffled by the very respectable, though nu-merically interior, Russian flotilla; and he has preserved his battleships, and with them the control of the sea, by the very simple devace of keeping them out of sight after nightfall. If, like him, the Russian admiral, on Febroary 8, instead of staying just where the Japanese expected to find him, had put to sea for some unknown position, within a staty-mile radius of the Port, the atprobably-almost certainly-have there would not have remained night enough for search, nor indications by which to direct it. It is vain to specplate on the consequences, moral and material, upon the course of the war; but the other side of the question of torpedovessel attack would have received illustration. As it is, illustration being one sided, "opinion" is the same. As I said also in my first article: The question has been as to the ability to get in a bit at a fleet of yessels well picketed, and standing on their guard." element of which is position and dispositions unknown to the enemy. It would have been interesting to see what would have happened had daylight found the Rus-tian battle fleet and the hostile torpedo vessels in sight of one another. Probably, however, the latter would

have retired inward its approaching main body. Taken in connection with the manifold recognized advanlages of large ships over small, in such matters of important military concern as speed, steadiness, coal capacity, and ability to deal with beavy weather, I think we may rest assured for the present that whatever modifications of armament may take place, the ficets that will control the seas will not be mosquito fleets. will doubtless be so far above water as to afford target for guns, and this fact in turn will probably induce the continuance both of goes and of some armor protection.

Where Togo has kept his ships does not appear; but we may feel sure that somewhere there have been

crusing lookouts, which would have given him speeds notice had Makaroff attempted in restore conditions by the use of his corpedo flotilla against the Japanese battle fleet, or to molest transportation by taking the open will has own, evading the cumpy. From either of these operations ignorance of his opponent's whereabouts deterror the Russian admiral, whose good will to assume the offen-oce, if opportunity offered, was alumdantly shown Makaroff also had definitely committed himself to the position that the power of the sea is never wholly lost to long as the services of torpedo craft remain available; there was therefore special reason to expect a able; there was therefore special reason to expect a demonstration of their usefulness from him. And makes the control of their usefulness from him. And makes the control of the control

The moment of writing-April all-30-affords us an

tonsance of such issue on the part of the other Russian division, that at Vladivestok. Interest has centred as decisively round Port Arshur that I fancy the attention decisively round Port Aribur that I fancy the attention of most persons has been diverted from the conditions at the northern arsenal. Despite Togo's recurrent appear ances and bombardments, we really know no more about his outside movements, his purposes, or where he is keeping his fleet, than we do about the other Japanese division believed to be watching Vladivostok. Still, we hear a good deal about him; but about the other practically nothing. The sortie of the Russian armored cruiser squadron to Gensan, however, affords material for inferences concerning the opnowing division, comfor inferences concerning the opposing division, composed of ships of the same class, as well as indications of Japanese land movements. It is definitely shown that, while the main Japanese advance is by the west coast of Korea and the mouth of the Yalu, there is a subsidiary movement by Gensan on the east coast. This is not alreadule news; but it is a confirmation of previous probable reports, enforced by the sinking of a transport and collier. Granting reasonable facility of moving from several ports toward the point of general concentration for the Japanese land movement. for the Japanese army, it is advantageous to distribute the landings among them. More men can be landed at the same instant, and simultaneous advance by several roads also promotes celerity. Between the east and west shores of the peninsula there intervenes some very high and rugged ground of over 5,000 feet elevation, which will impede co-operation between the forces landed on its rither side; but the difficulty is the same for Russians as for Japanese, and greater for cavalry, in which the Russians are believed soperator. Japanese divisions may Russians are believed seperior. Japanese divisions mov-ing along this line tend also to check detachments of the enemy, occasionally reported advancing from Vladi-vostok. While, therefore, it is almost beyond doubt that attack will lower Yalu and west coast, it is now clear that there is some activity on the east as well.

The Menace of a "Fleet in Being"

The mere existence of a Russian armored squadron in Vladivostok would compel the neighborhood of a superior Japanese force; but when there is exposed transportation of troops and supplies, as just shown, the necessity is doubly imperative. Also, as at Port Arthur. the most desirable of all alternatives is to destroy the hostile vessels, singly or together, as opportunity offer-or can be contrived. Like dead men, only dead ships cease to be dangerous; while they are "in being," however held in check, there is always the chance of their doing harm. The recent exit of the Russian squadron possesses this particular interest. It shows that such a "fleet in being," even in the neighborhood of a superior force, can menace the "control" of the sea; that it can create some insecurity, effect some injury, greater or less as chance may serve; but it also shows that such injury may be inconsequential, and, even if severe, can not be vital. To sink or capture two or three hostile transports, even to interrupt momentarily the progressof transportation by apprehension for its safety, is not to accomplish the severance of communications, which is a mortal blow. DIGHTER by Genne





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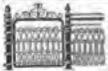
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The Russian division, though very much The Russian division, though very much a being, has merely made two raids of some too miles—say so hours—from its port; and in doing this has run a very great risk, as appears from the spend with which it hustled back. It is probable that at some time f its absence the superior Japanese squadron was nearer than itself to Vladivastok. There is no nextle to insist that the danger f such a situation greatly exceeds the reof such a situation greatly exceeds the re-nults achieved; while the limitation upon its action is evident from the fact that, though it evaded observation, and had a cood start, it did not venture down to the Korean Strait, or to the west toosat, where the great movement of Japanese tr. aspertation was in progress. In hrief, Japanese control of the sea was not threatened by this strong division, although it had succeeded in gaining a position between Togo and the Vladivostok Japanese fleet, whence it was free to act upon the main line of the many's communication for an appreciable memy's communication for an appreciable time before being supped.

namy's communication for an appreciable time before being supped.

It will be interesting to learn how this successful exit from Vladivestok, undiscovered, was effected. Probably under cover of log; and if the ground sucrounding the harbar te high, as at Santingo, their absence might well remain undetected. It would seem, however, that it about be atherwise as regards their presence acraide; that this might to have become known by some other agency than that of their uspitares. As a general proposition, it is at least safe to say that the Japanese division in watch of the part should have been itself in posted as to be able quickly to get between the enemy and his return, and that it acousting system should have evanted specify knowledge of convenients at no creater a distance than also miles. Like all seneral propositions, however, experience fornishes us with so many inevitable practical exceptions that it is impansible to longitudic, in advance of precise knowledge in each particular instance. The obtaining of intelligence the Introduct across to saming the most difficult as most necessary of military demands. Historically, I suppose on their ever had scoots enough: these being control detachment without weakening the most detachment without weakening the most detachment without weakening the most buly.

mein bully.

The stack of the Russian armored entirers from Vladiveste's emphasizes the windom of Vadiveste's emphasizes the windom of Admiral Doan's course, in comparing the destruction of sexual after sexual of the loss Arthur squadron. "Kill the chips" in the first demand of naval warfare; atarve them—that is stop their coal—is the second. There can be no deads of the good will of the Japanese before Vladivestok to the as their comrades to the south have done; and that they have not attempted it by means of the torpoin fortilla, in which the Japanese navy is across a theory difference between sending their leads against a first anchored in the open, as at Pert Arthur, and one within a fortified harber, like Vladivestok—or Santham This individual limitations to the action of the tempodo vessel. So also it would seem that the motive which probably prompts Tuge's frequent disappearances weighs also with the northern Japanese division, not to keep at night the close to a bessile barbor in which torpedo vessels are lying. The admirable secrecy preserved by the Japanese authorities debars from us as yet much information we would alluthy have, but since ariting these words i find in the recent ten telegraphic correspondence of the Lembur Thore the following detail concerning the bumburclewers of Vladivestok, March 6. The Japanese slips then streng off, and eatched the harbor from a Mainary. of "The Japanese ships then drew off, and watched the harbor from a Majaner. eatched the barbor from a set the range of and at summet mithdrene beyond the range. Next torpeda attacks during the night, morning it stand in again."

The blockading flort in such cases is always in the upon; its chief profession against the insulants approach of the meroedo is a position unknown to the assaliant, further fortified by a cardin of active bookout butts. This of morse means a certain remoteness from the harbor during the dark hours, in which the torpeds finds its opportunity. As the late Admiral Sampson once and to me: The treesle hours is the child mid to me: "The torpula heat is the child of darkness." It is evident, however, that i position thus taken facilitates an escape, such as that lately reported of the Vladi-contok fleet; and as there is no other apparent reason for the Japanese not hose up with the hasher. I apprehend I appropered they whose the war began the Russians within. When the war began the Russians were crollibly reported to have on the station eighteen to twenty destroyers of which not have in the station more than a dissen seem to have been in Port Arthur.

We may therefore, I think, reasonably conclude that there is a vertain amount of military movement and sea transportation to the east of Korea, that it is threat tion to the east of Korea; that it is threat ened by the Russian fleet at Vholtwostok, not with serious interruption, but occasional harassment; that the Japanese squadron off the port is hampered in the thoroughness of its watch by torpedo vessels within, and get unable, from local conditions, to get at the enemy's vessels gracept when, as on the recent occasion, they venture out of part. It is possible, also, that it may be part of the Japanese game to give opportunities for evasion, in the hope of intercepting return. This was Nielson's policy off Toulou; but now, as then, it offers too many chances to the enemy. It seems, ion many chances to the enemy. however, very unlikely that the Vladivostok fleet will go far from home. Having no other base open, its rool capacity measures the limit of its depredations, which can scarcely effect results proportionate to the risks, so long as the main Japanese operations are on the west of Kurea.

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THE GIRL OF THE VIOLIN

(Kontinued from page 15)

He comes more and more often-for a year he has left me but fittle. There is very lit-tle Lucy Reeves left. It is nearly all André Proust new

André Proust?" cried Webb, thunder-

The garl turned her head wearily. "I forgot-you do not know. When I met my aunt in Boston, I asked her the story of the violin. In as far as she knows it, it was as he wrote that night. The name now André Proust, It and been pawned and by did die of star-vation in Paris."

"Bid you tell her first of the written mes-

Neither before nor some. She does not know that I had been told the name before

she gave it to me with her own lips."
"But," he cried eagerly, "think! Your agent told it to you long ago, and you forgot it? It lay in your sub-case was memory like some tiny seed, and spring to life when some manife of cam stated it once more into eahistory

Lucy slowly shock her head.

Liery sownly shook her brack.

"It is all true" she asserted salemaly, true as I rold it. Andre Prince still lives in some way rou men of science here not yet bracked. He taken see, uses me, for his own purpose. If I had understood at first as I do now, I could have asserted my will against his. But I used to play mechanically like one in a dream—half hypmotized by wall reclaims. myself perlugue and my will power semi to

He laughed at that should be fread.

If know you think I am a little finithing that are IP Either the story of Christ a trae or at land. And who is he say just what part to believe?

"There is a lot I am going to say to you, Lacy, when you are arranger. You have lived the much above, and your dear little bend is filled with silly rections." He laughed bene easily. "Such ideas bring implicate, Lacyte."

Lucy:"
"So does religion! So does love?" She inoked at him plaintively.
"Piddlesricks! Lucy, I should like to

shake you!"

For two weeks Hewitt Webb had but one for two weeks Hewitt Webb had but one thought in life, and that was to make her from ber own fancy. Everything that entild in those was done. A circle of alleniars, whose sames stand for all that we entraint in success, in the field of mental pathology, were consulted by Webb, with Lucy's consent also went with him and submitted to any and all tests and examinations suggested. These mes were insultings in their concinse mes were unauthous in their couries. The case was a simple one. It was MADE & tracmatic hysteria from which Lucy Roeves BASE COURS.

They provided Webb to take his out of terrell as much as possible, to fill her life and mend with more graphic images—in other words, to show the error out of its possession of ler ego by obtrading more vital accom-ation. And Webs worstly hoped to accom-plish the incomplete force of his tove for her.

And I, my Reeves lettered and smiled and and and and and and more which as to glance of violet eyes, more pittal as to the droop of her and the beautiful as to the droop of her and the beautiful and each time abe greeted said with a little air of hope.

I am Lucy to-day."

But one marring in March, a marning which held within it the first bint of spring, he called

hold within at the first bint of spring, he called rather early upon but.

A farmous trust from Philadelphia was in town, and he had just seen and talked withins. Hope had been whipped into a new assessment by the words of encouragement when had been spoken by the older man. Webb ran eightly up the stone steps and stand websites. He held a me violets in his band, and, input and at the latical delay, rang the held for the second time. bell for the second time

As in street be beard from within the bodge the strain of Lucy's violet. The door opined and he emisted, standing for a few minutes in the hall to listen before ascending to the drawing room.

On the wings of a music of amountally sweet-

it was the wast of a defeated dream-of stations nights of a soul bereft of the Vision, And as Webb listened he feit that it was a And as Webb listened he feit that it was a death warrant. He rushed up the standary and into the room. Lory was standing year the window with the blue damask curtains has had dressed to go out with him. Her turn hat, veil, glaces, were lying buddled upon a chart by the door. She stead a fraging figure, elothed in black, face and hands as to larkess as wax, her hair smoothed back from her brow into a simple knot at her neck. Bending, swaying like a biade of grass in the wind, her how few over the strings. It resided to be an improvantion, and the distincted pupils of her eyes were bind in marth. Someons notes breathed into being by a Securous notes breathed into being by a technic impossible to describe. Exquisite mlow songs of tone, plaintive with despuir, yet of phonosomal beauty, came as if from an authorized of sense to visite the ery of a a tirme gat

There was a rush, a struggle, a discordant twarg of strings, the snapping of vibrant bow: the crash of rending bristle wood, and then the tracking of leaping figures. Before the freplace Webb shoot, and the rage he felt as he looked at the wresked chalin was of a personal kind with which he would have regarded a rical.

During two weeks of after prostration Lucy Recover her vaculating between the currents of hie and death. She had not the least suffering of any kind, and lingered as if in a place dream. It seemed as if her gentle soul reveled in a freedom which the rest failed to understand-a sort of exstasy of peace.



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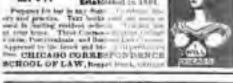
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hower and lower into those depths of that from of hers she appeared to drift. The mysvery of her life seemed resolving itself again into first principles. It was as if unrest, cars, and pain were evading the ultimate analysis of science and becoming a mere scho to which her soul intened at last un-Hemayed.

"It was all true," she said to Webb one-hay. "There's more to it, but I can't tell you-there are as north-and I'm Last-and so glad. This'l warry!

And estimately enough, she spoke in the old voice of melody. The barshness of ton-the husky whisper-were no langer there.

had always there was upon her face that invite single, her wide eyes shining like stars out of that placid face of hers, which was as white as the druit of lines amid which she lay. With will always remember that same. The hed, the snew of its coverings, the waxen face and hands, the dark bronse of the tossed hair on the pillow, and the smile

of those eyes and tipe.

And the soul of key it seemed about to And the soul of here it seemed about to exhale from her frail bady as the purlume rises from a dying rose. Science could eatch and hold neither. But in the realm of ideas both are immortal, and during those long days things which had seemed but funcies to Hewitt Webb came to be accounted by him as facts. It was as if he were bought so close to her, by the purity of his lave, that a little of the light which shape for her was seen by him also, a new sense of things on-seen oversawed him, a him came as to the existence, exaster, reputations, of a same existence, reasons, repaterious, of a same bing back of mere matter, as well as a quite new bundley, and along with these things there was a diminant besistence upon the part of the ewn will that hany Breves absold live, and live for him. Constantly, but by near, he demanded for ner a new vitality asking it with a new understanding of the nitherte unknown. And little by little fi-

One day he leaved above her pillow and watapared her name; "Lary!" Showly the wavet labs lifted and the ship-ing eyes mer his. Showly a question grew within them and then within them, and then a buy.

"It not true!"
With waited. I need by lerwed his head and kinest her jude lips tenderly. "There was a something true about it." he said

四 四

\$5,000 for a Short Story

WITH a view to severe and only the fixed work of already famous spiry-tallers. that to encourage and develop younger writers in the field of fiction, Contains's Weekly afters the following prices for one had short stories by American writers

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- A Third Prize of \$1,000

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below, we have more the condition, using the world American in its broadest a pass and to include anymore reaching on this continued as well as Abirelean circum residing abroad.

If two is no involved manner of sacrate and resident and the control of the manner of sacrate and control of the manner of sacrate provide the one and how to relate the old three prison, and have the condition in the Weekly or his surets a world.

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lion in the Weekly or his works a world III. Shake may be of any larged whatever from the rich shaked of in the weekly is from the rich shaked beautiful of in the Weekly is from the an in the an and of present to bearing on the an and of present.

IV. All measure of must be typewritten and that, or rolded to its covelage on other words it must not be tolical. If must not have neglect to a place sealed envelope the annual contacts with the tole of the story and contacts on card or sign of paper with the writer's full come and address with with the writer a tail name and address writ-les on it. Under on circumstances must there be any word or indication no this envelope or on the manuscripe itself or any matter sent with the manuscript that would divulge its authorship. No see will know who are the authors of the price winning stories entil thousands have selected the three best manuscripts. The envelopes with the corresponding titles will from be opened, but not until

then.

I': At one of the objects of this competition as is to secure as many good short strong as possible, the Editor reserves the right to purchase any of the manuscripts which have facied to win a prite, but which he considers suitable for publication in the Weekly. All such stories will be paid for at the rate of five rents a word, except in the cases of au-thors whose recognized rate is higher than this amount, in which matance the author's

regular rate will be paid.

17. The oppright of the three stories winning prizes is to vest absolutely in Contracts
Warkey. All other stories which fall to win. a prize, but are acceptable for publication in the Weekly, will be paid for at the rate of the cents a word for the terial rights only. re cents a word for the terial rights only.

VII. All MSS must be muched on or before

June 1, 1904 The following gentlemes have consented to act as judges: Hawar Casor Looos, United States Semator from Massachusetts; William Alles Weitre, Author and Journal t; Walten Pank, Editor "World's All MSS, should be addressed.

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SUNDAY-SCHOOL STORIES

Tales of How John D. Rockefeller Accumulated Some of His Money

L-Mr. Rockeleller Buys a Horse

Notice the second of the Standard Oil D. Rockefeller began his business carser, the sign and symbol of the Standard Oil Company is the blue painted harrel, in which the company ranks all its products, arreviewelle dubbed by the natives "The Holy Bine Barrel." Reminiscent inhabitants are after "the days of the Holy Bine Barrel." If you change to make across an inhabitant whose element extends to the days "before by you may get write interesting adelights an the character of the man who started the greatest business effectively and distributions of the rocket who started the freshed business effectively and distributions of the vicinity of the days in the character of the man who started the freshed business effectively some sort of the the vicinity of the identity status before either Cles land or Mr. Rockefeller had attained their present importance.

"Well, I eacked you know, dan't you, that

"Well, I cooken you know, don't you, that Reconciler wasn't always in the oil business. In the days when I used to know him he was to the produce business, and used to drive

Receased for wash's always in the oil business. In the days when I used to know him he was to the produce business, and used to drive his wagen down to the radiway station him self. Penyshooking sort of a chap he was, and so I'd often hand non a hand adoading up when I happened to be round. One doy with he was loading up his stoff, I drawe up to the tracks with the rithest lattle mare you ever hid eyes on. It yast been out on the pentius on some hounces, and when I round that I partied with my gold watch in get her. You know those times a gold watch in get her. You know those times a gold watch in you got there. What'll you take for her? "You just he sear a nice title mare you got there. What'll you take for her?" "You just he sear a nice mare, way I and I don't want to take anything for her. "On, come now, I'll give you fifty dollars limit a good offer." "Name, I don't really want to wait the horse had been a horse trails wart of gets not your blood, so I says. I don't want to sent the horse had some bod a horse trails wart of gets not the little main. Mr. Rockinfeller, but if you want line had counted to pay secretivities dollars. He had some to boy the mare, and he pulled man at little cloth hag which was fail of gold posses, all small demonstrations. He said he had some to boy the mare, and he pulled one at the radio and created the most one to one, and as he had each one down be'd strains at little cloth hag which was fail of gold posses, all small demonstrations. He said he had some to boy the mare, and he pulled one to one, and as he had each one down be'd strains on like your as some a working of the little lands and try and the sort of way. All good gold, fifty, the dollars, and it's all yours lar the little lands mare. I put in a little more time trying to negative the performance all over again, each that game up for weeks. Near time he came he gave the performance all over again, each that the time he made it noty dollars, see here, Mr. Rockefeller, says I.

it suity dollars, counted it all out the same way, and says again. "Staty dollars, Jim, all good gold." "Now, see here, Mr. Rockefeller," says I. I sin't got any kick countey about the quality of that gold, it's the quantity. There isn't amough of it to get that mare." You see J. D. was a long stay off of owning the earth in those days, but he had a song few hundred throughnd land by as a reward of industry, and could well afford to pay for his foncy. Well, or, when he got up to surty, due to liers he begon to feel he was getting reck-less and most take precautions. So he came over and asked on to lead him the mare for less and must take prevautions. So be came

il week

"I let him have live, and at the end of the stack be came back with the horse and the most remarkable document I ever read. I wish I'd kept that paper: I tell you it was a rapper. It whereased and wherebyed every possible mischance that could beful a horse. a rapper. It whereased and wherebyed every possible mischance that could beful a horse, lade or hand. Why, according to that guar active, that horse couldn't undergo a change in his intermed composition within a certain left of pages without leaving me liable for it, and bound in resource the purchose money in full. I said I'd sign the paper all right, but seventy-live was my price. Finally one afternoon J. D. terned up with the little bag and gave the same add performance to the time of seventy dollars. He was getting pretty close to the mark now, and I was pland were out. J. D. taiked and argued like he was pleading for a human life, but I stood form. One more turn, thinks I, and I'd have him landed. Finally he reached down into his jeans and pulled up two dollars and fifty cents. The arguments had been getting longer and more extrest each time the full was taised, and I fair I could afford to throw up the two fifty and make it a last call. So that's the way John D. Rockefeller came by two dollars and fifty cents of the greatest lasting us earth. And you can just he your forting on earth. And you can just bet your life, if he has toded as long and as streng-masty for the rest of it, he's worked harder for a being than I ever have."

II.-Mr. Rockeleller Loses a Golf Ball

I Is no exaggeration to say that there is not a hod-carrier in this country, starting out in the early morning with his dinner and on his arm, who toils more assidnously on his arm, who took more assignously or has imper hours than John D. Rockefeller, the man of millions. There is no eight-hour fast for him, he has little pleasure outside of his business, and those who know him best say he derores less time to recreation, though he has the world before him where to choose, than many a man who simply tools to till his deeper-past—and that he spends his small change with quite as much of more raution.

Aside from the game of adding to and multiplying his enormous wealth, Mr. Rockefeller's one genuine pleasure is in his land. He needs a big place in the outskirts of Cleve-





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"Formerly I was a slave to coffee. was like a morphine fierd, could not sleep at night, would roll and toss in my bed and when I did get to sleep was disturbed by dreams and hobgobles, would wak-up with headaches and feel bad all day so nervous I could not attend to bustness. My writing looked like bird tracks, I had sour belchings from the stomach, indigestion, hearthurn and palpitation of the heart, constitution, irregularity of the kidneys, etc.

"Indeed, I began to feel I had all the troubles that human flesh could suffer but when a friend advised me to brave off coffee I felt as if he had insulted me. I could not bear the idea at had such a hold on my and I refused to believe it

the cause.

"But it turned out that no advice was ever given at a more needed time for finally consented to try Postum and with the going of ouffee and the coming of Postum all my troubles have gone and health has returned. I car and sleep well now, nerves steaded down and I write a fair hand (as you can see), can attend to business again and rejoice that I am free from the monster Coffee. H Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ten days trul of Postum in place of coffee will bring sound, restful, refresh-ing sleep. There's a reason. Look in each pkg. for the famous little book. The Road to Wellville."

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THE DOBSON X.RAY sle, by again. A. M. Pillin, Veyn. M. Marelest, Larra famil, and there for some years he has spent most of his time, attending to his business mainly by telephone. The house is incredibly ugly and unbouncible, and the furnishing is of the most commonplace kind. The building as it now stands was originally intended for a Baptist Sanitarium, and it fell into the hands of its present owner through the fore-closure of a mortgage. As no change was made in the building, it naturally suggests
the familiar big square inguistly summer
hotel, rather than the home of a man who,
if he chose, might gratify his tastes with an
absolute disregard of mancy. In the improvement of the land, however, Mr. Rockefeller has shown both taste and skill, and his grounds are most beautifully kept. He has a very fine golf course, and here he spends the occasional hours allotted to the only friolity in which he is known to indulge, and

thereby lungs the present tale. Casting about one afternoon for a caddy, the great man chanced upon a youth of that familiar class of hope who come from cominitially but irugal bornes, and are ever in the afert for a stray quarter or half-hollar to-be had by against the purchase of the deadly revolver or some other forbidden toy. Mr. Rockefellar affered the lad fifty cents for he services for the afternoon, to which he agreed services for the afternoon, nowhich he agreed with cheerful abserty, and the play began. When they had getter well around the course, Mr. Rockefeller made a very bad shot, and the bull could not be found. The great man and the small boy searched for a differently, but without survers. Finally, as a streading rate began to full, Mr. Rockefeller declared they had better gree up the search and return to the house. When they reached the parch Mr. Rockefeller rold the lad to se flown and wait, and he would send how our the money. After some little delay as imthe money. After some little delay as imposing butler came out and harded cardy twenty-five cents. The buy glared at the cuts validity, but his awar of great riches much him very guarded as to speach, and he finally subtred off without giving cent to his feel-new in words. He catered the issues of his lamby to find them findening support, and in response to his marker's sterm and travelable. Then, what do you mean by norming a gent. response to bis mother's stern and investable. 'Jien, what do you mean by acroing is against this hour! - where have you been till this time of night!' the boy florted out the whole story of the earned but imptualed quarter. After the manner of relatives, has a sympathetic family greated bis weefel tale with learn of decision. 'Jonney, my son,' said ble sather, 'do you mean to tell me that Mr. Bus beating promised you lifty cents, and you make twenty five, and just alongly walked off like a dust more?' Jimmy admitted that his failure had taked the nase accurately though to deficulty, where upon his mercileus parent is if forth at length? 'You farter watch our mighty carefully, Jim, or you'll get in be a bleated millionaire like Mr. Kochwieller me of those days. Did the old man give you the tip that that was the way is came by his pile.' I hate to see a son of mine without hervy another to stand up far what's justly coming to hem. Jimmy, you are just a coump that's what's the matter with you.'

for with you.

Pour little Jiming ate his meal in bitterness From lettle from a site mean to bitterment of spots, but with gathering determination, where has family gave a remover in the same key. Then he get up and left the table with the fixed purpose of bearding the then in he den and getting his quarter or knowing the remove why not. In respects to his ring, his friend, the bottlet, respicated.

"Mr. Reskefuller promised are fifty cents for called ing the afternion, and he only pand the amounter, and my lather save I got a

me a quarter, and my lather says I got a right to come but and got the rest, an-mounted limmy middy. The butter bestured and said the master of the butter was at dis-

mer and couldn't be disturbed just them.
"Well, you lell him I want the guarter, and
I'll wait till be has functed," said the boy, as he thought of the reception no family would

in thought of the reception on family would give him if he name back without the money. After a problement absence the butter again emerged from the depths of the big boose and said, "Me Ruckuteller told me to tell you that in had sept back a quarter because you best one of the balls."

"Well, I don't name of I did," said fire traventy, "that was all his fault, and he knows it was low, and he beloed look for it himself. It am I fair, and he knows it." The long outflering butter expressed his willing-mone to state time phase of the case to Mr. Mockafeller. Pinally he came out again to the laft on the porch and amounts ed.

"Me Rockefeller was that, on the knows it."

over, perhaps o was parily his fault that the bull was lost, so he's willing to stand part of

And the butler handed the caddy a

0 0

RAISON D'ETRE

By MADELINE BRIDGES

HE spoke at large, the talking man. With tact but scantly dewered-"Wherever I meet an Iriahman I always find a coward."

" Indeed," the listener promptly said, As over him he towered,

"I happen to be an Irishman."
"Are you? Then, I'm the coward."

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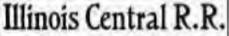
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NOTES OF PROGRESS IN SCIENCE AND INVENTION

The redwood of California, having high resisting power, will be used in construction work

T is found that for certain construction work, wood, such as that of the California redwoods, has a much higher resisting power than steel. It is proposed now to line as of the long-hydraulic tunnels of a Nagara power plant with tunbers from the big trees. When steel is used as a linear the bag trees. When steed is used as a limity, the particles of sand and other crisive substances carried the rushing water some out upto it, and it is finally worm through. On the contrary, if the redwood is used, a slittly, copy cover-ng forms on the inside and projects the tube itself from wear, thus ensuring a long

If the report he true, that all the hydraulic electric elatures of California intend to use the redwood nimber for their futurels, it is undeed time that every active step by taken for the preservation of those most wonder-(a) torests which are the admiration of the world, for with such a desputed for their (theoret they can not that long)

An invention is tieling perfected to slop steamships quickly, thus preventing collisions

HE Canadian Government has been inyestigating a method of steeping ves-sels, which is the invention of M. Louis Lacuste. In the ordinary stop, steeping is rather a slow process; the engine must be stopped and reversed and meanwhile the stopped and reversed, and meanwhile the ship is forgone abread, perhaps into another vessel. The invention of M. Lavaste con-cents in placing along the sides of the ship a large matcher of varies, which, while the ship is in motion, lie flat along the sides. When it is desired to stop, these large vares can be released, and they will stand out from the sides of the vessel, causing an enormous date.

drug he some experiments, conducted in the St. Lawrence Kreet, the bear on which the experiments were made was stopped in its own neight, from a speed of eleven knots. It seems evolute that, if this system is practicable, it thought be an immente safeguard in case of imminent collision, for in nearly every such case the danger is sighted several ship-boughts alread, but too late to stop with the present applicances. with the present appliances.

Thursday, in order to be shoroughly fireproof.

A LTHOUGH it is rather difficult to see any good to be derived from the Baltimore fire, one thing is certain we know a great deal more about firepress insidings than we slid before. Careful vasminations have been made of the amount of resistance formaded by the se-called freprised buildings, which were in the path of the fire, and wellowed doubt, many valuable leavens have rings, which were in the path of the fire, and without doubt many valuable leavens have been learned. The most striking fact is the apparent lark of protection which the buildings personsed against fires originating outside themselves. They were apparently constructed with an eye in fires starting inside, and would have been found sofficiently projected in this respect. In order to secure tooldings which are free from danger from setside fires, either the windows should be provided with iron shutters or else the windows themselves should be of wire glass. The latter method of protection, being sightly and always ready, will be preferred by most builders. If the internal steel construction he sufficiently heavy, well protected with terra cutia, and the untside heaf plain brink, one of these large firepressed. of plain brok, one of these large Bropens' buildings may be relied upon to withstand any ordinary fire, and would most probably revest even such a fire as the disastrous one

The Germons are experimenting with neets lengas as an agent to raise summarine bonts

A METHOD of rations submatine torpeds boats by accepted is being experi-mented upon by the German naval anthorsties. Large tanks are built in the be with a sea compection; when these are filled with water the front will sink, and to mise her again, these must be emptied, which process, done in the ordinary way, requires powerful pumps and complicated mechan-ism. It is evident that multiplication of machinery is particularly objectionable in a submarine craft, and the German method arouts all necessity for pumps. When it is desired to raise the boat, a charge of calciam carbide of the right size is placed in an acetylene generator, which is connected to the water tanks, an immense redume of gas is formed, and on opening a cack this rushes into the water tank, forcing our the water through the sea connection, and the boat

By a slight change, this method could be used for the raising of sunker vessels. Tanks filled with mater could be sunk in the ship's hold, and when the number was the saip's find, and when the number was sufficient to find her when empty the water could be driven out by acetylene, and the ship would rise. A charge of cardido might be introduced into each tank and form the gas there, at a separate generator councited to the tanks might be used.

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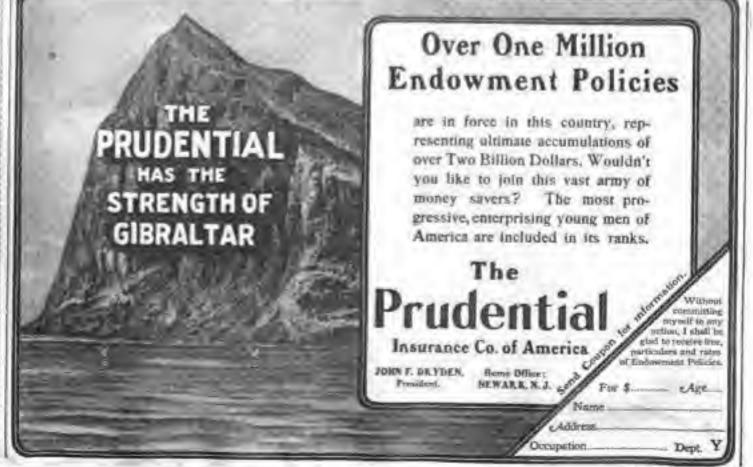


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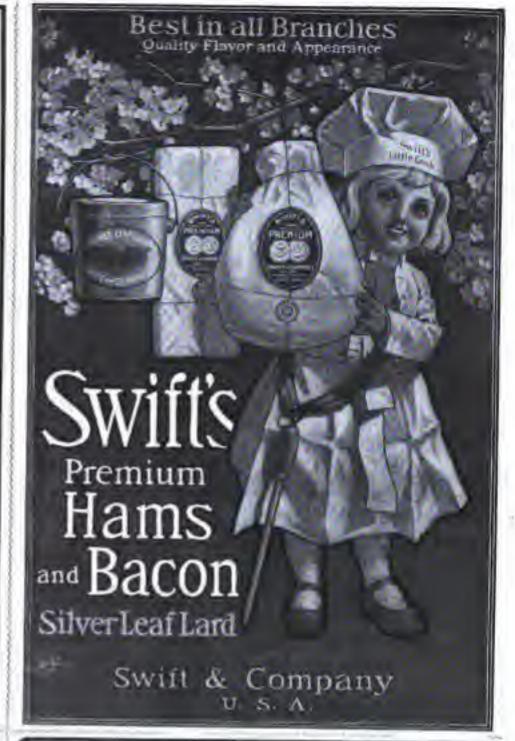
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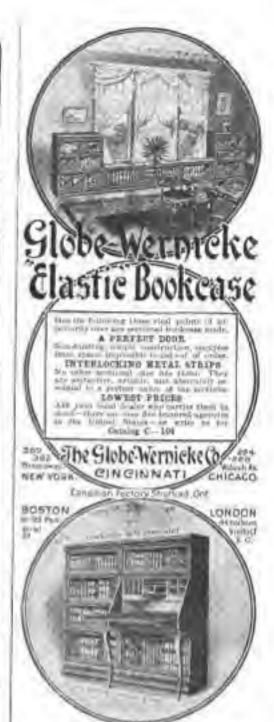
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CONTENTS

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Life-size in 24-Karat Gold

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AUBUSSON WHOLE CARPETS



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THERE is no more appropriate or beautiful floor covering for a Drawing Room, Reception Room, Boudoir, or any delicately treated room, than a French Aubusson Carpet, made by hand, like a wall tapestry in exquisite colorings.

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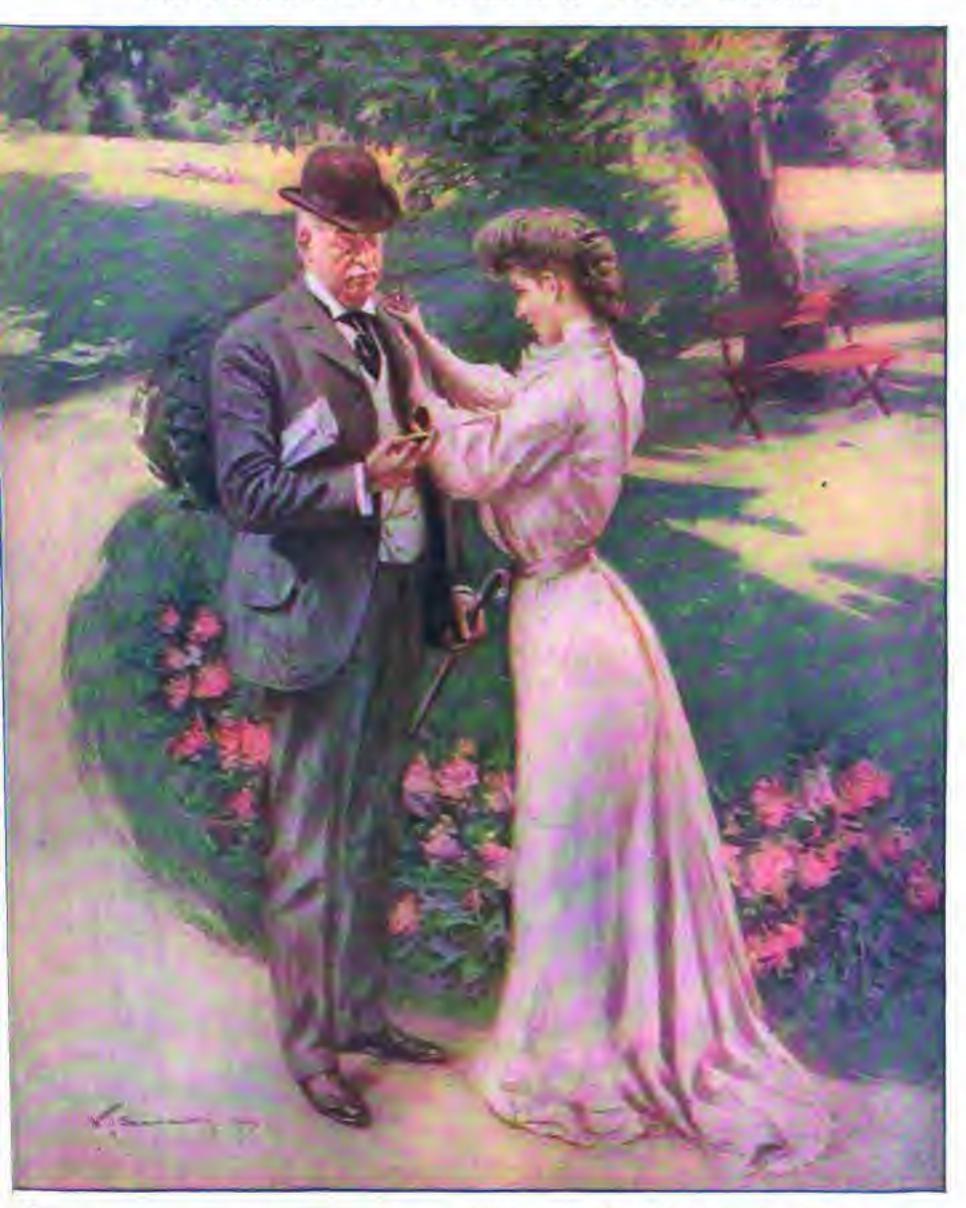
The upon report our handsome brokhers, "Review of Spring and Summer Fashions," Vol. XX.

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COLLIER'S

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER FOR JUNE



This is the titth of a series of drawings in come by Mr. Smedicy appearing in the Hussehold Numbers depicting incidents of American home ille-

THE EARLY MORNING TRAIN

DEAWN ST W. J. SMIDLET



fore, the platforms which they draw up are positive only when they imagine the forces behind them demand plain speaking. The New York Democratic platform is an able exemplar of the art of concealing thought. According to one of our correspondents, it is as easy to understand this platform as it would be to photograph a room full of samke. On two subjects the parties, during this coming month, will have to decide whether to use their vocabularies to express or conceal their thoughts. But and Courage's radical expressions about free teade, in his oratorical displays before Congress adjustmed, have made it more likely that the Republicans will come out strongly for protection, in the document now being prepared by Senator Lanua. If the Democrats asked only reciprocity and the modification of the tariff against the trusts, the Republicans might be cautious, but since they can quote Coukean's very emphatic free-trade neterances, they will probably put some ginger into their tariff plank. The issue of free trade against protection they do not lear, as they might ON SATING fear the issue of tarif-sheltered monopoles against minh SUMETHING erate revision. Another reason, also, for a fairly strong flourish about the glories of protection is the need of conciliating the great money interests. Since, driven by the President, the party is to take some stand against the trusts, an eloquent tariff plank is needed as a sop to the octopi, cephalopods, or devil-fish. "You are against us," the octopi might gloomily remark. "You have an anti-trust provision, a harpoon aimed specially at us." "Ay," say the Republicans, "but so have the Democrats. Now look at our nice tariff plank, and compare it with what prominent Democrats are threatening. Take the lesser evil." Writing a platform for either party at present is a hazardous ammement. Language is to be so manœuvred as to please the gentry now blinded with special privilege; the large, sensible multitude who want only fair play; and, if possible, some of the cranks whose idea of core is to amash things generally. Both platforms are likely, therefore, to be elaborate exercises in the art of "jollying" voters. Personaily we shall peruse these documents carefully, consider well the candidates, and vote with the most profound deliberation; unless, indeed, the Democrats shall be foolish enough to leave reasonable men no possibility of choice.

HE BUSINESS OF POLITICIANS in a Democracy is, no

the whole, to calculate where the majority, at any given moment, stands, and take their position on that safe spot.

They distinctly do not lead, but follow. Naturally, there-

licity, also, and will no doubt be glad to give the watest circulation to his views, now that a request for them is made. We notice in one of his papers that "the Western Union's criminality proves that a corporation and its directors set money above honesty," also that "it knew that it was dealing with a criminal element with no moral standing," and it asks, "Is not this a shameful revelation concerning a great corporation that makes millions out of the public?" It calls upon one Western Union director for his opinion of such doings, since he is "known throughout the country as a man of high moral principle, and he is said to have a detestation of gambling." Have we not been told that Mr. Hearest REQUEST is a man of almost holy moral standing, whose very soul FOR LIGHT is torn by any crime, and, above all, by gambling? If each director in a corporation is responsible, how about the man who owns the whole paper? "Does any amount of money," he asks, "any question of dividends, outweigh, in his estimation, the common principles of honesty and decency?" This Western Union director is summoned to the bar of public conscience because his company "is in league with men that do more harm to this city in one day than is done by all the bank robbers, burglars, and sneakthieves in a year." Reminding Mr. HEARST of these principles, we ask him publicly why he encourages this vice by printing racing "tips" in his papers every day; why he prints also advertisements which are gotten up for the express purpose of leading Mr. Hearst's readers into gambling; why he devotes pages of his paper to making the races as attractive to his readers as he can. Surely, he would not allow "any amount of money to outweigh the common principles of honesty and decency." Mr. HEARST has the floor.

JUDGE PARKER IS SEVERELY TREATED by the BEVAN-HEARST

sure, therefore, that Mr. HEARST, who, as Mr. RESEAST puts it,

is the only self-made candidate, will gladly tell where he stands on the question of aiding and abetting gambling. He believes in pub-

people, because he does not explain his views. We may be

WILLN THE WAR BEGAN, the best informed judges, including statesmen responsible for policies in the various power thought it would take the Japanese from two to three times a long to reach the Valu as it actually did take. Of this strangmiscalculation there are various explanations. One is general, its fallibility of the human mind and its tendency to overesional the adequacy of what it knows. Sociaris, we can hardly to ofter remember, was the wisest man because he alone understool the limitations of his knowledge. Count Cassint, who represent Russia in our capital, was one of the leaders of the forward poin Russia, perhaps the leader in the loginming of the present of calty. He is andoubtedly a man equal in ability to may any readers and nurselves, and it was his especial province to he some knowledge of facts in Manchitea and Japan. Vet lost a him, at what an unhappy figure he is cutting, explaining and replaining, and never covering the essential fact of the condition of the Russian army in Manchuria nor of the Japanese army in Japan. He, like the rest of us philosophers, public men, and private soges, expected hard fight : all along the line. The Japanese were to land lower and to man resistance at every joint. They landed higher than they were or pertral, walked rapidly to the river, and stepped across it. It a surprising how human confidence survives mistake. Some mawho say his prophecies shaftered by revolving fact in Sevens. and again in Ninety eight, and later still in Africa, will be single shown to-day and telling his grandchildren what must come to pur in Asia. By readiness and efficiency, which result in speed god wars are often settled, and these are conditions which a govement well provided with experts and spies might be supposed to understand; yet no one has been more thoroughly surposed by the rate at which Japan has moved in Asia than thor. whose province it was to know,

RUELTY IS THE WORST CHARGE made against the Onem ansture-worst because most likely to be true. Japanese and Chinese alike are described as

> "Uncapable of pity, void and empty From any dram of mercy.

Humanitarianism has apparently made little progress in the Orest. Kindliness and mercy are fruits, to a large extent, of a religious horn in Asia, twenty centuries ago, but welcomed and made purof life in the Occident alone. Among broad-midded modern spr its, who care little whether the world is inherited by white shot or yellow, this aspect of the situation troubles most. They below in compassion. With them benevolence and mercy are the escorof civilization and religion. They know it is excellent to last a giant's strength, provided you do not use it like a giant. In no Western poetry is there a more deeply accepted saying than this, that mercy is twice blessed; that "it blesseth him that gives, and him that takes." Mary charges made against China and Japan are simply ignored by the impartial mind. They have another colored skin, another time for God, other views on worth and life and death, and we do not see, in any of these things, that they need be essentially inferento us. But cruelty, which does seem to be an Oriental trait, is to us profoundly bad. Nothing that is cruel can be good. Ut il crimes cruelty is the worst. Recent events have done a langamount to remove our prejudice in favor of the West against the East. What we most need, to complete this change, is store assurance that cruelty is not inseparable from the Oriental soci Where cracity is, whatever ability and intelligence go with the morally there is barbarism.

WHEN WASHINGTON WAS PRESIDENT he took much into est in the appearance of the capital. Being a surveyor lim self, his own ideas were sound, and, with his unfailing instinct his the wisest course, he drew, in building matters, upon the asslut views of what he used to call "professors of the art." He institu upon appointing the architect for the Capitol, instead of leavilthat selection to the commission which had to do with laying " Washington before the Congress moved from Philadelphia. Justia sos in his turn upheld this prerogative against the House of ke resentatives, as other Presidents did after him. Mr. Roosevill the first to yield the right, as, if he doubts, he may see by consuing Mr. GLEN BROWN's exhaustive history of the Capitol. Unit



JOF CANNON, that great and good potentate of the House, was the head and front of the effort to turn the architectural control of the Capitol into patronage. He was chairman of a committee which called upon Mr. Roosevelt and contended that as the Representatives inhabited the Capitol they should appoint the architect in charge -a feeble argument which could not prevail against any preceding President. Uncle Jos, however, had his way, and STORY picked out a clerk who happened to be a friend of his. This clerk was no architect at all, so there was a difficulty, which was solved by changing the name of the officer in charge to Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, and so Uncle Joe's friend was put in a position where he was authorized to make certain afterations and to pay for them as much as was needed up to the amount in the Treasury. The amount in the Treasury at the time that resolution was passed was two million dollars.

ONGRESS HAS SHOWN RANCOR toward art from the be-

ginning. It is apposed now to the movement toward establishing a permanent commission of artists to pass upon all national monuments, and this apposition is not founded upon the lave of patronage alone. It is infused with a general, disinterested malignity-or perhaps we might more charitably say an honest suspicion of the world of art in general. One man who was appointed Minister to France was attacked in Congress on the ground that he could speak French, and that any person who spoke that tongue of sin could hardly be of spotless virtue. Mr. McKss could not induce Congress to incorporate his American Academy at Bome. "No," said Uncle Jos, "no money for you. If any young feller wants to go and live in Europe, he can pay his own way." "But we don't want any money," it was explained, "we wish only the incorporation." "I don't care," said Mr. CANNON. "You won't get it." These tales represent the general tenor of Congressional opinion, although there are exceptions, like the late Senator McMillan and the present Senator NEWLANDS, who work against this arrogant ignorance. With the Presidents, on the other hand, the spirit has been the other way. They have selected able artists and trusted them on questions concerning art. Jerrenson saved the architect Thomprox's plans from serious change at the hands of a committee, "cager," as Mr. CHARLES MOORE phrases it, "to magnify their office and put the impress of their incompetence on the designs." Congress also tried to interfere with WALTER'S later plans, but FILLMORE those and held a firm stand against it. Thanks to these earlier Presidents, the Capitol building is one of the artistic triamphs of the modern world. Mr. Robskyki, r's yielding to Uncle Joseph is an entering wedge which is much to be regretted.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S APPOINTMENTS lately have raised in many minds the fear that politics were getting a little the better of his larger judgment. The trouble with the arguments from expediency is that if one forms the habit of using them they are somewhat likely to run amuck, as there is no definite line at which their application ceases. In a very imaginative, spiritual nature, like Liscotn's, the practical politician was kept in his place by the idealist. Mr. Rooseveer, we are perfectly sure, wishes to do the very best he can. When he compromises, he does so, intrenched behind the purity of his motives. But he may be in danger, nevertheless, of deterioration. The politicians did not make him, and they could not unmake him. Compromise is not necessary to his success, and much of it will in the LATING long run prove injurious to his fame. The politicians DETTICS at first hoped very little from him. They looked upon his accidental accession to the Presidency as a contrivance of the devil. The more he gives them the more they will expect, the harder they will fight each inch of ground, the more plausible will the argument become that compromise is needed for harmony and accomplishment. When "Doc" Jameson received an office created for his benefit recently, the President doubtless excused the deed on the ground that the office itself was harmless, but there is a good deal to be said about the example. Outsiders speak of the "LORIMER gang" of Chicago. People in the city itself are as likely to say "the LORIMER-JAMISON gang." Jamison, in fact, is sub-boss. Chicago was so indignant at the appointment that it rewarded Jamison with a defeat in his own district. We have no desire to be captious with a first-rate President, whose desire is to do his best, but it may do no harm occasionally

to remind him that the ability to argue in favor of certain compromises is no excuse for letting the habit grow upon him.

THE SENATE IS ATTACKED with unremitting ferocity throughout the country, and only occasionally defended. A learned historian of our land alleges that some day he intends to run for President on a platform containing a single plank-that plank demanding the abolition of the Senate. He would have to take radical ground about what the Constitution is between friends, since the clause guaranteeing to the States equal representation is not subject to amendment, and the provision for equal State representation would hardly be satisfied by no representation at all. A correspondent from Massachusetts writes us indignantly that on our seeming proposition that "area should be represented politically," she can only rub her eyes in sheer bewilderment. "The composition of the Senate," she observes, "was no more and no less a device to protect the small States, than that of the House was a device to protect the large ones. The men who made the Constitution represented two conflicting ideas, that of a nation and that of a federation; the Connecticut Compromise provided a means by which both could be satisfied. The Senate is much more than an upper house or second chamber, such as the countries TOUCHING ON of Western Europe have invented for themselves; it answers more to the Hundesrath of the German Empire; it is at once the outward and visible sign and the safeguard of the Federal nature of this Government." Our editorial approval of shelving the bill bunching Arizona and New Mexico as one State, and Indian Territory and Oklahoma as another, was supported by the argument that territory, and hence opportunity, was of some importance in representation; that the House represents population solely, and that the Senate, therefore, ought not, in admitting new States, to omit all consideration of their size. Our correspondent, who has much State patriotism, remarks ironically "that perhaps no wonder should be caused by the fact that a creature who was born in Illinois, educated in Massachusetts, and residing in New York should have no indinctive repugnance to such ideas as you bere set forth, but I do think it important that those who have the responsibility of educating the public should keep in mind the foundations of our constitutional history. There! This is to give notice that when your plan is put in practice, Massachusetts and I shall secoile." We think the Federal nature of the Government is now mainly historical, having practical utility principally as a device for local government. Of course, any essential change is not in question, for it is impossible. But in admitting new States we may nevertheless consider present-day utility as well as the conditions

of a hundred years ago. THEY TOIL NOT, neither do they spin, and yet they are approved. They do not practice strenuosity, and are excused. This is June, when we are able to consider the lilies, and muralize thereon. With Millros we may retire from popular noise and seek an "unfrequented place to find some ease," President Ector, who speaks frequently and with wisdom, has been celebrating the joys of toil, but he meant quiet and steady work, not the CONSIDER nervous passion for being or seeming busy. His THE LILIES thought would have been satisfied by "ease and alternate labor." by such contented work as ADAN did, for he himself goes into the country every summer and is active with his hands, while he thinks less of "the rage of nations, and the crush of States," or even of the young idea and how it shoots, and more of how to prone a tree or sail a boat.

"How various his employments, whom the world Calls idle."

How weary do we sometimes get of the unremitting strenous life. It is like walking under an elevated railway, with trolleys clanging by our side, thinking in a nervous crisis, and communicating in a scream. "Why so hot, little man?" To-morrow you shall be your-self with yesterday's seven thousand years. Let us not mistake our restlessness for work or mere commotion for accomplishment, or even volume of trade for the end of life. There is said to be a time for everything, but modern industry, dominating all things, gives much time to hustle and very little to the quieter thought. Inventiveness and science, ralling nature slave, harnessing her to implements of work, have vastly accelerated the pace of existence, and nobody can see where this speed will stop. That side of life will provide amply for itself. The danger is to the other side.



States States

THE BOTTLED-UP WAR CORRESPONDENTS WHO ARE MARKING TIME IN TOKIO

The Correspondents at the Shibs Palace, where a reception was recently given them by Viscoust Tanaka, Minister of the Imperial Household, who represented the Mikado

MARKING TIME IN TOKIO: The Tea House of the Hundred and One Steps

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, Collier's Special War Correspondent in Japan

The Japanese War Office has issued a war currespondent's pass to Mr. ligare, and has assigned him to the Second Column. Until this takes the field, Mr. Davis will write of events in the Japanese Capital

Tours of post or E PAID our first visit to the tea house of the Hundred and One Steps even before we had registered at the hotel. We had been in Japan no longer than it takes the rikisha boy to run up the Bund from the Custom House to the Grand Hotel. On the steps the Sailor Man, Manila-issued to take over a battleship, ordered us back into the rikisha and set our course for the tea house. It was just before function, and seemed a difficult moment for tea. But to be couched for at that particular tea house by an officer of our navy was a piece of luck too obvious to be neglected. It was like being introduced to "Kid" McCoy by Lionel Barrymore.

Of all the tea bouses in Japan, the one best known to foreigners is the tea house of the Hundred and One Street at Volcabage.

Steps, at Vokohama.
It is nwned by O Kin San, the slater of Tenalse, who once used to manage it, and who now keeps the slik shop on the Honchi Dori. The uncle of these equally charming sisters was one of the minor officials who re-ceived Commodore Perry. Some say he was not an official, but the head man of the village, and that he owned the house in which Perry lived during his visits ashore. In any event, the uncle once "was with

Perry," once talked to Perry, after the strange American eliquette Perry and staken hands with him, and in Japan that is enough to give distinction to any man, even to his amostors. It also was enough to make the tea house presided over by his nieces the favorite meeting-prize of the officers of our navy. When they were milhhipmen they climbed the handred steps, now that they are admirals they still climb them. Their layalty has never slackened, and their reward is that when they visit the tea house they again grow young. There is something about the place which makes people young. It has kept Tenabe and O Kin San young for forty years. It stands on what remains of the ancestral acres. a patch of garden clinging in the edge of a cliff. The cliff overlooks Vokobama, the generous harbor, the great bay, and, when the logs allow, the Pacific Ocean Flat against the face of the clift, like a sca-ladder on the side of a ship, rise the hundred and one steps After twenty days at sea their ascent made the climb-ing of Pike's Peak seem less of an effort than stepping into a cab.

It is a tradition of the house that O Kin San never forgets the face of a guest, his rank, or the name of his ship, but as six years had passed since the Sailor Man had touched at Yokohama, he was afraid O Kin San might not live up to her reputation. But she did not forget him. When we stooped to enter the low yeranda, we found her kneeling prostrate before the Comman-der, clapping her hands softly and touching the floor with her forchead. Around her little negation dovecolored kimonos fluttered excitedly, rubbing their knees with their open palms, goggling and gurgling and utter-ing soft, cooling cres of welcome. When they saw the American ladies, they in turn dropped upon their knees, and beat the mats with their hands. Had the Com-mander been a long-lost son and we those who had returned him from a watery grave, we could not have been received with more apparent confusion and delight. They made it seem that that house had been kept upon only in the hope that he might revult it. We tied soft slippers over our heathen boots, slid across the slippery matting, and squatted upon cushions in a little cigarbox of a room. Our coming was as though some one had flung a handful of corn into a dovecote. From each corner of the tiny house the patter of feet echoed like the scamper of more behind a wainscot, giggles sounded from kitchen to garden, and on every safe the paper screens that formed the coom slid apart in unexpected places, admitted a Intering, tripping neran with a tray, and shut again into what booked like a solid wall. They brought us ten and sake, and tiny pipes in boxes of hot ashes, strange sweet cakes, and stranger, salt fish, and they served us as though never before had such a service been rendered. It was a delicious, stu-pendous joke, in which we all were equally guilty. That we should fight a pipe and putf at it was an act the humor and novelty of which threw them into an exstasy of laughter, that we approved of the sake shook them with shivers of delight, that we drank the tea and asked for more set them violently rocking at our con-When they were not beseeching us to eat and drink and clapping their hands, they were passing on their knees from one to the other of the American women, exclaiming in apparent awe and wonder over the unusual beauty of their boots. It was a pretty comedy extremely well played, and white it deceived no one, it hart no one. It reminded you of the acting

at Paquin's, when the head woman, surrounded by a sympathetic chorus of vendeuses, tells Madane to the new gown is "charmant, ravissant." At 622-time the mere man feels surry for them. He has that when closing hour comes they will fold away is smiles with the frocks, cease flattering and exclusive and become as slovenly-looking and as crossed to agreeable as they please. And us it is with the much you hope when your back is turned that O Kin San as the little waitresses get up off their kness and look and stretch their tiny bodies, and say, "Well their goodness, they've gone!" and sit down to a real not. For you can not believe that they cat seawed and in fish, and use chopsticks, and drink tea from thinks hah, and use chopsticks, and drink tea from that to and sit on the floor, for any other reason that for tourist expects them to do so. You feel they are tring to live up to the idea of the Japanese les loss which he has acquired from "The Geisma Girl" at "Madame Chrysanthème." I had the same (with that it wasn't quite genuine when, in Edinburgh first saw a man in kilts. I was sure he wore then the because they were comfortable but because it vo it received of him. pected of him-

But no matter how much you may doubt ites north whenever you visit the tea house on the cliff you "



Against the face of the cliff rise the hundred and one steps



O Kin San and O Yucha San in front of the tea houst

eceive the same fluttered, excited welcome. There rill be the same chorus of "Please, please," the same clight when you approve, the same anxiety over your ack of appetite, and the same rare appreciation of our rare wit. Also, in time you rill find that O Kin San will take he cue you give her. And if you refer to sit overlooking the city where the paper lanterns glow," nd watch the lights along the Bundle and the lamps of the ships at anchor on he borth, and talk of things Japanese. te berth, and talk of things Japanese nd not to joke and laugh, you will find Kin San a simple, direct, and rarely itelligent hostess. She is a truly re-tarkable woman, a woman who speaks ve languages, who can call off all the ames in our navy register, relate te history of the Ronins, explain the implexities of the Shinto and Budhist religions, or relate with true hu-or the story of the middy who climbed ie steps on horseback.

Among the things they laid before us aring our first hour in Japon were the ards of all the officers, of their sweetsarts and wives, and of the tourists ho had visited the tea house. They ixed for our cards, and each of the zans gave us one of hers. The one received read "Miss O Yucha San." tried to recollect where I had heard the name before, and then I remem-ared that at college there was a sing that title which we used to sing, was set to the pir of "Rosalie":

"I care not what others may say.
I'm in love with O Yuclia San.
In Japan.
Ithiban.
I'm in love with O Yucha Sac."

The chorus brought back to me the ane evenings when the glee club ould sally forth to screnade the swnspeople, and we freshmen aban-aned our books and followed in its And, instead of the tea house the Hundred and One Steps and O ucha San kneeling beside nor, protrring a pair of chopsticks. I was con-tious of the sleeping American town, te students grouped under the class, to odor of their brier pipes, the beerles uzzing around the electric light globes

the street, and the black shadows cross the professor's front layer.
"When I was at college," I said, "I used to sing a sng about a girl called O Vucha San."
The Commander looked up in burt surprise, and O

ucha San bent low in embarrassment. "But you know that this is the girl!" he said.

I protested that it could not be. I gallantly refrained from explaining why.
"Not at all," said the Commander, "F. M. Bost-

wick, who was a lieutenant then, wrote that song about



AMERICAN ADVERTISING METHODS IN JAPAN

The above photograph sunt us by our special correspondent, Richard Harding Davis, bears striving witness to the march of Western civilization in Japan. Not content with the introduction of American-built foogmutives and Puliman cars, the Jayanese have adapted with considerable art the idea of display signs, advertising tollet preparations, medicious, sec., alongside their rationals

O Yucha San when she was five years old. I remember her very well. She was just a little doll of a thing. She was only big enough to carry around the pipe boxes, and after she had filled the pipes she'd crawl into the lap of one of the officers and steep surfed ap

there until we went back to the ship. But now she's a young lady, and there is a book about her with her picture in colors on the cover."

So I told O Yucha San that over all the States young men were announcing to the world

that they were in love only with her, and that in every college town the name and fame of O Yucha San was intimate and familiar.

O Yucha San covered her blushes with two small hands, and bowed her thanks to her admirers across the

On other days we returned to the tea house, and one soon grew to un-derstand why to the wandering naval officer and the globe trotter it be-comes a house of call, a club, and a home. There are many tea houses in Japan more rich, larger, set in elabo-rate, beautiful gardens, with golden geishas to dance and jugglers to con-fuse, but in none will you find a more friendly welcome or a kindlier host-ess. To sit at the feet of O Kin San is to learn wisdom and courtesy, and to look out from her tea house is to bring yourself in touch with all the world. For, when the paper screens are pushed uside you see on one hand the gardens and trees of the Foreign Settlement; on the other, below you, the tile-roofed city, with its temples, parks of cherry trees, distant fills of sone, and Pujiyama, the illusive, the mysterious, the beautiful raising snowwhite shoulders out of a robe of green; while at your feet lies the madetead of Yokohama Harber choked with ships Vocamana Harbor choked with ships of war, with great liners, monster tramps, gendela-like sanpans, and high-peaked, square-sailed junks. The narmurs of a cire front up to you reised with all the noises of the station impatient squals of the darting launches, the purion denkey engines answering the bostso ain's which with resalt of which challes and confarences of which challes and confarences. creak of winch, chains, and cordage; the sings of the civilias kneedeep in the lighters, the ships' bells ringing brokenly across the water, and the melancholy piping of the harbor

Against the curtain of blue you watch the steamers come and go, carrying your heart with them to Hongkong and Shanghai, Rangoon and Singapore, to Colombo and Bombay, to Sydney and Melbourne, around Cape Horn, through the islands of the South Pacific, or straight away to that Golden Gate that waits to welcome the scanderer Home.

WITH THE FIRST JAPANESE ARMY IN MANCHURIA

Special Cable Despatches from FREDERICK PALMER, Collier's Correspondent with the Japanese Army in Manchuria

The following cable despatches describe the situation at Anima ofter the passage of the Falls by the Jaguards army. It takes all weeks for mail matter to reach New York from Antong; the events treated in these cubligrams, together with the fighting along the Falls, will all be art forth in detail in letters not to arrive. The cubic regulations imposed on the correspondents require that only a limited number of words be sent at one time, which accounts for the tires parts less which the following correspondence is divided

Antung, May 10, by Overland Mesonger to Soral, May 14 THE TWO DAYS' ACTION which reacted in the crossing of the Value by the Japanese and the occupation on May r of Chiu-hen-Coeng, on the north bank of the river opposite Wiju, scarcely made any interruption in the machine-like movement of the Japanese force. Discipline was in so way classed, nor the onward march stayed. Deducting the killed and wounded the rmy now proceeds with its customary automatic precision. The twenty Rossian indegens which the Japanese captured, together with twenty officers and four undred men at Hoh-Mu-Tang during the pursuit of the freeing Ressians, have seen brought back to Aniang. Eight Maxims, fifty ammunition wagons and any other munitions of war which were captured during the pursuit of the tussians have also been brought to Antung. They include heavy band instructually unfit for the rough Manchurian roads for which the mobile, light Japanese equipment was especially prepared. The contrast between the Rossian and he Japanese equipment is the contrast between a heavy truck and a light forgy. The Russians apparently moved down to their position on the Valu River's they might from one Siberian garrison to prother, without taking thought THE TWO DAYS' ACTION which resolted in the crossing of the Valu

they might from one Siberian garrison to another, without taking thought re to get away an I now they were to get away and without making any proper roads to their un position. The trenches which their infantry had to defend were without he support of artillery, and wholly unadapted for cover from the galling apanese shell fire. In the crossing of the Yalu, garrison vegetation and easy-oing overconfidence were forced to meet the preparedness of the specialist tracking his special task. The Cossack sabres taken in the engagement had all selected the proper taken in the engagement had all selected the proper taken in the engagement of the specialist task. all edges. Later we may meet a real Russian army equipped with St. Petersurg modernity and acumen. Thus far the clash has been between old-fashioned

org modernity and arumen. Thus far the clash has been between old-fashioned ourage and sword-brandishing against scientific readiness. What is now real-ted most is the unprecedented mobility of the Japanese infantry.

The Japanese soldiers at the present moment are surprised at their own necess. They have inflicted a crushing blow to Rossian prestige, and demonstrated their ability to meet the soldiers of Europe on equal terms and ofeat them. They can scarcely yet explain to themselves why the enemy were progrently so unprepared. Notwithstanding the elation of victory, there is title celebration by the Japanese. They proceed quietly about their work, cepting their own counsel. The kindness with which the Japanese treated the aptured Russians, who were brought back to Antung, is noticeable and pecually interesting. I saw the guards yesterday talking and laughing with their disperses, and little brown men teaching gymnastic exercises to big Russians head risoners, and little brown men teaching gymnastic exercises to big Russians head nd shoulders taller than themselves.

Antung, May 10, by Overland Messenger to Seoul, May 14 From the stories told by Russian officers who were captured during the two ays' engagement, it appears that the Russian force was of two minds, and hat in the distribution of the force to meet the Japanese attack there was

considerable indecision. The Russian general in command believed that the considerable indecision. The Russian general in command believed that the Japanese would cross the Yalu at Antung, and a number of the younger officers believed that the Japanese would cross the river (as they did cross it) somewhat above Wije. The Russians planned to make their heaviest stand at Antung, building strong trenches along the water front and lining the base of the hills with empalements. All of this preparation was wasted, and not a shot was fired from the trenches. On one little thing bung the Russian disaster. A ting going up the river with bridge materials landed at one of the lower islands opposite. Antang These materials were intended for a permanent bridge and not for the crossing above Wijo, where the Japanese actually forced their passage. The Kussian general misinterpreted the mission of the tug, and made his preparations, therefore, in the wrong place. Russian prisoners captured by the Japanese complain that their stall officers fled from the field, and that two regiments of

reserves, upon which they had relied, did not come up to their assistance.

The Yalu action needed only cavalry to have been an object lesson in the shown in the manner in which the enemy was deceived in regard to the point of crossing, in the tactics by which reserves were used for pursuit, and by the skill with which the engineers built screens to hide the gun approaches. The efficient skill of the Japanese was demonstrated in the accuracy, power, and concentration of their artillery fire, the use of common shells and of shrapnel for specific purposes, and the ease with which the infantry changed and mobilized under fire, and in a mountain party requires which the care cavaley could not be used. Any beauth of

and in a mountainous country, where cavalry could not be used. Any branch of the service, in fact, except the cavalry, might claim the Valu victory as their own. Many of these Japanese soldiers have been in the field now for three months, and yet there is very little sickness. Their hardened spirit has been increased by the victory, but the victory has not interfered with their industry, nor the zeal with which they go about the drudgery of preparation for the new advance. Japanese stubbermess was shown by one company which lost half of its men and three out of four of its officers at Hamotan, and yet still stood up to the fight. Since the occupation of Antung by the Japanese there has been no lawlessness on the part of the Japanese soldiery. Officially and privately, the Japanese officers and soldiers are paying for everything in the way of food and supplies that they appropriate. The Chinese natives have not changed in any way with the change of conquerors.

Antung, May 7, by Overland Memenger to Scoul, May 14 With the Japanese in complete control of Antung, and perfect surface-quiet prevailing, it is hard to realize that the Russian force is, comparatively speak-ing, only a short distance away. There are no Americans or Europeans here, with the exception of the foreign correspondents. For the present we are not allowed to leave Antung; and as to what is going on at the front, now that the rive has been crossed and the Russians are being pursued, we know nothing. When another batle is at hand we are to be informed at short notice and permitted to witness the action from the best viewpoint.

proper for it was not come.



CHEMULPO JACKIES AT THE WINTER PALACE, ST. PETERSBURG

This picture gives an excellent idea of the typical Russian sailor. These men have just received their gifts from the Emperor, who granted an audience to the officers and men who had survived Chemolyn, and their war medals are planed to their blouses. Before receiving these memerates they had marched through the fit. Peterstaing streets and had been received with the mast entirelessing specifies by the Russian populars.

more toro a-on two



PRESENTATION OF MEMENTORS TO SURVIVORS OF CHEMULPO

This scene depicts the impressive ceremony hold in the great Alexander Hall at St. Petersburg. At this extensive the naval officers who served at Chemolpo were culcipied, and gifts and honors conferred upon them. General Duranwe is presiding at the middle of the long table on the platform and reading his address. Some of the gifts are shown on the smaller table in front of the platform. This was only one of the many ceremonies held in honor of the Chemislpo officers and craws. The Emperor, the nobility, and the Russian people at large united in showering them with honors and rewards

RUSSIA DOES HONOR TO HER NAVAL HEROES



VICE-ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF

Communiting the Navy in the Far East

THE DOWNFALL OF RUSSIA'S FAVORITES

By JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN

Collier's Special Correspondent at St. Petersburg

Sv. Petersburg, May 1, 1904

N the entourage of the Czar a struggle is in progress as intense as that which is under way in the Far East, and probably more bitter. The combatants are the men who, before the war, made a determined effort to preserve peace, and the men whose

mined effort to preserve peace policy, being imposed upon the Emperor, precipitated Japa-nese action.

It is a game of see-saw in Russia—first you are out and then you are in. The arbiter is not a whole people, but a single man who enjoys the is not a whole people, but a single man, who enjoys the title and dignity of Emperor. It is his act which makes you, his act which undoes you. He, therefore, is the target at which every one aims his arguments and his flattery. If he adopt your policy to-day and find it good, you will be the Man of the Moment; your enemies can be relegated to unofficialdom, and that usually means obscurity. But when your enemies triumph, then you may expect the punish-ment that you meted out to

I am giving this little hom-ily on Russian politics because

it enables better understanding of the various moves that have been made and are being made to-day by powerful men seeking to control—under the Crar, of course—the Government. The men who brought on the war are to-day in distavor. Bezobrazoff, the friend of the Grandduke Constantine, and one of the chief instigators of the forward policy, is in practical exile at Cannes. Vice-Admiral Alexieff, the Viceroy of the Czar's Far Eastern possessions, is a figurehead that any day may be cut down. The Grand Committee, formed to advise the Emperor on the conduct of affairs in eastern Siberia and Manchuria, discharges merely perfunctory duties. merely perfunctory duties.

merely perfunctory duties.

Where are the men of peace? De Witte, who was shelved as President of the Council of the Empire, is to-day the strongest man, outside of those holding official executive positions, in the Empire. Lamsdorff, the able Minister for Foreign Affairs, has retained his office, and immeasurably increased his influence with the Czar. Kuropatkin is in independent command of the armies of the Czar in Manchuria. Skrydioff is charged with the direction of the operations of the battered fleet at Port Arthur.

fleet at Port Arthur.

Both parties are united on one point: That the war must be fought out to the bitter end, and that that end shall be Russia's triumph. They are divided because the one seeks vindication and its reascendency in the councils of the Emperor, the other to hold the position it has attained and to strengthen itself so firmly that it can not be dislodged. A curious feature of the struggle is that neither can afford to have the Japanese gain a great initial success on land. That would reflect upon Kuropatkin and lead to the final downfall of Alexieff. But victory would benefit Kuropatkin far more than it would advantage Alexieff. Russia needs a military here at this moment to take the place of Makaroff; for Skrydloff, whatever valor here.

may show, how-ever seaworthy he may make his fleet, can not hope to bring it to a state of efficiency where he can gain com-

To understand to-day's situation in internal polities in Russia it is necessary to revert to the genchurian question. My investigation has firmly con-vinced me, I may may in passing, Cassini, the Rus-



M. DE WITTE President of the Council of the Empire

sian Minister to China (now Ambassador to the United States), negotiated the lease of Port Arthur, he had no idea that his country would seek to acquire all of Manchuria. It was the natural con-sequence of the taking of Port Arthur that Russia should seek control of Masampo, Korea, thereby making a connection with Vladivostok. All this could have been avoided had Great Britain not opposed Russia's acquisition of Port Legared, on the Korean shore of the Sea of Japan, and the present war might have been avoided or at least postponed for some years. But the acquisition of Port Arthur and Dalny was the beginning of the struggle. Alexieff, desiring to be a second Muravieff, who forced Rossis into Far Eastern Siberia, determined that the opportunity was impend-

ing when his country should be sovereign over the magnificent Manchurian region and enjoy the ice-free waters of the Yellow Sea. But Alexief, thou-sands of miles from St. Petersburg, could not impose his will upon the Emperor. Here it was that he found Emperor. an ally in Bezobrazoff, a man of intense an any in personant, a man of intense purpose, an excellent talker, and already of considerable influence. "He is an individual," to quote a gentleman with whom I have discussed Russian politics, "who has to a high degree the marvelons faculty of impressing his personality open you. He can make you look in his way through his spectacles when your own have already told you that the object to be examined is not good to touch. That is what he did with the Caar." Bezois what he did with the Csar." Betobrazed was vigorously supported by
Prince Uchtomsky, editor of the St.
Petersburg "Vicdomosti," who has expanded the Pas Slavic Empire to include as much of the Far Bast as may
be necessary for the greatness of that
Empire. These men were supported by several mininters, among them Pichve, who would gain personally
be the himiliation of the ministers in the peace party.

by the humiliation of the ministers to the peace party.

The Boxer outbreak came, and then began the mo tion of the pendulum, first swinging to the policy of annexation and then to the policy of holding simply to what had been gained under the Cassini convention.

It is interesting to read the Russian correspondence, and to find one day a telegram from a general, who has crossed into Manchuria and defeated the Chi-nese trueps, an-nouncing to the Emperor that more territory has been added to his domin-ions, and almost at the same time to discover a solemo notification to the powers, issued by Count Lamsdorff, in which



COUNT LAMSBORFF Minister of Foreign Affairs

it is positively stated that Russia has no ulterior designs upon Chinese ter-ritory. Count Lamsdorff should not be accused of ritory. Count Lamsdorff should not be accessed on had faith in connection with the declarations he made. He based them upon what he believed to be the policy of the Government, and that policy was his policy and that of M. de Witte. It may be noted at this point that the Russian notes were issued al-ways when the party which sought faithful observ-ance of Russian declarations was in the ascendency. When the Marquis Ito came to St. Petershorg, after passing through the United States, de Witte urged him to meet Russia half way in a settlement of the Manchurian and Korean questions, but Ito had been advised by the Japanese Minister in London that negotiations had been commenced for the now famous Angle-Japanese Treaty of alliance. Consequently he was indisposed to accept de Witte's suggestion, especially as the then Minister for Finance was unable to say that any concessions, beyond such as had already been communicated to Japan, would be made.

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty was a terrible blow to the Alexieff-Bezobrazoff party. The response which Russia and France made was less effective than is generally known, for the simple reason that Manchoria was excluded from its scope—a fact that was not at the time apparent to the rest of the world. The Crar was advised of the danger of the forward policy of Alexieff and Besobrazoff, and he instructed Count Lamsdorff to negotiate a treaty for the evacuation of Manchuria. He honestly carried out the first provision in relation to the evacuation of the southern portion of the region.



Lamider f'a predecerror as Foreign Minister

Alexieff and Bezobrazoff accepted the treaty without protest; any other course would have been folly. They were the first to recover from the effect of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. They were satisfied, they told the Car, that Great Britain would not engage in another costly war, especially over the comparatively minor question of Manchuria, and their information convinced them that Japan was not financially in condi-tion to undertake hostile operations such as would be pecessary against Russia. It took them a year to impose their views again, and by that time the Crar's forces had retired from Mukilen. Then again rumors began to circulate of more Russian demands upon China, which contemplated further concessions to the Muscovite power. Count Lamadorff denied them. His

denial was hardly aftered when the cause of the delay in the execution of the provisions of the evacuation treaty was explained by the Russian charge d'affaires in Peking. He notified Prince Ching that the dewas due to the military party in Russia.

Having been long stationed in the East, Alexieff believed he knew Eastern people, and did not let Japan's indignation disturb him.



GENERAL KUROPATKIN Commanding the drug in Manchiela

His position was strengthened by the polite suggestion of Japan that Russia engage in new negotiations for the settlement of the questions pending between them. It looked as if Japan, in spite of her alliance with Great Britain, had determined to settle with Russia by negotiation.
There was jubilation among the Alexieff-Bezobrazoff party when the news reached St. Petersburg. On August 12 the Czar created the Viceroyalty of the Far East, and appointed Alexieff to the post. He organized the committee to formulate policies in regard to this wast region. A terrific blow was administered to the wast region. A terrific blow was administered to the anti-Alexieff-Bezobrazoff combination by the transfer on August 29 of de Witte from the position of Prinance Minister to that of President of the Council of State. De Witte had held the purse-strings. In the Council of State he rould do little damage to the ambitious projects of the favorites of the Emperor.

Count Lamsdorff participated in the negotiations, but their real conduct was intrusted to Alexieff, and Bezobrazoff co-operated with him. The result was that Japan gained substantial diplomatic victories, which might not have been achieved had a trained diplomatist like Count Lamsdorff managed the Russian side of the negotiations. When was became inevitable, Bezobra-

negotiations. When war became inevitable, Bezobrasociety in St. Petersburg was startled by the announce-

ment that he had retired to Cannes, and that retirement, it was whispered, was by invi-Emperor.

Alexieff was still to the Far Rast, and as Viceroy in direct control of the operations of the army and navy. In command of the fleet at Port Arthur was Vice-Admiral Stark, his personal friend. As he had not pre-pared for war Continued on p. 23



COUNT CASSINI Ambarrador to the United States, formerly Minister to China



VICE-ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF Viceroy of the Far East



Businations by B. Cor. King

FIVE LITTLE MEN

By W. A. FRASER

Abok, Toldy, Cyril, Jimmir, and Stanart are few young Americans who less in the small train of Tona, and devote their entire attention to liabling for trouble—in the quest of which they are predictly environs in the comments the emoking of their first eigenstics, an adventure attended with dire excelle. There are six stories in the series; they will appear consciutively in the Heurehold Numbers during the summer, under the following litter: "A Shattered Apartle," "Tige, a Surry with Atmosphere," "Parent Fig. Signals," "The Amakening of Rustur," and "A Gaudy Combat"

I.-A LITTLE SMOKE AND MUCH FIRE

Tona was a quiet Canadian village. It never had been struck by lightning, because when thunder-storms came its way they fell asleep. The city of York, thirty miles away, knew nothing of Tona—not even of the five little citizens who rippled the quiet waters of its silent pool-like calm at times. The five citizens spoken of were Aleck Graham, Teddy Rivers, Cyril Baker, Jimmie Maclean, and Stewart Drummond.

They were so evenly balanced in their divers abili-

They were so evenly balanced in their divers shill-ties that no one of the lot could have been actually called the leader.

Aleck Graham was the eldest, aged ten; he was also

Aleck Graham was the count, and the strongest.

Cyril Baker was nine, and had an inventive facility that offset Aleck's strength. He had been rechristened Brownie. His round chubby face, big, short-sighted eyes twinkling with mischief behind a pair of glasses, had early invited the name. Teddy Rivers was always a man of peases sions. More portable things of desire attached themselves to him than came

sions. More portable things of desirt attached themselves to him than came the way of the others. Teddy could be depended upon to furnish the sinews of war. Way he was called Stubs no one knew, not even himself; but Stubs he was to the boys.

Jimmie Maclean was diminutive, even for his age. He was perhaps the handlest man on the force; he was spring-steel, catgut little-giant-pow der. His name condensed to Tootsee' embodied the determination of the outfit. Many an undertaking, which really turned out fairly successful, would have been abandoned but for Stewart.

cessful, would have been abandoned but for Stewart.

There never had been quite so suitable a place as Tona for five citizens such as these. There were barns, and stables, and hen-bouses, and apple trees, and horse-chestnut trees; two fish ponds, with the glorious adjunct of prohibited fishing, and the West Branch, a small stream, loitering through clover-perfumed fields, and maple groves, and pine bush; and in its purple pools lurked gold-and-scar-let-spotted trout that darted from one let-spotted trout that darted from one eddy to another over shallows, sheets of rippling silver in the summer sunlight; there was a sawmill, express wagons, and just over the hill the rail-way station, parentally thought to be territory unexplored of the nve. Primarily and of intent, a town con-

stable is not a functionary for the delight of small boys; but how can a small red-faced gentleman, known as "Goosefoot," put down sin? So "Goosefoot," the Tona guardian of the peace, must be included in the above inventory.

Aleck Graham's parents kept bens. This, on the face of it, seemed an innocuous if troublesome form of agriculture. Left to themselves, prob-ably the hens would have gone no further on the way of their destruc-tive destiny than the looting of neighbor Cameron's garden, with its tempting ripe tomatoes, or a pertinacious

pilgrimage to the baker's back yard, which was on the other side of the Graham estate; but with Aleck and his foor comrades pulling the strings of fate, one can see that anything was possible even with hens. And it was all caused by a cigarette, too.

It was Saturday, and Aleck had sat in the vacant love had swarmed.

lot opposite Cyril's house until, one by one, the other four had swarmed.

"What'll we do, fellers?" Aleck asked.

"Where's Blitz?" queried Cyril.

Blitz was a for terrier of the Graham household.

"He's home. Say, boys, he had a jim-dandy fight. You know Beaton's black dog. Well, he come in our yard, an' I sneaked Blitz out the door. Moses! didn't they go for it."

"Who licked?" piped in little Jimmie.

"Blitz did; I helped, 'cause Beaton's dog's bigger an' part bull. What d' you want Blitz for, Brownie?"

"'Cause I got two cats shut up in the woods!

Gee! they're dandies to fight, too. I seen 'em sel about, an' throwed in some meat—say, maw'il be m'cause p'raps it was good meat—p'raps she'll make go to the butcher's fer some more fer dinner."

"Did the toms go in?" asked Aleck.

"You bet; an' I biffed the door shut—an' we can sit on the wood-pile and see through the window, an's little in—say, Jimmie, ain't you got a dog to your place "He ain't no good fer to fight cats," declared je mie, "but he'll bite a man. I sicked him on that a feller that looks like a tramp—"

"That cuts the wood?" queried Teddy.

"Yes—that's the old skezzicks."

"Say, ain't he an old crank—I hit him with an epjust this mornin', an' he chased me over into be soull's. Did he bite him?"

"He only tored his pants," Jimmie said regret!:

"Dogs sin't no fun," grunds Aleck.

"I got ten cents," declared Tails
He had been keeping this asseptessure. His statement three a
meeting into parlous quietude. D
others looked at him with reverse
Cyril's active mind discovered a le dred plans in a minute for invess the capital in schemes prolific of a

No one spoke and Teddy, to a bance the grandeur of his position draw forth the money and held u glusming silver in the palm of a brown band.

"What you goin' to do with Terify;" hazarded Aleck tentation

"I'd buy all-day-suckers if I but," declared Jimmie.

All-day-suckers were candy conglements that clung to stick apertinacious adhesiveness. At a piece they were an investment of the succulent aprent deal of succulent aprent.

oyment.
"I wouldn't," objected Tootic.
buy a ball, an we could play An

"That ain't no good 'thout price. said Cyril. "Say, fellers," began Teddy an

tatingly, "wouldn't you like to ? smoke cigarettes same's Jack Wall does?"

The others looked just a little lor ened; it was a big jump. Instituted they had individually thought this essayment would come into lives, but at some future time day a long, long way off. Now were face to face with the great plem that every boy fronts soon of the great achievement; to be ablumable was very much like have attained to that state of life. glamourous seductiveness of sin"same's Jack Woolley." given
by Teddy's words, hung with the
solemnity on their young minit
was Tootsey's cue; the occasion as
determination one way or the



They were summed and kissed as shough they had done a great thing

n fact, he had essayed in his young life almost everyhing but the cigarette.

"Bet you I could smoke," he exclaimed decisively.

"So could I," affirmed Cyril.
"You'd get sick," objected Aleck.

"Not if you didn't swallow the smoke," exclaimed Footie. "Just blow it through your nose, that's the ray Jack Woolley does."

"G'on!" said Aleck contemptuously, "there ain't no

iole 'tween your mouth and your nose.'

"I've seen Jack Woolley blow it through his nose," orroborated Jimmie.

"I've seen Sandy Miller do it, too," added Cyril. "You don't get sick if you spit," Teddy contributed o the general law.

"Bet you I could smoke," reaffirmed Tootie; "Albok's draid, 'cause his daddy'd lick him."

Tootie could work any of them when it came down

o seeing the thing through.
"'Fraid nothin'! Bet you I can smoke mor'n you

an, Tootle,"
"We mustn't tell. Hope I may die!" commanded to the diemal costs, and Toddy,

Feddy. They all repeated the dismal oath, and Teddy.

saving concocted a plan that he was mying the eigerettes for his big brother, narched off to the store, while the others vaited for him in the Grahams' stable, or this place had been decided upon as ikely to screen them from prying eyes vhile they made themselves men-

Now the hens were domiciled in the table, and when Aleck opened the door hey swirled forth like a wedge of wild reese.

"Gee whiz!" cried Cyril delightedly; 'let's boost the hens over the fence where them tomatoes is, an' make old Cameron mad."

"Biamed old things," exclaimed Aleck lisgustedly. "If mother sees the hens, the'll come down and spoil the fon-"ome on, boys, and shut 'em in again."

But the hens didn't want to get shut. sp, and, with herce cackle and erratic une, they dodged the boys, until Aleck ried: "Say, fellers, let the derned old hings stay out. Mother'll hear 'em ure. We'll go in the ice hoose-it's ned's anything there, too - and if nother comes down, she'll shut 'em sp and not see us."

The ice house, that had originally seen a shed, was a lean-to at the end

of the stable,

Teddy turned up with the cigarettes, and soon the little men were puffing tway behind closed doors in the luxurijusty cool atmosphere, which was the tatural environment of a top of ice.

At the third whiff little Jimmie said I'd rather have all-day-suckers." Bet yer sick," offered Aleck.

"No I ain't, neither. I never said bet you I could smoke'-it was Tootie, An' maw said I must be home swee at our o'clock."

"Well, you can't go out now," com-nanded Aleck, "'cause men don't go o have a smoke together an' jump up in' run away soon's they've lighted a ilgar."

Pretend it ain't a good one, Jimmie, in' you don't like this kind, an' chuck t through the door. I seen Jack Wouley do that when he'd got a lot of them."
"I like to smoke bully—bet you I could moke two," boasted Tootie.

"Chuck it away, Jimmie," pleaded

Jimmie got to his feet somewhat unteadily, and in his face was the drawn thantliness of internal disquiet. With defiant swagger he took a big draw t the cigarette till it almost blazed, hen he opened the door a little, and lung the white thing of depression brough the crack.

The hens had been hovering queruously about the ice house, wondering,

o doubt, why Aleck didn't bring forth the food he ad gone there for. They were pumpered hens; noody ever visited the stable without feeding them.

As the cigarette soared into the yard there was a ush of gray and black and brown fowl, very much ke the coming together of men on the football field. cockerel won the prize. With a thrust his beak as through the cigarette, and he was on the dead un. The others gave chase; old cock and pullet and natron all swarmed after the lucky youngster who ad come by this thing that looked like a fat white ood-grub.

The cockerel headed for the stable and into it, out-

oting the motley gang at his heels.

limmie, relieved of the tobacco fiend, sat down and iliously watched the others, one by one, come into his

Little was being said; the exhilaration of the adven-

ture was being vanquished by the depression of attain-ment. Cyril was the next to succumb. The cigarette dropped from his fingers while he sat in vacuous silence-he was afraid to move.

"Let's go home, Brownie," pleaded Jimmie, seeing that the former had finished his smoke.

Brownie shock his head mutely. Even that movement caused him to lurch and blocough.
"Bet you I ain't sick," beasted Tootie; then he

coughed huskily, "Brownie didn't spit, that's why he's seasick," vol-

unteered Teddy. "Bet you I could smoke another," cried Aleck.

"Wisht I had a drink of water," said Teddy; "smoke

makes my throat awful dry."
"Me, too," cried Aleck. "What's the matter with gettin' some ice?"

"I'll get it, Aleck," volunteered Cyril-

It was at this moment that Mrs. Graham, coming to the back window, saw smoke clouding from the stable. It was pouring forth in a thick volume-the stable was on Bre.

She rushed through the hall through the front door,

From the shoe-shop, the barber's, the tailor's, from the two hotels standing opposite each other, burried the brawn and muscle of the village.

The cry and the meteor-white shirt of the grocer , said all there was to be said on the subject for the time being; the business in hand had connection with the fire reel, and to get there promptly was a patent necessity. Like the roll of many billows the humans surged to the fire-hall.

"Where's the fire?" panted Captain Jack Drummond. "Graham's!" gasped the grocer, as he ran out the rope of the reel.

"Clear the way-out with her, boys!" yelled the captain.

The wheels of the reel crunched at the gravel, the rope was spun out like a sinuous snake, the bell clanged. "Hi. bi, bi!" passed from man to man, and like an angry juggernant car the reel tore through the village street, and with a swirling curve down the lane that led to the Grahams' stable.

Abead of the firemen ran citizens, and at the first commetion in the lane, one of the boys in the ice house -they were in blissful ignorance of the fire and the

coming of the reel-peeped through the door. Then with a gasp he closed it

and sank in a trembling heap.
"It's your dad, Brownie," he whispered. "He's comin' down the lane. Some one's told about the amokin' an' we'll get an awful lickln'."

Then the boys heard other voices, next the grind of the hose reel.

"Gee!" whispered Aleck, "what's the gol-darn row !-

"P'raps it's a horse runned away."

whispered Tendy. "Keep mum," pleaded Cyril, for the dread of his father was strong upon him.

Without daring to look, wild-eyed and sick, the looys sat huddled up listening to a furmoil that filled the yard. Presently a bright idea flashed through Aleck's mind. He leaned over and said: "It's fire practice, fellers; they're 'tendin' our stable's afire."

"I knowed they was goin' to have it to-day. I saw paw takin' his trumpet with him to the shop."

By the time the hose had been unreeled, flames were bursting through the root.

In the first wild excitement of the fire cry, no one had thought of the boys; not till a man came pushing his way up to Mrs. Graham and asked: "Where's Aleck? Where's my boy Teddy?"

The woman's eyes opened wide in

horror-she had forgotten.
"Why-ch, my God?" she gasped, and sprang forward as though she would rush into the burning building.

The man clutched her with a strong band, and saked short and sharp, "Have they been in the house?"

Her eyes answered him.

"Here, Dick!" he yelled, "hold her. Here, man! the boys are in that stable. They've set it afire. I saw them coming down the lane an hour ago,"

With a rush a dozen men dashed at the open door; the flames and smoke belching forth drove them back with scorched faces and choked lungs.

"Oh, God, my boy! Help me, men. For God's sake, help me!" pleaded Rivers, as he recled for a second in the open air, then again plunging into the crackling furnace. Just inside, the suf-locating smoke of burning straw drove into his lungs and he felt.

On hands and knees he started forward, weakly, half unconscious. strong pair of hands seized him by the feet and mercifully drew him forth from the mouth of death.

"No man can live a second in there," said Drummond, in a choked voice. "If the boys are there, they're dead."

"Here's a door," called a fireman, indicating the ice house; "play the hose in there on me, an' I'll break through the wall and get in that way."

With a shout, as the door was thrown open, the river of water was sent into the ice house, and on its back ebb floated out the five who were supposed to be cremating in the other compartment.

For a minute it looked as though the stable would be allowed to burn. The hose was actually dropped, while strong hands gathered up the draggled rats, and they were squeezed and kissed as though they had done a great thing, instead of having set fire to a stable.

The fire, however, was mastered after it had gutted the building, and during this time a woman sat on the ground, huddled against the brick wall of the house, rocking her body to and fro, and kissing a very much drenched boy that was clasped in her arms, while she repeated: "Thank God! Thank God! Oh, my boy!"



Then again, "Fire! God help me-Fire! The stable is on fire!

On the opposite corner the storekeeper was carrying a basket of eggs in from a farm wagon that stood at his door. When the shrill, half-maniacal scream of a frightened woman's voice smote on his ear, he started and let the basket drop. The eggs clutched at each other on the walk and lapsed into a little ochre-colored

"Bless me!" he exclaimed, and in the next breath sent a rouring bass, "Fire!" up the main street of Tona.

Leaving the eggs just where they had settled down so comfortably, without coat and hatless, he followed his own cry of warning over the sounding board-walk on a run for the fire hall, for he was one of the fire brigade.



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A GIBSON



ANECDOTES OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL PLATERS, AS OBSERVED DURING A SEASON'S TRAVEL WITH A LEAGUE TEAM

By ALLEN SANGREE : With Illustrations by JOHN C. CLAY

HR baseball spectator has often noticed a desire The baseball spectator has often noticed a desire for section on the part of the professional player, and wondered thereat, for it is characteristic of no other athlete. Even newspaper men are little favored with his confidence, and my own reception in the dressing-room of the New York National League Team, when I started out in "cover" baseball for a New York evening paper, will long be remembered. Potting It middly. I felt embarrassed.

My assignment was to follow the Giants during the season, report every game, travel in their special car, car at their table, stop at their botel, never leave their company, and write everything that I thought would in-

company, and write everything that I thought would in-terest ball a million readers. But neither the sporting editor nor the city editor, who was the past grand master of all the baseball cranks I ever met, gave me precise instructions as to the line of thought I was to disburse.

A Herculean Task

'Fill up a couple of columns every day," said the

"Fill up a couple of columns every day," said the one; "anything you can think of, for the public just eats this stoff alive. That's all I know."

"Give us something original, funny," demanded the city editor, growing excited over the mere prospect of sceing a game "tell incidents of the men; play no favorities, and—and—well, I tell you," he cancluded, with a flash of inspiration, "get a laugh out of me once a week and you'll make a hit." Knowing the city editor, it occurred to me that Hercules had a sinch.

The last bit of advice came from the youngest sporting writer, who said, "Don't be too friendly with the players." And that I had no trouble in heeding, for when I assounced my assignment in the dressing-room, as the men were preparing to play Chicago,

room, as the men were preparing to play Chicago, and ten thousand people had already bundled through the gates, I evoked nothing but scowls, leers, and audible displeasure. Instead of being under obligations to me for doing the Boswell act, the team evidently regarded me as an intruder. Even Manager McGraw, to whom I had been introduced, met me with an icy stare. If you think the Grand L ama's Council Chamber an exclusive place, try breaking into a professional

ball team's dressing-room.

After the season had advanced and I was on more intimate terms with the players, the inestimable value and the definite reason for this exclusiveness plainly revealed itself. I saw then that the whole success of a

revealed itself. I saw then that the whole success of a team depended upon a certain isolation, because that engenders enthusiasm, and enthusiasm is the keynote of a team's progress. It is written in letters of gold a mile high.

Whatever difference there may be in the game now and ten years ago is ascribed to this element, joined with an almost military sternness. The League player of to-day should combine the alert precision of a German army officer and the ardor of a Comanche Indian on the warpath. It is a fact that the nine men on a champion team represent more impetuous, mad, relentless spirit than the yells of thirty thousand rooters. Concealed beneath those hard faces, within those rigid muscular bodies seethes and burns an unquenchable fice. The moment it languishes, the team has a "slump." The best player on the diamond, when his spirit drags, deteriorates in value. If it will not re-vive, he should quickly make a long contract with a minor league; or, better still, retire to some business. A "has been," they call him.

The Fostering of Enthusiasm

Now the place to coddle, nourish, promulgate, and foster this essential commodity is in the dressing-room, just as a theatrical company is rounded into shape behind the scenes, where outsiders are excluded as much as possible. But a difference is, that while the audience as possible. But a difference is, that while the audience is a great stimulant to an actor, spectators very little influence a baseball player. He is working for love of the game, commendation of marager, increased salary, and success of team. Before the first inning is over he is speculating, not on what the people or papers may but what the boys will say in the dressing-room. and it is there the team-if it be enthusias; c-will rush lickety split when the last man is out and the mob

fighting its way to the street.

Picture to yourself a long, narrow room, flanked on all sides with opened lockers, the floor covered with benches, bals, music projectors, and uniforms, a shower bath turned full on rubbers and attendance waiting for a call, and every player trying to get unstream limit. Backward and forward the maked heroes
didge—and it would surprise a roster to see the apparent lack of physical development in many a great player,
bunches of muscle not being coveted in this kind of
athletics—some gay, others glosmy, but all thinking.

For the space of about fire minutes there is a conrelow alleger that the versean is along to disturb. Uni-

cious silence that the veteran is slow to disturb. Usually, therefore, it is a younger man who, no longer able to contain himself, finally blocks out with the narrative of his one-banded catch against the right-field fence, a catch that blocked three runs and saved the game, only that instead of being, so it impressed the reoter, an



by the Dressing-rouse after the Gaste

evidence of superlative skill, to him it was the "darndest lucky grab I ever made; didn't know the ball was in hand."

Moved by this outbreak, Jones to third buseman, shoves aside the massage pugilist, who has been heat-ing him with a covert grin, and triumphantly describes the ruse he worked along with pitcher and shortstop, to nail a dangerous runner on his way from second. "I knowed Baily would bunt, so I told Charley [short-

stop | to play way up and cover thuc, while I came in. Well, Joe [pitcher] gave him a fast ball and she rolled right at me. Hey, Charley, you covered some ground there! That's a stunt you can always work with Chicago." The three conspirators teagh upreseriously at this and conversation becomes general.

So long as the discussion treats on clever plays everything is pleasant, but when that feature has been thoroughly canvassed there hapters another full, this time shattered by an ominous snari, when, like a flash. the room flickers luridly with rerimination, abuse, and malediction. Slamming his classic ankle bandages into the locker, centre field turns to demand angrily of left fielder: "Say, mister, why didn't you shift with me when you saw McFadden is left-hand batter] was trying to pull it over, hey?" Whereupon the other springs from under the shower, scattering water and

profamity, returning in kind, "Because, you labour, they were feedin' him a fast ball, that's why. Tell me, I played the game when you were cutting testh."

Meanwhile, the second baseman has rounded on the shortstop to know why he banged that pick-up at him so hard that he dropped it and got an error on the official score. "You had enough time," says he, "to carry it over. What ye trying to do, knock me?"

"Back up," returns the shortstop; "It was right in your hands. You couldn't get away from it. Now, don't do the haby act."

don't do the haby act."

Cheerful Recriminations

Then the catcher assails third baseman for not being

Then the catcher assails third baseman for not being on the bag when he feinted at a throw to second, not the room jangles with menacing clamor, a discord that to the outsider would suggest complete demoralization. On the contrary, that team is then in the very noridian of its progress, and the lyns-eyed captain in the corner, you will notice, is barely able to suppress a smile. Instead of squetching the blaze, he adds for with well-timed sarcasm or rebulke. He is enjoying the scene "down to the ground," for he knows that he team has not "lost heart in the game."

To sustain this enthusiasm during a season is the aim of every manager, and the professional that responds promptly at all times will hold his position ever with a medicum of skill. This explains why grizled man with "Charley Horse" and grown-up childred draw bigger salaries each year and accomplish every tional plays. It is these men who become so interested in a town-lot game that they forget to report at the tional plays. It is these men who become so interests in a town-lot game that they forget to report at the right house. They are youngsters again, and have more arder than the lads that play "hookey" or test away from work at home to take part in a game that has been the talk of the nine for weeks. Any one who has had that delicious but tragic experience can appreciate what it means.

Personally I recall life in a Pennsylvania hamle; where my rather was a clergyman, and tried to con-

where my father was a clergyman, and tried to complement a meagre salary by cultivating a garden that in the Stone Age had perhaps been fertile. You may have notized that the country parson generally draws the poorest lot in town, and then the parishioners wonder why he can not "make things grow,"

At any rate my brother and I pulled enough week not of that garden to choke the Bottomless Pit, and especially did we labor on Saturdays, that day of days when the Back Street Boys played the Main Street Nine, when half the town gathered on the green between our house and the Presbyterian Church, when the welkin—whatever that is—rang with yells of "Hume, Skinner, home," "Slide, slide, s-1-i-d-e," "He's goin' t' third, put it an him, sporty," "Hey Skinner, Home, Home, HOME, wow, yea, ch-e-e-e, WOW-O-W-O-W"; and, mind you, we were pulling weeds in the garden. garden.

Very plain is the recollection of a certain morning after the congregation had brought us a donation at annual calamity that made father hustle to replend food stores, the merry parishioners having devoured.il their gifts and a great deal more. Unfortunately, in that occasion they chose for their attack a Friday night preceding the village championship game, and the o'clock found my brother and me breaking clods, juling weeds, hauling fertilizer, and otherwise fighting the stubborn earth life two days lead to the stubborn earth the stubborn earth like two drunken moles.

The Game on the Town Green

"Spooky" Dean, who could not play ball, but midwater wheels and afterward became a contractor, pulled himself up the tence from time to time and reported the game's pace, taking pity on our bondage. Inning after inning went by with even break until the seventh when "Spooky" showed up pale, and from the roars of Main Street's gang we suspected the truth. "Oh gosh," cried the future contractor, "Piggy Estey knocked a homer and brought in three runs. Common, come on," he begged with tears, "the boys are yellin' for you. Your dad isn't lookin'. Come on, ch we'll lose sure; they'll beat us to death; come on, come on.

By that time we had suffered the limit of mental torture, and our bark of mutiny was slipping on the ways. Father appeared to have entirely shoveled himself into that part of the garden where a railroad company

that part of the garden where a railroad company years afterward exploded fifty pounds of giant powder to make a notch for ties, and, taking advantage, we "skinned" the fence.

The wild acclaim that greeted us, who could ever forget! When Back Street joined in a mighty chorus of "Here come the — boys," pride gushed as though to throttle, for my brother was a heavy hitter, and I "took 'em off the bat."

"took 'em off the bat."

"Kangaroo," said our captain with dignity, that being my brother's intimate title, "go on first. Lizard, you ketch"; and then, gentle reader, what counted the positive knowledge that even at the very moment a lusty old apple tree over the fence was shedding one of its veteran branches, my father grimly whitling it to a virile symmetry! Our eyes were bright, our veins throbbed with the red blood of youth, our hands twitched with the kiss of the white ball—a real Lesgue

Ball—and we were heroes in our native town.

Enthusiasm is something that must be conserved.

It is precious, not to be wasted. A League catcher, who came to our town and ignored the honors we tried to thrust upon him, doubtless are, drawly and release to the second tried tried to the second tried t drank, and talked baseball just the same as we lads, but only with his comrades. The same restrictions obtain now, especially on the road, where it is a great temptation to beguile the idle moments in "fanning" with those who lie in wait for that privilege. The hotel lobby in particular is a Scylla or Charybdis. There, of an evening, the traveling team is beset with every sort of rooter from bank president to bootblack, whose blandishments take in the entire gamut of beverage. But 'ware ship, Mr. League Player, and do not uncork that bettle of enthusiasu. The manager is keeping tabs, and he would rather see you drink five glasses of beer with your pal on the team than one bottle of mineral water with an outsider.

Thus it is that professional ball players appear un-communicative and sartly, and it also explains why nearly all of them are married. Once that aplosion in the dressing-room has died away, glowing from their cold shower, and proved of their natty clothes, these high-priced athletes emerge from the gate, elbow through five hundred boys who have been waiting to have a near look, and mier with indifference any attempt to engage them in discussion. In so much, h wever, as they are but human, there must be some one to sympathize and rejoice. And that one is the ball

Only that she is a transcendently important feature of the game, I would not have the temerity to even speak of her, for a ball player holds his wife in a peculiar regard, does not want her name associated with the game, and observes toward her a devotion and faithfulness amounting to sanctity. The locket on his watch chain shelters "her" picture, and when you have gained his confidence, me of those "awful ball players" sitting in the Pullman, to all intents immersed in thinking of his batting average, will open the clasp

and diffidently confess: "Old boy, I've got the sweetest little woman on earth; she's an ace if there ever was one"; or "Say, young fellow, when I'm down and out, everybody knockin' me, there's a pal that will stand by to the finish." It is usual for him to return from a

by to the finish." It is usual for him to return from a trip with jewelry, souvenirs, and valuable gifts—something that "she" will appreciate.

The wife, on the other hand, has tremendous interest in her husband's work, and that interest naturally breeds jealnusy. If Mrs. Jones, wife of the first baseman, places herself in a higher social sphere than Mrs. Smith, second baseman's wife; if she nods patronizingly after viewing the game from a box, Mrs. Smith having been on the grand-stand, bitterness transpires in the dressing-room.

in the dressing-room.

Just as those enterprising society women at Washington foment or quell disturbance in diplomatic life, so do ball players' wires injure or help a club. There are other things that demoralize, among them gossip, and any or all may be combated only with cuthusiasm. Next to skill it ranks second in the four essentials in a championship nine, the other two being team work and scrappiness.

Skill, of course, is acquired from a lifetime practice on the diamond. But the other three are developed largely in the dressing-room, and one supplements the other. By that I mean a crack player must have in-tense eagerness to hit well, run bases, and excel in his position; he must be on good terms with his fellows, and be just as eager for the team's unit success, and, thirdly, he should never lose that chip from his shoulder until it is knocked off.

How old Craney-Crow

An Uncle Remus Story

By JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS

"Mr. Coun rack by an' laugh at 'im'

NE day, while Uncle Remus was preparing some wild cherry bark for a decoction which he took for his rheumatism, the little boy, who was an interested spectator of the proceedings, chanced to hear a noise overhead. Leoking up, he saw a very large bird flying over. He immediately called the attention of Uncle Remus to the bird, which was indeed a singular looking creature. Its long neck stretched out in front, and its long legs streamed out behind. Its wings were not very large, and it had no tail to speak of, but it flew well and rapidly, apparently anxious to reach its destination in the shortest possible time.

Uncle Remus shaded his eyes

with his right hand as he gazed with his right hand as he gazed upward at the bird. "Laws-a-mussy!" he exclaimed; "is dey anybody yever see de beat er dat!" He koew well that the bird was a blue heron going to join its kindred in Florida, but he affected great surprise at sight of the bird, and continued to gaze at it as long as it remained in sight. He drew a long breath when it could no longer be seen, and shook his head sadly. "El she ain't got no mo' sense dan what her great-gran-daddy had, I'm mighty sorry for her," he declared.
"What kind of a bird is it, Uncle Remus?" the child

inquired.
Polks useter call um Craney-Crows, honey, but now dey ain't got no name but des plain blue crane—an' I dunner whedder dey er wull sech a big name. Yit I ain't got nothin' ag'in um dat I knows un. Mo' dan dat, when I ermembers 'bout de ol' grandaddy crane what drifted inter deze parts, many's de long time ago, 'twouldn't take much fer ter make me feel right sorry fer de whole kit an' bilin' un um—dey er sech start natchul fools."

"But what is there to be sorry about, Uncle Remus?" the little boy asked. He was rapidly learning to ask questions at the proper time.

guestions at the proper time.

"Bout dey havin' sech a little grain er sense, honey.

Ef you know'd what I does, I dunner ef you'd be tickled, er ef you'd feel sorry, an' it's de same way wid me.

When I think er dat of Great-Grandaddy Crane, I dunner whedder ter laugh er cry."

This was small satisfaction to the little boy, and be

was compelled to inquire about it. As this was pre-cisely what the old negro wanted him to do, he lost cisely what the old negro wanted him to do, he lost nothing by being inquisitive. "Dey wuz one time—dunner de day, an' I dunno de year, but 'twuz one time—dey come a big storm. De win' blow'd a harrycane, an' de rain rained like all de sky an' de clouds in it done been turn ter water. De win' blow'd so hard dat it listed ol' Craney-Crow fum his roost in de lagoons way down yan' whar dey live ar, an' fotch 'im up in deze parts, an' when he come, he come a-whirtin'. De win' tuck 'im up, it did, an' turn 'im roun' an' roun,' an' when he lit whar he did, he stagger des like he wuz drunk—vou know how you feel when like he wuz drunk-you know how you feel when you been turnin' roun' an' roun'? Well, dat wuz de way wid him; he wuz so drunk dat he hatter lean up

way wid him; he will so dronk dot be datter lean of ag'in a tree.

"But 'twan't long 'fo' he 'gun ter feel all right, an' he look roun' fer ter see what he at. He look an' he look, but he ain't fin' out, kaze he will a mighty fur ways fum home. Yit he feel de water half-way up his legs, an' ef ol' Craney-Crow is in a place what he kin do a little wadin', he kinder has de home-feelin'—you know how dat is yo'se'f. Well, dar he wuz, a mighty

for ways for home as git on ter his knees in water, an he den event dar her did, an turk tile and, home at outler times himely. Now, de place what he was blow'd ter was Long Cane Swamp, an' I wish I had time for ter take you over dar an' show you right what he was at when he lit, an' I wish

I had time for ter take you all thou de Swamp an' let you see fer yo'se'! what kinder Thing it is. "Tain's only des a fiwamp; it's samp'n wose 'n dat. You kin you see see you et wast known tong it is. Tain't only des a fiwamp; it's sump'n woss 'n dat. You kin stan' in de middle on it, an' mos' hear it ketch its breff, an' dat what make I say dat 'tain't no Swamp, fer all it look like one.

"Well, dar wor of Craney-Crow, an' dar wur de Thing you call de Swamp, an' bimeby de sun ria an' let his lamp shine in dar in places; an' den of Craney-Crow had time for ter look roun' an' see what he was

Crow had time fer ter look roun' an' see whar he wus at. But when he fin' set, he ain't know no mo' dan what he know at too.' Now, you kin say what you please, an' you kin laugh ef you wanter, but I'm a gwine ter tell you dat de Swamp know'd dat dey wus somebody dar what sin't b'ling dar. Ef you as me how de Swamp know'd, I'll shake my head an' shet my eyes; an' ef you ax me how I know it know'd, I'll des laugh at you. You'll batter take my word er leave it. I don't keer which. But dar 'twue. De Swamp know'd dat somebody wus dar what ain't b'long dar, an' it west ter sleep an' had bad dreams, an' it keep on havin' den dreams all day long."

The little boy had accepted Uncle Remus's state-

ments up to this point, but when he said that the

Swamp went to sleep and had bed dreams, the child fairly gasped with doubtful astonishment. "Why, Uncle Remus, how could a swamp go to sleep?"

"It's des like I tell you honey; you kin take my word er you kin leave It. One way er de yather, you won't be no better off dan what you is right now. All I know is dis dat you can't tell no tale ter dem what does b'lleave it."

"Do you believe it Uncle Remus! Mother says the stories are fables." Thus the little by was imbaed, without anowing t, with the modern spirit a scentific doubt.

"Dues you spack I'd tell you a tale nat I don't b'lieve! Why, I dunner how I'd not de words one atter de yother. Whensomever you am't b nevio atter de yuther. Whensomever you am't b pevus what I'm a-tellin', honey, des le' me know ar, I won't take de time an' trouble fer ter tell it.

"Woll, tell me about the Swamp and ald Cranes Crow," said the little boy, placing his small hand on Uncle Remus's knew maxingly.

"Well, suh, ef so be, I must, den I shill. Whar wur 17 Yasser! de Swamp, bein wide awake all night long, is blacce ter sleep endurin er de day, an so, wid of Crancy-Crow staunin' in de water, when de sun rise up, de Swamp know dat samp'n was wrong, an' it went ter sleep an' had mighty had dreams. De sam



"Mr. Cranes-Crow, dis in Mr. Dock Walf

Lost His Head

Illustrated by FRANK VER BECK

riz an riz; it come up on one side er de Swamp, an' atter so long a time stood over it an' look down fer ter see what de matter. But bright ez de lamp

er de sun wuz, it can't light up de Swamp, an' so it went on over an' went down on t'er side. "De day wuz in about like deze days is, an' whiles de san wuz s'archin' roun' tryin' fer ter fin' out what de trouble is in de Swamp, ol' Crancy-Crow wuz wadin bout in de water tryin' ter fin' some frog steak fer his Bost in de water tryin' ter fin' some trog steak fer his dinner, er maybe a fish fer ter whet his appetite on. But dey wa'n't oary frog ner nary fish, kaze de Swamp done gone ter sleep. De mo' ol' Craney-Crow waded de mo' shallerer de water got, twel bimeby dey wan't nufl fer ler mo' dan wet his foots. He say, 'Hey! how come dis?' But he ain't got no answer, kaze de Swamp, wid all its had dreams, wuz soun' asleep. Dey wux pools er water roun' an' about, an' ol' Craney-Crow went fum noe ter de yuther, an' fum yuther ter t'other, but 'tain't do him no good. He went an' stood by um, he did, but whiles he stannin' dar, dey wa'n't a riffe on top un om. Bimeby he got tired er walkin' about, an' he stood on one leg fer ter res' his se'l—dough ef anybody'li tell me how you gwineter ree' yo'se'l wid stannin' on one leg. I'll set up an' tell um tales fum now tell Chris'mus, kaze ef I git tired I kin stan' on one leg an' do my restin' dat-a-way.

"Well den dar was ol' Craney-Crow, an' dar wuz de Swamp. Ol' Craney-Crow wuz wide awake, but de Swamp wus fast asleep an' dreamin' bad dreams like a wil' hoss an' waggin' gwine down hill. But de Swamp wa't no stiller dan al' Craney-Crow, stannin' on one leg wid one eye lookin' in de tops er de trees, an' de yuther one lookin' down in de grass. But in de Swamp er out'n de Swamp, time goes en an' night draw down, an' dat's de way it done dis time. An' dinner, er maybe a fish fer ter whet his appetite on.

de Swamp er out'n de Swamp, time goes en an' night drape down, an' dat's de way it done dis time. An' when night drapped down, de Swamp kinder stretch itse'f an 'gun ter wake up. Of Brer Mud Turkle opened his eyes an' sneeze so hard dat he roll off de opened his eyes an sneere so hard dat he roll off de bank inter de water—kersplash—an' he so close ter of Craney-Crow dat he fetched a hop sideways, an' come mighty nigh steppin' on Mr. Billy Black Snake. Dis skeer'd 'im so dat he fetched an'er hop, an' mighty nigh lit on de frog what he been huntin' fer. De trog he say 'hey!' an' dove down in de mud-puddle. "Atter dat, when al' Craney-Crow move 'bout, he lif'

his foots high, an' he done like de ladies does when dey walk in a wet place. De whole caboodle wuz bran' new ter of Crancy-Crow, an' he look wid all his eyes, an' lissen wid all his years. Dey wuz sump'n n'er gwine on, but he can't make out what 'twuz. He gwine on, but he can't make out what 'twuz. He an't never is been in no swamp befo', mo' speshoally a Swamp what got life in it. He been useter ma'shy piaces, whar dey ain't nothin' but water an' high grass, but dar whar he fin' hisse 'f atter de harrycane, ney wa'n't no big sight er water, an' what grass dey wuz, wa'n't long i'n yo' finger. Stidder grass an' water, dey wuz vines an' reeds an' trees wid moss on um dat made um look like Gran'sub Graybeard, an' de vines an' creepers look like dey wuz reachin' out fer 'im. "He walked about, he did, like de groun' wuz hot, an' when he walk he look like he wez on stilts, his legs wuz so long. He hunt roun' fer

stilts, his legs wuz so long. He hunt roun' fer a place fer ter sleep, an' whiles he wuz doin' dat he tuck notice dat dey wuz sump'e n'er gwine on dat he sin't never is see de like un. De jacky-ma-lantuns, dev lit up an' went sallin' roun' des like dev wux huntin' fer 'im an' de frogs, dev hol-ter at 'im wid, 'What you doin' here? What you don' here?' Mr. Coon rack by an' laugh at 'im, don' here? Mr. Coon rack by an laugh at im, Mr. Billy Gray Fox peep out'n de bushes an' bark at 'im; Mr. Mink show 'im de green eyes, an' Mr. Whipperwill scol' 'im.

"He move 'bout, he did, an' atter so long a time dey let 'im 'lone, an' den when dey wa'n't nobody ner nothin' pesterin' 'im, he 'gun ter look roun'

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answer what he kin think un is dat gwine ter bed wid der heads on war done gope out er fashina in dat part er de nountry.

"Now, you kin say what you please 'bout de creeturs an' der ku'-boot de low's dat fly, no' de feathery creeturs what run on de grous'-you kin say what you please 'bout um, but dey get pride; dey don't wanter be out'n de fashion. When it come ter dat, deyer purty much like felks, an' dat 'ur de way wid ol' Craney-Crow; he don't wanter be out of fashion. He 'shame' fer ter go ter bed like he allers bren doin', have he sin't want de yuthers fer ter laugh an' say he 'us fum de country deestrick, what day dunno much. Yit, study es he monght, he dunner which away ter do fer ter git his head off. De yuthers had der heads un' der wing. But he an't know dat.

"He look roun', he did, fer ter see of dey am't some in he kin ax 'hout it, an' he an't hutter look long dodder, fer dar, settim' right at 'im, was ol' Brother Pop-Kye."

"But. Uncle Remun, who was old Brother Pop-Kye."

"But. Uncle Remun, who was old Brother Pop-Kye."

"Solvady in all de roun

"Nobady in all de roun wort', heavy, but fire Rab-bet. He had one name for bet. He had one name for de uplan' ao' ao'er name for de betrous lan'—de swamps an' de dreens. Whatsom-ever dar wan any macher-iousness guide on, righ' dar war firer Rabbut er bug er life an' 'twice es statchul. He war so close for of' Crancy-Crow dat he batter tump when he seed 'im.

Crancy-Crow dat he hatter jump when he seed 'im.

Bree Pup-Eye say: Natureeds for ter be aken'd, trien' Crancy-Crow. You may be mu' dan she dat I'm a wed-wither.' Of Crancy-Crow Jow: 'it do no good for ter hear you senso. Mr. Pup-Eye, an actin' dat it's you all out some on clos. I don't min' sam you how all de flyin' birds takes der heads off when dey go ter bed. It she sounder, from Crancy-Crow, kage youer stranger in dote parts. Usy say, 'An' on winder, from Crancy-Crow, kage youer stranger in dote parts. Usy sip't nothin' ter hide bout it. De skeeters is been so bad or do Swamp score de past one, an' endorse or de time what a goor sy, dat dom what live here time got in de habita or lakin' off der heads so' pattin' out in a sale place. safe place.

safe place.

"De Craney-Crow 'low! 'But how in us name as guidness does day do it, Bret Pop-Rye!' Mr. Pop-Rye laugh ter hose!! 'way down in his glacard. He may: 'Dey down to his glacard. He may: 'Dey down do it by deyse!', have dot 'not be sain' too mech. Oh, not dey got ame un bred for ter do do kn' er work. 'An' what him I he' 'lim. Bret Pop-Rye!' see of 'Craney-Crow, seece. Bret Pop-Rye 'low: 'He it we roun' terrockly; be after batter go roun' for ter see ain't dat be

miss none un um.' Ol' Craney-Crow sorter study, he Gid, an' den he 'low: 'How does dey git der heads hack on, Brer Pop-Eye!' Brer Pop-Eye shack his head. He say: 'I'd tell you of I know'd, but I hatter stay up so much at night, dat 'long 'bout de time when dey gits dor heads put on, I'm soun' asleep an sno in' right along. Ef you sesso, I'll hant up de doctor what does de business, an' I speck he II 'commerdate you...I kin prommus

speck he'll 'commerdate you been so perlite.'
Di' Cramey-Crow laugh an' say. 'I done for out it my time dat dey don't mathin' pay like perlitemess, speshoully ef she's gangwine.'
"Wid dat, firer Pop-Eye put out, he did, for ter for Hurr Wolf. Knowin' purty well what he wur, 'twan't long 'fo' here dey come gallogin' hack. Herr Pop-Eye say: 'Mr. Cramey-Crow, dis is Mr. Dock Wolf, Mr. Hock Wolf, dis is Mr. Cramey-Crow, glad fer for make yin 'quainfied, gehts.'" At this point, Umrie Remos paused and glanced at the little boy, who was listening to the story with altimost breathless interest. 'You ain't got yo' hankther wid you, is you?' the old main inquiring geotity.

"Mother always makes are carry a handlerchief,' "Mother always makes are carry a handlerchief,' "Kaze we er comin' for de place what you'd need it," said the old man. "You better take it out an' hol' it is yo' ban.' Ri you got any tears inside or you, dey 'll come ter is not me." "The child took out his handlerchief, and beld it un its hand obsoliently. "Well, soh," Uncle Remons went me, "saiter day been made 'quainted, oi' Cramey-Crow with Dock Wolf Tobat his troubles, an' houck Wolf rabbits this am' put his thumb in his westout pocket fer all de war! like a sho muff dock in. He say ter all 'Cramey-Crow with batter he mightly certain as' she dat he kin herp 'lm much. He say dat in all his barie days be ain't naver see no dyne 'creating wid seek a lang neck, an' dat he'll hatter he mightly introduce how hen you waterin' fire a like youe do when you waterin' fire a like youe do when you waterin' fire and of the limit in pend way waterin' fire a like youe do when you water a fire say; You'll hatter ho!' yo' head dower. Mr. Cramey-Crow, an' wid dat he wan fay and dat he wan fay our ask the to lake out my handlerchest, University and the bare side, 'remarked the old man with much soleminity."

"Not why did you ask the to lake out my handlerchest, University when he of lake out my handlerchest, University when you key hide de puckers to yo' lace."



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THE SONG O' THE BULLET

By ALFRED DAMON RUNYAN

LAYIN' out in th' rice fields, th' much half to th' An' out about th' chorus starts as th' dawn breaks

knees : Henrin' th' lizarde zroskin' up in th' bambon trops,

An' all around th' bushes are clocked in th' white o to mat-

Wot in that nowe that breaks th' spell # 5h-h there! Hiat

> "Pang! Zmg! 00-00-00-zmf" That's th' cry o' th' rife ball, That's th' song it songs for all-"Pang! Zing! so-so-so-rip!" Hark to th' song o' th' build!

A finds o' light in th' darkness an' all is quiet

'Ception' th' lap o' th' water-"Stop whaperin' there, you men!"

Only a stray shot out o'th' night-"Lay quet there, you all 1"

Hark I again th' voice wells out in th' song o' it' rifle Sall -

> "Pa-at Bing! 2-2-2-2-tap!" That's th' tune th' rifer sings, Speedin's note on Death's black wings-"Prest Bing! a-z-a-a-trip!"

Bow law to th' song o' th' bullet !

Th' gray dawn slowly shoves its way out o th' end-

Load magazines | Ga ready, men! Now keep them pieces dry !

Hold that live there! Steady, all (" Nerves drawn tensely tightsome light-

Powl Powl cack cack Powl" That's th' some th' rifle half Sings in charus-singin' all-

Pow! Pow! carterack Pow! Oh, hark to th' bullet chorus!

Charges' served th' rice fields, th' water spinshin' high, "Stop dodgin' there! Don't mind th' song o' them wot has gone by I

Keep clost ter cover, but go ahead! This ain't no facey dell !

Aim low! Fire last, you shavetails! An' fire at yer own reved will !

"Z-2-2-2-21 Pang! Bap! Pant!" That's th' key o' th' bullet song. That's th' tune, "Here! Move along!" "Z-z-z-z-z! Pang! Bup! Pant!" Don't mind th' song o' th' bullet!

Some one down there, stretcher men; take him to th' year!

"Go on! Go on! Keep firm', men, there ain't no stoppin' here-

Swing around with th' left o' that line, an' make fer that treach shead-

There's time enough in th' after while ter count up them wol's dead?"

> "Post! Bing! z.z.e.z.z-tzip!" That's the dirge of the rife hall, That's th' way it mosms for all-"Part! Bing! 1-2-2-2-trip!" Oh, 'wan th' song o' th' bullet!

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By NORMAN HAPGOOD

The Heanrie of Resident

BUSY Americans read by Ounce We read the newspapers with regularity, but the number is small of these whose intimacy with great books hasts into active modile life. Familiar interements with most reparces often ends in college. Many prefessional critics, even, farm over the columns who fate, embodied in the publishers, dumping one, usually a reprint. Once in a long, long time a day substity such of because a poet or philosopher from the shell. Friendship includes an intercourse of thought, and an our friends accomingly introduce to the so our friends sceamonally introduce to to some new master from the present or the part, and this is perhaps the warmest of all our reading pleasures, as colourated in Omar's dways qui tid stanza, those lines which are thadowed forth in Mr. Parriels's headpiece to

his stroll across the world of bests and plays. By one of these chances a novel has recently given me several hours of pleasure. I date say Dmitri Merejkowski is famous, but I had never heard of bim. There are so many able and Jamous writers in the world. to-day. Mere knowiki makes one more Han-sian who thinks and feels on a plane of high initelligence. There is not genius, as in Tub-stot, Turgenied, Desthievski, and others of the mighty flavic race new on the threshold of its fintury. There is, however, enough to give rare satisfaction to one who likes to

Of the three periods ment inspired in art, linked conveniently with Periodes, the Medici, and Elizabeth the one which most readily takes the enchantment of romance is the Italian. "The Besurvertion of the Gode," which was translated some months ago as "The Romance of Leongrees da Vince," in filled with the spirit of entropment, filled with love of living even as the Renatura The movel arrests true to fifteenth contury Italian life, partly because it is no from to life here and new and not time. The keyis that wong favored by Lorenzo the Magnificent.

City of the same states the distance of the same states of the same st

"Here fair is youth, but how sould to leave Who wishes happeness most take it. To some may move her."

Youth, I monotones think, mercanes, age, if only we have the world; youth, that is to say, as solventered, as semistiveness.

and in his con collected writings, this novel brings him neater. Martinovelli, Savonarola, Michaelangelia, Raphael, and the rest are also livingly pertrayed, and the lady of the psystic smile for allies as a woman honest, grave, and sweet, in whom that expression of eternal scopic comprehension was less her own than was underturbed, and death drew the cortain was trace ber. Her o managhase marriage was undesturbed, and death drew the cortain when a reserve between the strier and the passers had become time difficult to has. The normal metric to me as effects a form on lawbees and vertices, usually so long and duli, that I am discriment a mindly so long and duli, that I am discriment behinds be granting when one heaves me semething worth remombering. We are a door of notated people than the Russians, yet what a shaom between the Russian natural and our own Sometimes, the Selma White in "Unleavened Broad," the noval of the day gives us a real creation, but more often we have a real creation, but more often as once a military circulation. more often we have a million circulation, him signifying making. However, I never sympathics over-throughy, with minra or myself for finding correct volumes more often commonophic than implied, since a selection from the best of every time and country is seen for the request. were for the request.

Our Yest Good Plays

N the drama our plight is different, for one with loves the theatre actually can not sind exough good plays to satisfy his taste, reking task over this season, I pick the following plays to English as having an intelligent interest.

First, "Everymon," our of the cublest dramar in the world, little known, and acted

windfully. We have had appearant revivals of the manyes, mannly Shakerspairs, with a touch of torcidan and Goldsmith, Ada Relian and Steer dan and Goldmorth. Ada Reban and One Sameer in their repettory: the Greet players: Nat Goodwin's electronic presents on at "A Midwanson-Nipht's Dream." Forces Robertson w "Hamlet," and Viola Alien a "Twelfit Night."

Them has been favorably shown by Mrs. Fields, and we competently by Wilton Lackaye and Solvey Recentle d.

In contemporary consents we have had Cambridge. "The Man in Busting," "The American's Condition," "Little Mary," "The American players of the equal of these.

rison piers not the eight of their

The contemporary posts strains was represented by "Clysons. Many of the good plays more budly acted, and of poster pays we frequently are con-



Joseph M. Weber



Lose M. Fields

to life. This author's Leonardo, living as soled to a fully as man could her, sees the world more rich in meaning and in interest that is charm. rule in meaning and in interest that we harm. In it may be my size lady known to us us. Mora Liou, and never tells bet of his lace. His life is not of restraint and altergrains. Ho much la upon in every truth. He has not to the impassioned Saxonamia and stepties the expression of his face. He would fire a worm to save its life, but he would study the death wrinkles on his mother's how. He teath wrinkles on his mother's how. He would measure, with perfect orderstanding, the body of an Aphrodise. Love with him is the daughter of knowledge, the chose the knowledge the greater the how. "For which lays he stood on the desolate store of From him, watching the falling of the waves; and, while all around him the laws of human justice were being broken, mused on the invariability of nature."

hility of nature."

A horrid erime was committed, and usiversally attributed to the Prince for whom Loomardo worked, but on that day Loomardo noted: "In Romagna four-wherled carts are used, the front wheels small, the back large; the construction is faulty, for all the weight rests on the front."

Although I had known Leonardo in history

greed belong as in "Funte" soled to some good acting, as in "Plante" and "bran the Terribe." Including only what was our deast as drawn and adequately treated by the actions if makes magnetic showing but the great showing to better than in an ordinary year. There are a great many people who want to see good plans, and see them frequently; so we may presume their demand will some three is may presume their demand will some three is may presume their demand will some three is may presume their demand will some three in the writes, apropose of my praise of the from Place Theatre, thus.

"I thought it would interest von to learn that there is at least amonths theatre in this country which is conducted on an equally

country which is coodnated on an equally high place as the Dring Place stage. That is the German Theatre at Milwaukee, under the management of Mr. Lean Wachsner. Almost every word you say in praise of the work in New York may be applied to the Malwan-ker performances. Among other things I might say that I saw Maeterlinck's 'Monna Vanua' played there, and played well, in October last, that being its first performance in the United States. Mr. Wachmer's aim has been for a long series of years to have about one-third of the plays presented con-

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Lawrence Hadard Labour and Represent some Write in "Lawrence Profession Profession in the artificiation, State Votal, for authorities possible

slat of new ones. Years ago Ibsen's plays were seen in his theatre, before they were dreamed of an the English-speaking stage. Almost all successful German plays have been as Mileankine within a short time after their production in Europe, including such claimerate works as Wildenbruch's 'Kaiser Heinmalt IV

"I wash I could feel as hopeful as you do about the future of the American stage. But I am alread that liberature and art are still carries on American soil cared for by a small mitter of fashion, but not forming a real, vital element in the activities of the people."

Citesnings of a Month

MAKE to apply for writing about things of my popularity. That is partly the extract for this department. Journalism, as for as it repot somes the nation, must keep up write for would's great doings, and can spare as spare for constanting that branch of fruth with it make with heavily. The news is everyflice, and plays and banks are of news value only as they unitatest many. I like to meet the state of the s tate predepenses. Of the two pleasant theatre could of the mouth just past, one was in far of fireways, to see a play by Sudermann, raised in English The liattle of the Butter-files. Such a constably translated, but still Suder main, and a see pleasant and relief. It was the last gaup of the pleatarred knowleid advectors. Pleasant Kalon showed in this her shally in play consider of the company half of the real of the company half of the payon in fiving Plays. Americans can form to the order of the dynamic can form the table of the dramatic qualities. They know the most' as "Magaia" and a few of them know its Laborates Laborates "The Joy of Living," out the mass of his work restains technology, but the mass of his work restains technology. I have had remain take of the special production of the same technology. beautism for contracting forms, and have been remained again that this one German has written more really williant dramas than all America has produced since October 12.

The become present operate, for me, of the same a training month, was "The Merchant of Young," At Mr. then Greet's Shybeck I have no chaire to spenk, as it is the effort of a worstly man, but were Inflored the Cornegie have on Chairs to speak, as it is the effort of a worth, man, but were laffered the Carnegie mell on an accellition that I should share the good Ambies's cores should the corporiority of fewest to from a practiced by American mentally decline. A Promisman has just written merinly about criticism as practiced by American men of acts, a manife glarough and the President, which is some on Mr. Rossevell. Passing marketing ever for quanty and amaide Shyllock, and almining that, as a whole, the company was unfathonously incompetent, we have left the words, which are enough to consider the word of the words, which are enough to consider and for even unful acting, and the midd severe and gracious presence of Edith Wy on Marthonous whole complete the consolution. By remaining with this incompetent though territories from Mr. Marthonous speaks her years as Kveryman, as Vida, Juliet, M. Lind, and Portia, instead of an ioping ross of two years or more in "Janice Mercolin," "The Christian," "Captain Jinks," or "When Kingulaned Was in Flower," If there were better companies with poetic reportures, Miss Mattheson would take a fligh place in the best of them. Her Portia facks applicate in the trial scene, but outside of that is as assegnate and valid as it is fresh and full of charm.

in Menories

WEHER AND PIELDS is no more. The WEBER AND FIELDS is no more. The most popular playhouse in America has gone the way of all flush. The building remains, but not as Weber and Fields, but gone forever is the combination. Mr. Weber as a private citizen has long abhorred his partner, who has returned the distaste in equal volume, but business, of the cobestve power of the public is movely, has lept them one. Had they been less successful, they might still have found separation too expensive somewhat as the luxury of divotce is a specialty of the rich. Each may make enough to ride in rabs. If even private traps, and in out and drink too much, but something will have passed away. passed away.

Cut of the day and night. A joy has taken flight."

Theirs was a clicery place to go. It was small and full of talont, "vis comica," and jurity girls. Never again is so much broad cames caularance bisely to be found in any one vandeville rendervous. Here's to Weber, and the future that is his, and to Lou Pields, and his success also; but above all here's to wint was, and is now forever silent, a certain spirit that is dead.

8 8

SHAKESPEARE'S RARE AUTOGRAPHS

THE rarget autographs in the world are THE raries subgraphs in the world are probably Sinkespeare's. Only seven are claimed to exist: Three signatures to his will (two of which are doubtful), two to conveyances of property one in the fullo edition of his plays chooliful), and one in a translation of Montaigner, the last is in the British Mu-serm, and cost over three hundred guineas. This total absence of record is as marvellous as he genius itself. He must have written many thousands of words, yet all have vanished. What would one give, not for a play, but even for a letter of his, no matter what the subject, written incontestably by houself?



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THE DOWNFALL OF RUSSIA'S FAVORITES

(Continued from page 53)

on land, so Alexieff and not prepared for war on sea. At least this is what his enemies say. Four armored critisers were at Vindiscostok; the Farrier and Review were lying in Chemispo Harbor, and the remainder of the Parsic fact were being in the exterior readway at Part Arthur, without adequate lookout, when the lapsewere descended upon them like a thinderhoot. The Farrier and Avereta were to extrayed, the but theships Remines and Cherreta and Grover Follow were tailly discounted and crosser for this fatal regular were to be seen the start was fatal to exceed and Stark had no excuse for this fatal regular ware to the stops of the start was the ships be withdrawn to the interior had way, where they would be safe from torpedo attack.

Though Alexiest could not be held directly responsible for the disaster at Port Author, his prestige suffered, nevertheless, and soon all Petershurg was windering at the strategic himder consequent upon the division of the fleet. Stark was immediately relieved, and Alexiest recommended to the Emperer that other Your-Admiral Manatoll or Vice-Admiral Dibbass of he named as his secretion. The Emperor was for Masarolf, total him, or space of his objection, he must go to Port Arthur, and then added. "You will have independent command of the fleet." This was his Majesty's first express a or disastisfaction with the podery of Alexies.

Alexiest was a salier, nor a subject, and it was necessary to assign as alibe offers in command the powerful atms to be maded. Though Alexies could not be held streetly

the powerful arms to be maded in Manchuria. General Kuropotkin, or Minister of War, was scholed for its impartant duty. That they would not be as equal to to Alexand was generally known as a Peteraburg. Kuropotkin had spoken for peace in burg. Kurapatkin had spoken for prace in preference to military advectors: he had de-clared in friends and in acquaintaines that Alexiell was responsible for the man into which Russia had gotten and that if he went to the Far East it should be as the com-mander-in-chief of the army. The Emperor, having confidence in Kurapathin's ability, appointed him. A thane was instead giving nion "independent" control of forces in the duld. "It would have been manderly improper to place an as-minister under a naval officer," was the official explanation of the independence of Kurapatkin.

Alexieff Gradually Superinded

At first Makaned and Kuropatala was despatches to Alexiell, who transmitted them to the Case, but this was inconvenient and a less of time, and the Emperor desermined to receive despatches direct from his effects no another rope which bosod Alexiell in his viceragal throns was torn away. Manufactura no another rope which bosod Alexiell in his viceragal throns was torn away. Manufactura was placed under marrial law, and commontally under the government of Kuropatan. Alexiell's duties were of a civil character, but there was futle roof administration to be conducted. Alexiell is not a man to give up, however, and he hall us. Though he was not responsible for, he induced and the death of Voc-Admirot Makanet. As the only available high caval commonted and the death of Voc-Admirot Makanet. As the only available high caval commonted that he had recent vice-Admirot Sarydoff to exposed Makanet. and that Alexiell's appointment was temporaty only. No apparentment could have disserted, Alexiell's appointment was temporaty only. No apparentment could have disserted, and alexiell's appointment was temporaty only. No apparentment could have disserted, allowing the first her has not placed to make before the sar hay holds been responsible for the sar hay he is diseases following to the former officer. Inquiry established tout very find our sample common as the find of the former officer. Inquiry established tout very find our sample for the sar hay he which which must be conserved and put to condition to high a sea as some as the Bulbe squadro should expend would decline to accept. Sary find to the conserved and put to condition to high a rive, it is a task that a good many former would decline to accept. Sary find to the conserved and the Emperor knows the conserved chances. But he there not force the province of the conserved and the Emperor knows the conserved chances. But he there not force the province of the p

chances. But be lines not forcet his per in dices, and the Empurer knows the roughly his leelings toward Alexedt. The Vicercy may be at Port Arthur when the new com-mander in-chef shall reach that per t, be? Skrydioff's relations with him will be emb-ingly official, and Alexedt will neder-each that it is time for him to more on. Alexed will executally come to St. Peter-bure. He will be described and he will be

burg. He will be descrated and he will be made a member of the Council of the Ec-pire. This means that he will be shelved for a time, as de Witte Las been, but he is too active a man to be side when effort may find his feet out of the quagrance in which be stands. De Witte's star is in the ascendent. Powerful as he was to the position of image. Minister, he was relieved of his post, and Alexieff may feel that what has happened once may happen again.

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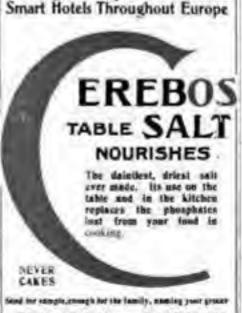
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A Wonderful Cloud World

By GARRETT P. SERVISS

A STRONOMICAL inerature has recent-by been enriched, after its brief and pointed manner, by accounts of the observations of several diagent students of the planet Jupoter. These gentlemen of the telescope, unsolvered by the fascinations of telescope, unscaleded by the fascinations of war, politics, and society, continue stead-tastly to find their most cauting moments in the darkness and chill of the observatory, where visions are seen so strongs and uncartifike that the outside world, immersed in the glare and police of terestrial affairs, can not comprehend them. Yet these things are revelocibly interesting in contemplative minds, and they have a bounder bearing on froman destry than does either recorded or contemporary history, because they relate to the origin. On development, and the end of worlds. As comparative anatomy throws outportson light on the stricture and functions of man's body, so comparative geology, or the study of related planets, may increase our knowledge of the nature and fate of the our knowledge of the nature and late of the

One of the best and latest contributions to One of the best and latest contributions to knowledge concerning the thief member of our planetary ismily is a brief summary by Mr. W. P. Denning of England of his ob-servations of Jupiter during the year just past. These observations were concluded in Fabruary of this year, when Jupiter ap-proached too near the sun to be longer studied.

Wonderful Assecrance of Justine

Wenderful Aspectance of Jupiter

Jupiter is not only by far the largest planet in the milar system, but his toleranger aspect is both urique and oursepresentable. Astronouscal photography, wonderful though many of its acts venents nave been, is not yet authorized whereast is no perture Jupiter as a powerful releasing shows him. The mondmerable and continually shifting details of his great oval disk are bijarted and lost in the best plumgraphs. Yet his is willived encything the monty "lace" within our keen. It seems to tell its above it a most graphic dashion, but with books, himings, and glances which change and variety, withholding their menting, while repeating over and over again the name apparent pantopoins.

The explanation of the anneated Splines for all Jupiter is evidently to be found in the concitation of the page planet. Instead of seeing astroching soin and definite when we heat at him, like the mountains of the most perfect and romes, so the streaked and specific deurface of Mars, we behold only a west cloud sphere whose bette and romes, according to Mr. Jaming, "represent vapors upon into parallels at latitude by the rapid relating motors.

Denging, "represent vapors spun into paral-lels of lacifieds by the rapid rotatory motion

lets of faciliteds by the rapid solutory motion of the globs betweath."

It is this idea of a bidden world beneath the choice of Jupiter that between a magnet for the imagnation. What kind of a planet can it be which, exceeding this earth more than a thesisand times in magnitude, yet which upon its axis so swiftly that its giant bedy makes a complete tora in less tone ten hours by our clocks? Behind that concealing curtain, whose contections plainly indicate the transmission activity of the energies at work, what new creation is in progress? As the astronomer game, by longs to reach our work, what new creation is in progress? As the astronomer games, he longs to reach not and strip off the mask. His engerness and his disappointment are like those of a spectator who, from a commanding height, looks over a builtefuld huried in smoke, where glessus of fire, driving vapors, and glimpses of dun moving shadows faccinate his eyes and formed his imagination, but yield no logical deduction to be reason. It is the spectacle of a new world country into being that the astronomer faces, but he will need a telecopic X-ray to penetrois the drop curtain belond which the democracy labor at their games some shalling. gantic scree-shifting.

Jupiter's Great Red Sper

Vet there is at least one apparent peop-hole. In the sombern hemisphere of Jupiter-in the midst of east beits of dark, of light, and of timed clouds, appears an oblong shape, red as a blown ember at times, then fading to an asby bue, or disappearing. No name has been found for it but the Great Red Spot It is even more enigmatical than the canal of Mors, because a rational explanation of them, based on human conceptions and hu man experience of natural phenomena, car-be, and has been, offered. But only the wildest govers have ever been made con corning the nature of Jupiter's Great Re-Spot. Is it really an opening in his cloud-certains, or is it something affoat, balloonlike in his atmosphere something exceeding our globe many times in volume? The birth of a new satellite, perhaps, as the most is said to have been wreathed from the body of the earth while it was yet molten with

Whatever it may be, or may mean, the sig-nificant thing about the Great Red Spot as present is its brightening. Mr. Demang dur-ing his latest series of observations found that it was a little plainer than it had been for several previous appositions. It may reach again a state recentling that in which it appeared in 1879, when astronomers were not prepared to study it as they are to-day, and when, it is hardly an exaggeration to say



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Mama dies she Kunt out Graps to

"Tomotod and told him I day not less int that I (thought Grape Sails).
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BY RALPH D. PAINE

V.-The Accommodating Goldlish

V.—The Accommodeling Goldlieh

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The Biffirely and Cost

The advert second control of the control of the advert second control of the cont the invention and desprey in the after on of the man day. They were stated in a little office opening from the laboratory and workshop when the inventor authored the proposition in detail, and this was the war he talked:

he talked:

"As we were saying this morning, there are initions to the posterioty of extracting the gold there is in sea mater, and these newspaper of property as over being over satisfy me that the process has been one recedy but the cost by so great that to retract it accountably is still more to be morning it accountably is still more to be soon than it was that discount, because that set we working a on another like, and after several years I was able to prove that there is so much gold held in fresh lake or spring water as there is in the same quantity of ocean water. But the difficulty and cost



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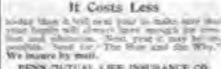


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of extraction, were classacles that could not be destruction, were obstacles that could not be successfully overgome. I set the problem aside and based myself with my profession until I stumbed upon the extraordinary discovers, which seemed imbelievable at first. No wonder rost laughod at the whom I their to give you an idea of what I was prepared to demonstrate. My assessant will have the apparatus ready in a few moments, and if you will pardon me I will not him. Meantime you may be interested in Inviting over some more reports of the discovery regarding was water which led up to my experiments.

The "inventor" howed himself out, and in little while usked the visitor in step into

"You must bear in mind that the almost universal distribution of gold is not so sur-prising when its presence in water is con-sidered. Sometant has shown that there is arrate one grain to each tain of sea water, and that it can be separated so as to be rec-ognized from a quantity of water so small as one hundred and fifty to two hundred rubse continetres of water, and as regards distribution in the soil, it is known, for example, that the ordinary brick-clay which underlies the city of Philadelphia contains gold. Please came to the sale of this tank."

The Fish of Gold

In a large glass-walled tank were swim-ming scares of Chinese goldfish, of the varieties common in aquaria. From the varieties common in aquaria. From the metal frame of the tank ran many issuiated wires, consecting with a mare of induction coils. Electrical machines adorned the tables, and there was an impressive burning and humining from all corners of the room. The amount was busy in one corner with a future, criticle, and a battery of blowpipes. The "inventor" explained with easy confidence as he noticed the astonishment of his guest at sight of the tankful at guidfish.

goldfish:

"You think I have an assortment of wheely to my brad, don't you? No. I am not keeping goldfish for peta, and they do play an important part in my discoveries. I said noting about the delaits beyond trying in nothing about the delaits beyond trying in impress how with the fact that I ind bound a way of getting gold from water by a movel process, capable of convincing demonstration. Let us take it a step at a time. Mr. Simpson, "Toroing to his assistant, "please have off the current as that this gentlaman can assume the task without risk of abuse."

same analogue the current on that this gentlemany can analogue the tank without risk of shock."

The vicilot tooked as if in throught he had been made the factor of a practical joke, as for leasted over tim reign of the tank and blanched at the flashing goldfish. He was about to make a fine cold of profest when the "reventer" breaked aim off by burstling into another flagted at argument:

It is no there are a manning that them the have the property of about horse the goldfish that color is radically that absorptions. It has languaged at the matter that the property of about to goldfish the million to have in first came to now. But nature did not give the goldfish this million to have a first came to make million to heavy, more provider as a form of protection against the fact, and, as I have worked out the theory, more provider a fact not pretend to fathern. Yet note are the proofs before your spec. This tracers are the proofs before your spec. The tracers are the proofs before your spec. The tracers are the proofs before your spec. The tracers are the proofs before your specific manning the gold, and there are in sufficient quantities to coins its scales. This was my first discovery but whether or but the quantities to coins its scales. This was my first discovery but whether or but the quantities to coins its scales. This was my first discovery but whether or but the quantities to coins its scales. This was my first discovery but whether or but the prest problem. It is sell known that one grain of gold can be spread over a surface of fity-two aquare inches, in a layer no more than one is a hundred and tilly four-thousandth of an investment of the production of the punction of the aquare inches, in a layer me more than one is we-bundred and tity four-thousandth of an unch thick, so that the amount of the pre-cious matal needed to give a small fish its guiden mail might be almost infinitestinally

The visitor was a trifle bewildered, but he was "beginning to set up and rake motion," as the "invector" continued:

"It was electro-metallurge in which the electric current is billioned tor the reduction of order, of the apparatum of motals, that make before the electric force, controlled by one of my introduces, on as to be their still advised to the exact needs of the execution. wenture, or as to be delivately adjusted to the exact needs of the experiment of became possible to factorize the absorbing mover of the goldfish, and the good was or sight. A continuous stream of water flows in and out of the tank, and in twenty-four hours such fish has been straidly absorbing the gold par-ticles from tors of enter, working without cost, and with absorbte fidulity to the em-ployer's interests.

At a signal Mr. Simpson, the assurant, made a commotion among his instruments and their came to the table. He rolled up his sheeres as the "inventor" said to the

"You will notice that several of the goldfish are reating almost purturalnes on the tion of the tank. These are really for treat-ment, and will be taken out by my govistant. They were get in here only three days ago, and have in this time absorbed enough gold to increase their weight sufficiently to sink them to the bottom of the rank. The electrue apparatus has been storing them full of the precious particles and tushing the ab-sorption a hundredfold faster than nature's process. You are aware that the specific grarity of gold is from fifteen to nineteen, so that a small quantity is enough to ballast the fish. As the value of the nore metal is Santy per true source, it does not require much of a suggest to make the goldfish a profitable source of revenue. All right, Mr. Semuson."

The assistant dipped into the tank with a



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little hand-net and carried eight flapping goldrisk to his table, where the crucible and blowp pe were ready for action. The victor followed, and he was underlably eached, although de and gasped over the associating news that goldrish were gold mores. The "inventor" picked up not of the squarming little victors, while the hig victor below to and said with an air of broker solicitude: "It seems a pay to forture the proof creatures. Mr. Simpson, see that they are aned at once. It will put them out of their not eight while they are alive, you know." Mr. Simpson did as he was told, airtuig each fish a smart blow on the lead. Then he took the one nearest to hand and shipped it in the crucible.

Before this, however, the visitor was arged

lefore this, however, the visitor was arged to examine all the apparatus, while the 'mventof' explained its workings. This more was designed to allay all possible suspense that any gold was conceated in the receplacies, and to give appartunity for more plansible talk.

"Of course, the gold is in particles distributed throughout the body of the fish," and the "inventer," "and the urusuals and blowpipe reduce all the actival matter to a powdery ash, which practically disappears, leaving whatever gold there is in the form of a small button as it is melted and cools in the bettom of the crucible."

The visitor modded and looked wise. My simpson became furiously bary. There was a strong odie of frying fish, and in a few moments, after the crucible had been allowed to cool, the assistant allowed the two consisters to peer into it. There at the buttom was a little shining magget. It was removed and leaved with acids.

Prafit per Guldfish

There was no mistake in the calculation. It was, indeed, a button of pure gold, and the visitor made his own test, and he know there was no error. True, it would require twenty of these to make a cube must of gold, but even the seast half mome was worth ten deliars of any man's money. The next gold-beh at arrier of sorthice the visitor was allowed to radion to powder, and this time he floorished the blowrape with an air of victory when the gold agent was found, weighed and tested. It was not a leavy as the first his its value was singuity over avery deliars, and this yielded pleasing dividends in the gold as an in investment. The significant was remaining who put through the process, and they retreat a total visionation of date-seven collisis in gold averaging timetypic per cent of porely.

Then the "investor" wijed his beared from, pulled out a pencil, and figured as follows.

of loave found that the peaks per goldent with average between six and ten dellars say see. In the seminaryanive, To undertake the process on a big scale we must have tank-be found ten thousand field, and we will brosse to the field. to mild ten Homesmel finds, and we will breech shrine surestives, members the most of the Bole and return than five cooks and parameters as the five cooks and parameters the story begin to multipay. Used then get their growth, we must buy them one on a servel safe broad I can get all the polymer mass for twe five five transply in this country are one impositively in the requirement of the first Client by the thorough our member the process to the less are country, and the total process to the less are country, and the total country, including fitters of the great of the state of the process to the less are country, and the total country, including fitters of the great of the state of the process to the less are considered and the total country, including fitters of the state pay-roll, and thornto experient will not the pay-mutary including mixture experient, will not amorning for more than the otty five events per fight and we are able to rate our own, and to treatment, and there the most of pro-duction will be cut in two.

That makes as some of a clear great at more than one to make per cost from the start, and billions in agin. I was not along bett making a hand apper to make a forces and the training to sold an interest in the invention for costs a give me a working capital. I can put for thousand in the proposition to hand a passet, but I never housand in the proposition to hand a passet, but I nevel for thousand in the proposition to hand a passet. but I need five thousand more to complete a and another five thousand to buy store, and that is why I am willing to let you have a third interest as a partner for the amount named. I will be contain with my there of the profits, for mither I nor my different will live long enough to spend half of them."

Profit per Suctors

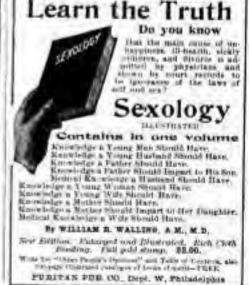
The visitor was thinking so hard that he had a headache. It seemed too good to be true, yet there was no getting away from the marvelues proofs he danted vision had beheld. The serious objection to these "easy mars" stories is that they all end after the same fashion and the endrogs are not happy ones. The victim of this had history followed the monotonous example of all the test of the "easy marks" and invested five thousand dollars in the invention for extracting gold from goldfishes. Not long after he remarked at police brealquarters.

"The invention worked beautifully, but there was a mistake in the name be called

"The invention worked beautivity, but there was a mistake in the name be called it by, a mistake of one word. It was not a system for extracting gold from goldnow, but of extracting gold from suckers, a difference in the variety of 64,1". One do tail in the artistic work of the laboratory may need explanation. When the goldnot go into the cricible. When Mr. Simpson purked them up, one at a time, to subject them to cremators, be made a lightnine shift by neat slength obtain white and substituted a prepared dead fish, in worse body had been intered the batle gold magnet. And it was the stuffed goldfor that varieties in soles and left in the cricible the dazeling argument which caused a fool and his money to ment which caused a fool and his money to











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NOTES OF PROGRESS IN SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Westerray shows that the elephon was developed from an animal resembling the tapic

DR CHARLES W. ANDREWS has new published the results obtained by him in his studies on the ancestral forms of the elephant. His researches have been carthe expension in Egypt, and as a result he is able to show that the elephants originated in Africa, and that the specialis of the extinct mastedon and the modern elephant were small mastodon and the modern elephant were small by bis corona animals about the size of a tapir. Three series of evolutionary changes are not usuable: a progressive elongation of the logs, a progressive shortening of the rack, and a gradual elongation of the smut into a muscular probability organ, which finds its highest development in the trank of the circhant. Coincident with three changes is strouture came changes in the habits of feeding, until the animals were no longer capable of grazing like ordinary herbivorous animals, but must convey all their food to their mouths by means of the flexible, muscular smooth. cultur smooth

New method of incuring inscures in bornes by meteoring to the vibrations of a tuning-lock

A VERY simple metiod of locating fractures in bones, particularly in long ones, by the still of a tuning-fork, is proposed by a Chicago surgeon. A stethosopie is placed over the bone as some as passable to the point of susquented fracture and so the side where the skin is thinness. Then a wheating tuning fork is placed against the first mear the bone, but so the other side of the fracture if possible. If the bone is constitution, a distinct ricar sound will be heard to the stechnwarpe, but if the treak is between the teen, this sound will be failed and irregular, as the vibrations will not be transmitted post the break. Of marse, this method depends upon the fact that band bone is an excellent conductor of extration, while times is not. Percurps even a more valuable application of this idea would be in finding out a such a break has knitted properly, for when the possing a again perfect the sound will be an clear as Itaal of an unknown bone.

Device his unitying the buzzing in a trieghouse in place of the print in hardes nevigation

EVERYONE who has used the telephone in familiar with the very amonying busing or the receiver caused by the promitty of more carrying alternating current to be used by a very small current induced in the telephone circuit through the lettervening space; by the alternating current in the other wite. It is proposed by Professor Owens, of McGill University, to turn this phenometron to account in nacigation, so that it will be possible for the captain of a ship to take his vessel into an unknown tarber without the aid of a prior. A well usualled and protected cable into an unknown harbor without the aid of a pilot. A well usuals of and protected cable is lead in the middle of the chanuel, and through it at alterosting current is passed. On the bottom of the vessel are two short wires, forming part of two blockhoos circuits, the receivers losing up the tridge. When in close proalmity and in inte with the cable a load and clear burning will be produced in the receivers, while if the shop moves out of the channel the sound will gradually die away. Thus by intening to the reneivers it in possible to keep the ship right in her course, though totally ignorant of the geography of the harber.

Experieuses in interphotography by Prof. Korn suppen practical results may be achieved

MANY attempts have been made to in-MANY attempts have been made to the vect some apparatus adapted to the transmission of photographs, handwrning, etc., ever long dustances by means of the electric current. A really successful device opposits to have been perfected by Professor Kern of Monich. The sonding divice is no the principle, which has been known for some time, of the oscillations in electric currents. rents due to the variation in the intensity of leght falling on a scientum cell. If a photo-graphic inguitive has a ray of light falling upon it from above, and a scientum cell resting below it, then when the regative is moved we have changes in the electric current due we have charges in the electric current due to the differences in the amount of light passing through the negative. The difficulty has been to find a receiver which would reconvert the electric oscillations into clastics in light intensity. This is the problem that the luminous radiations from the electrices at the luminous radiations from the electrices. in a type enhanced to a pressure of a to a man, of mercury were very sensitive to variations in the circuit. By as ingenious mechanical contrivance he was able to make these rays act upon a photographically sensitive film, producing a picture of the variations in the theorie circuit. When this tibe stive him, producing a picture of the varia-tions in the electric execut. When this tibe is connected with the selenium cell of the transmitter, in such a way that slight varia-tions is its current affect the amount of elec-inally in the circuit of the receiver, an ac-curate reproduction of the light received is given by the light emitted. This apparatus has already given satisfactory reproductions of handwriting and photographs.



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COLLER'S

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1904

P. J. COLUMN & BOW, PURITHER BY THE HEAVY THE



RUSSIAN COSSACKS ON THE MARCH ACROSS LAKE BAIKAL

PHOTOGRAPH OF METOR K. BALA, COLUMN'S RECIAL MAN PROTECTION WITH THE BURBAN YORDER IN MERCHANIC CONTROL FOR DV COLUMNS WEEKLY

During the first two months of the war all reinforcements and supplies had to be taken across the frozen surface of Lake Baikal, forty miles wide, as the Trans-Siberian Bailread was not completed at this polot and the ice-breaking ferries were unable to keep a channel open. Rest houses were built at frequent intervals, but, despite all precautions the sufferings of the troops were very severe. Crevicus and windrows of broken ice made marching and aledging dangerous and exhausting. One regiment, losing the trail in a storm, was

dered into such treacherous ice that als hundred men were drowned and froren. A large number of soldiers were disabled by frostitie. During this period it was impossible to move more than two thousand troops a day across Lake Beikel. The ice broke up in May, and the ferries are now being used for the transportation of men and supplies. The Cossacks shown in this picture are from the Ural region, and are a part of the cavalry force who harassed the japanese advance on Lieoyang and Haicheng

Digitized by Boogle



ET US DISTINGUISH. Some souls affect to be lacerated because Mr. ROOSEVELT evidently intends to run his own campaign. If Mr. Corrervou is Chairman of the Republican National Committee, he will be a mere spokesman for the President. Such an arrangement seems to us proper and even admirable. It is one thing to make appointments under the influence of a wish for nomination and election. That, obviously, is to be regretted. It is another thing to dictate the strategy and principles of the campaign, and that the President has a perfect right to do, for it in no way interferes with his independence, but rather increases it, because the issues are more likely to be what he wishes them to be, and the money is more likely to be raised in ways which are not distasteful to his conscience. Mr. HANNA made an admirable manager for Mr. McKinley; he would not make a good manager for Mr. ROOSEVELT. The campaign, conducted by the President by proxy, will be purer than if it were conducted by the usual brand of chairman. The opponents of Mr. Roosevert are overdoing the personality issue. The President's temperament and character most be discussed, in connection with what he has done and what he is likely to do, but you might select the most egotistic extracts from "The Rough

THE PRESIDENTS and get the attention of every voter in the United States without costing Mr. Roosevelt a thousand votes.

Indeed, that personal obstreperousness which offends some individuals endowed with taste is a part of his popularity throughout the country. If Judge PARKER is numinated, the contrast between silence and commotion will naturally be eloquently depicted by the Democrats, but the ordinary hard-headed voter is not to be convinced on such aesthetic grounds. He does not object to the President's running his campaign, or talking on as many topics as the Emperor WILLIAM, or as volubly as Mr. Bavan. His answer will be, "Well, what then?" The task will be to explain what the President has done that is wrong, and explain away all that he has done that is good, and no easy task it is likely to prove. We imagine that if Mr. ROOSEVELT takes Mr. CONTELVOU out of the Department of Commerce, replacing him with some strong man like Governor CRANE, and uses the Chairman of the National Committee as a mere lieutenant of his own, he will be taking a course that is not only good politics, but entirely justifiable from the standpoint of the public welfare. There is no reason why the President should not make use of his skill as a politician by assuming the legitimate campaign leadership.

ST. LOUIS ON JULY 6 promises to be a lively spot. As Judge Parrent's friends apparently can not go there with the nomination assured, every Democratic candidate, known or obscure, will have some shadow of a hope. Parren may be nominated on the second ballot, or he may fall off immediately after the conservative votes have been cast for him in the opening show of strength. The extremists still hope some compromise—a few of them hope even victory—when the confused situation paves the way for Mr. Bryan's eloquent appeal in favor of somebody, perhaps Hrabst, more likely, perhaps, some Western man, with Hrabst possibly in second place. We do not look upon such a result as possible, but the number is considerable who hold the view. Among the Western men, Harrison is apparently out of the possibilities, and as Folk is the kind of man who has never yet said what he did not mean, we believe that if he were nominated he would step upon the platform and refuse to run. Among dark horses,

even with the REMSEN gas bill as material against him.

OLNEY is by no means dead, since, although the idea of him lacks interest, he is looked upon with approval by the conservative wing and with endurance bordering upon gratitude by the Bryanites. Gorman is a mere politician whose only chance would lie in the hazards of political intrigue. Mr. CLEVELAND, old and unambitious as he is, probably could, unlike Folk, be forced to take the nomination if a rush of feeling came his way. Should the objections to a Southerner melt in a long-continued strain, we might have in Williams the most attractive candidate of all. Collier's is neither Democratic nor Republican, nor does it urge any single candidate for the St. Louis nomination, but we are willing to confess that if Mr. Williams were the candidate the campaign would suddenly increase in interest, and various leaders on the other side would sit up nights.

WHAT MR. HAY SAYS is likely to be important, not only for its intrinsic thought, but for its significance in present history. His documents and addresses are seldom the mere expression of his temperament, as the words of some of our statesmen are, even

though Mr. Hav is a poet and they are not. On a historic theme, like the event now being celebrated at St. Louis, the Secretary of State would be especially careful in what he said. His words about American expansion, therefore, are a pondered and definite expression of what the guardian of our foreign destiny believes. And his acceptance of destiny, as a factor in human history, is not vague excitement, but the recognition of the frequent powerlesspess of individual principle in the face of general tendency. One of the most tenacious dreams of Napoleon, as Mr. Hay points out, was to establish on the right bank of the Mississippi a Latin empire, reaching from the Gulf to the Pacific Ocean. The principle closest to the heart of Thomas Jefferson was strict construction of our Constitution, forbidding to the National Government all power not expressly granted by the States. Yet these two statesmen carried out a transaction which most radically contradicted the one's conviction and the other's dream. "More important," concludes Mr. Hay, "than the immense material increase in the extent and resources of the new Republic was this establishment of the principle thus early in its career, that it was to assume no inferior position to other nations in its power to acquire territory, to extend its influence-in short, to do all that any independent, self-respecting power might do which was in accord with public morals, conducive to the general welfare, and not prohibited by the Constitution. Though the Federalists failed

to embrace this great opportunity, and thereby brought upon their

party an Iliad of woes, the precedent had been set for all time for their successors." He is for peace, and he makes it a glory that

Louisiana was acquired without a shot; but on the question of

expansion he speaks in no uncertain tones. Mr. BRYAN, Mr. Wil-

DAMS, Mr. CLEVELAND, and all other anti-imperialists, will recog-

nize in Mr. Hay their most redoubtable opponent.

THE PRICE OF RUSSIAN BONDS, compared to those of Japan. has somewhat surprised the general world. People in general have been inclined to see in the favorable terms obtained by Russia an argument that she was expected to win ultimately, and that her resources were much superior to those of her opponent. Some have explained the Japanese loan on the ground that her statesmen, who have shown themselves so keenly alive to the value of public opinion, wish terms which would make foreigners eager to buy. We need not undervalue these factors in believing that they are not the main cause for the favorable terms given to Russia. Public opinion, as Secretary Hav is the latest prominent man to say, rules the world. "We are all aware that the days of personal government are gone forever; that behind us [the diplomats], and behind the rulers we represent, there stands the vast, irresistible power of public opinion. which in the last resort must decide all the questions we discuss, and whose judgment is final." A wish to conciliate this force was probably one, and much the least, of three influences which determined the relative rates of the

Japanese and Russian toans. Second in importance was the belief of conservative men that a fundamental calamity is less likely for Russia than for Japan. Even if defeated, Russia in this view may not suffer profoundly. Had the loans been made after the Hatimic and the Yoshino met a fate which cast some doubt upon the future sea control, the rates would probably have been about what they were. The principal reason is independent of both these considerations, and is simply the amount of money which Russia already owes. Her creditors were compelled to treat her well, not because they wished to lend ber more, but because it was necessary for them to give all possible stability to the huge sums which they had already loaned her. As an American banker puts it: "In France there is little enthusiasm for either country at war, but there is a general feeling of danger for the French money invested in Russian securities."

A DVICE TO RUSSIA AND JAPAN continues in unabated volume, no check being caused by the ignorance of the scribes bestowing it. Some people write only what they know and think, but others are compelled by tradition or by temperament to display always a comic omniscience. "Do you think Russia will win eventually, or Japan?" is a question which is fired daily at us with confidence that the answer will reek with conviction and with amused contempt for those who think other—advice to the contestants wise. If Generals Kuroki and Kuropatkin could receive the admonitions breathed out to them from all over the world, they would not omit to remember the rainy season, the position of the enemy, Napoleon's trip to Moscow, the importance of prestige,

or the desirability of keeping a line of communication and supply.

Count Cassist, although he had been Minister to Peking, apparently



knew nothing of real conditions in Manchuria and Japan. It is a little strange that what an intelligent diplomat upon the spot entirely failed to comprehend seems clear to a bank clerk and an editorial writer some thousand miles away. This lack of intellectual modesty almost reminds us of the American critic and historian, who, being asked for the birthplace of our Lord and Saviour, made reply, "I do not remember. I was born in Quincy."

OF ALL ASIATICS none seem more characteriess and without color than the Koreans. The world sees them ignored and thinks that perhaps a better fate would not become them. Koreans are as distinct in type from Japanese as Moors from Germans. The Korean spends all of his time in the street, always dresses in white, whether he is handling coal or digging a ditch, never washes his body, and his clothes only rarely, and he looks at anything out of his monotonous routine with dull, preoccupied cariosity, sauntering along the street's length and back again, with the dignity of emptiness. Giving way to a masterful race, the Korean, not making even the feint of resistance, still retains that stopidly impassive dignity. "Let the Japanese come! We will still wear our

white and do our hair up in knots on top of our heads, KOREAN and thus, you see, we shall lose nothing." They are as noncommittal about the coming of the Japanese as the average American or Englishman about the tribal differences of the Fijians. Men and women dressing much alike, in their muddy-colored white clothes, with women's faces that are not feminine, and men's faces that are not masculine, they seem to lack sex as well as all other attributes. They are a race asleep, that gives no promise of ever waking up. There is every difference in the world between modernity and civilization. The ancient Greeks are supposed by many competent judges to have been the most civilized people that have yet walked upon the globe. The Chinese are civilized without being modern. The Japanese are both. The Koreans are neither. They can be reckoned only as a cipher.

SENATOR CLARK OF MONTANA is a rich man, now engaged in making wealth ridiculous. Plutecrats have built about edifices before, but they are doing it less. They are becoming more educated themselves, and they are learning to trust architects. Senator Clark has not been bitten with this modern tendency. No sudden millionaire of thirty years ago could have produced a thing more awful than the New York residence into which he is putting millions. A diplomat, asked by Senator Clark his opinion of this palace, is reported to have answered that it was one of the three most remarkable residences in the world. We have to senate that it was one of the three most remarkable residences in the world. We have

clare it the most meretricious piece of architecture in America. The pretence crowded into this enormity marks the record in the metropolis. Probably, even after reading this estitorial, Senator Clark will refuse to tear his horror down. We therefore add the only happy aspect. A vacant lut now enables the new structure to be seen for blocks down Fifth Avenue. Some day that lot will be occupied, and then only a fraction as many persons will be stricken with the Clark façade. It is hard to write so cruelly. If rich men were not surrounded by a wall of flattery, perhaps Mr. Clark would have been set right long ago.

NEGROES SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED when they get upon the right track. Their problem is a difficult one, and we heartily praised a negro journalist the other day for facing it with pride and not with demands upon the whites. Pride of the right sort is good for any race. The negro preacher who, since we wrote before, has advised his hearers not to sing "Wash me and I shall be whiter than snow," was on the right track. The negro needs songs, literature, shops, society of his owo; and this same preacher admitted that wherever the negro tries genuinely to rise the white man is willing to help. This gentleman's

B G R O theory of creation may not be convincing, but it is wholesome none the less. "God never made a white man. In the beginning all men were black, but in their wanderings on the earth many of them have become bleached. And in their unnatural pallor many of these bleached men, all of whom were made black at the beginning, now look with contempt and indifference—often with prejudice and hate—upon their brothers, the negroes, who have retained the color that God gave them." That hostility diminishes, as our friend admits, when the unbleached brother proves that worthiness toward which so high an origin should be an impulse. The attitude taken by Mr. Blancuard, the

new Governor of Louisiana, is the one taken by the most intelligent whites in the South and by the few wisest blacks themselves. Governor Beakenard, accepting phraseology made notorious by the President, is against closing the door of hope against any one of any color, and is therefore a champion of education and an opponent of idegal punishment, but at the same time a believer in separate social life. The South understands more fully every day the need of practical opportunity and help for the negro, and the North is coming to understand the need of social lines. Negro pride is a necessary foundation on which to work.

MEN WHO ARE MERELY LITERARY are not much honored in America. A friend of ours, returning from Great Britain, remarked that some of the literary men in London were a cross between Amberst College and the Authors' Club. The mere author, being more respected on the other side, is more often found there. Here the line is slight between authorship and journalism, and journalism means contact with the world. Our MERELY AUTHORS friend's comment was applied to those petty authors who swell with their profession, advertising it in every way from vocabulary to hair. They are part of the unending Dunciad. Dr. Jonesson gave some good advice:

Deign on the passing world to turn thine eyes.

And purse awhile from letters to be wise."

it was Byeon, houself so infinitely removed from the anamic pose of letters, who put into familiar form the eternal spur when he observed that

"Tis pleasant, sure, to see one's name in print;
A book's a book, although there's nothing in't."

Author's vanity is decreasing, even in what is left of Grub Street. If this change tends to make authors buman and manly, to give them the virtues which come from living in the world, may it not also that the interest in form which is a necessity of art? Journalism, which is most of American authorship, is direct and spirited, but poor in that floish without which there is no permanence. We nowadays put great stress upon the man behind the book, and sometimes forget that, as the lines of Goethe say, although activity in the world develops character, retirement is good for talent. Once the author was too much a man apart. Now, perhaps, he is too subject to the pressure of the market and the distracting ambitions of the world.

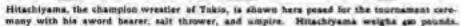
Is MARCONI A BENEFACTOR! Doomed is that cheery and honorable jest which we bestow upon one another in midocean: "Have you seen the morning paper?" The contrast between the noisy, newsy turmoil of the land and the noble isolation of the sea gave significance to the daily pleasantry. Only the imaginative among travelers know the full enjoyment of the ocean—the imaginative and the firm of stomach. The delicate are wretched and the prosaic are bored, and sometimes those who are neither prosaic nor ill are restive because babit has enslaved them with the thirst for a thousand small diversions. The imagination which is free to know the ocean is lifted by it to a larger life. The very movement of the waves is in two lines, which a great English poet translated from a still greater German:

"Strongly it bears us along in swelling and limitless billows, Nothing before and nothing behind but the sky and the ocean."

These emotions of the deep we are to have no longer unmixed with the madding life of every day. MARCONI having solved the problem of constant intercourse between ocean steamers and the sea, all the big liners will hereafter he compelled to meet A DAILY PAPER the nervous demand for news, even although the pas-ON THE OCEAN sengers believe in their hearts it would be better for them to spend in the old, impressive way the few and ever lessening days which modern ingenuity allows us in passing from one continent to another. We have long been accustomed to speak of communication as universal, but it is likely that to 1950 the communication of 1900 will seem antiquated and slight. After the telegraph and the telephone it looked as if the end was almost reached. The general public thought only of airships as the next big step, until Marconi came along with his epoch-marking step forward in the great work of reducing our globe to a ball so small that a few moments are sufficient to make its circuit. In these great matters we have no choice. "Progress" will have its way. But if we were personally to be consulted about the evolution of the world, we should meditate profoundly before allowing Marconi newspapers to invade the vast privacy of the sea.

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Three ismous japanese westlers with their umpire and announcer. The aprons worm are of heavy gold braid, and velvet; the white squares are emblems of finite worship

MARKING TIME IN TOKIO: THE WRESTLERS OF JAPAN

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, Collier's Special War Correspondent in Japan

The Japanese War Office has insued a war correspondent's pass to Mr. Davis, and has assigned him to the Second Column. Until this takes the field, Mr. Davis will write of events in the Japanese Capital

Toxic. Japan, April 30, 1969

TWICE a year the Japanese wrestlers meet in tournaments which last for ten days. This week a team from Osaka came here to wrestle with the men of the Tokio team. They met in a huge square tent made of matrings bung from masts. In the centre was a tiny circus ring about ten feet in diameter. The spectators, who were very like the people you meet on the bleaching baards at home, sat close around the ring on the bare ground, or further away on raised scaffoldings tied together with ropes. The wind stirred the mats, and the sun shone between them in long slanting rays. The picture was that of a country circus. But though the appointments were primitive, the contests were weighed down with the trappings of decemony and tradition. The preliminaries for each bout continued three minutes, the actual wrestling seldom lasted longer than five seconds.

In Japan, the wrestlers form a class by themselves. Theirs is one of the closest unions in the world. It has its champions, its past masters, its rules, penalties, and religious riten. Bull-fighting is the only other sport I have seen that is conducted with such gravity and regard for etiquetie. A wrestler does not become a wrestler by accident. He does not stamble into it as, with us, a boy who is quick with his fats fights his way into the prize ring. You do not hear them speak of a wrestler as "the Sailor," "the Puddler," "the Blacksmith." He never begins as an "Unknown" from the stockyards or the rolling mill. Either his father before him was a wrestler, or at an early age he was adopted into the profession. Poor people who find among their children a boy of unusual stature, fat, and muscle are only too pleased to sell him to a wrestler, who adopts him as his own son. From the day of his adoption his only serious purpose in life is to eat, drink, and wrestle. In eating and drinking he is a glution, for with him weight seems to count for more than muscle. Some Japanese weestlers are of superb physique, giants in size, and with muscles as hard as those of the young men at home who in the magazines offer to tell you how to get strong; but there are just as many wrestlers who are gross masses of fat. They drip with fat. It rolls over them in lumpy hillocks. It shakes upon them in huge pillows, the creases are deep valleys. But when one of these prize oxen and one of the athletes of muscle meet, fat just as often wins as muscle. Of training for "condition" and "wind" the Japanese wrestler seems to know or care nothing. The longest of the bouts I saw did not continue over two minutes. But in every event at the end of the first fifteen seconds each contestant was forced to stop for lack of breath and lean heavily against the other until he had recovered.

In Japanese wrestling a man is "out" when even so little of him as his big toe reaches be-youd the ring, when both his feet leave the ground, when he is thrown bodily from the ring. "There are forty-eight falls, twelve throws, twelve lifts, twelve twists, and twelve throws over the back." Just outside the ring sit four stately old gentlemen as motionless as idols. They are the referees, and, as a rule, are retired wrestlers. Inside the ring is an official who acts as umpire, judge, backer, bottle-holder, and claque all in one. His duty is to encourage, impartially. both contestants. His badge of office is a fan.

The sixth official of the ceremony is the young man who announces the events. With us at an athletic meeting or a prize fight this duty generally falls to the one possessing the loudest voice. Sometimes he uses a megaphone. His object is to permit no one within a half-



A wreatler preparing to enter the ring

mile radius of his megaphone to remain in ignorance of the fact that Ryan of Pall River is to meet the Harlem Coffee Cooler. But in Japan the youth who performs this service makes his annumerments from as far down in his throat as he can force his voice. It sounds like that of the black boy who talks to the ven-

triloquist after he has locked him in a box. Also, leat any one should by any chance understand what he is saying, the young man holds the handle of his fan to his teeth, and hides his face behind its sticks. At first you think he is going to swallow the fan. Why he is so confidential no one knows. When you ask, they make the Englishman's reply, "It has always been done

The wrestlers come into the ring wearing only a breech-clout of heavy silk. It is wound around the waist, or where the waist should be, carried between the legs, and up again to the belt, where it is tied. The wrestler radutes the audience by raising his leg and pressing it down with his hand on his knee. Sometimes, when his foot strikes the earth, the earth shakes. After he has made the salute with each leg he becomes dimly conscious of the presence of his adversary, but makes no sign of recognition other than to squat on his haunches. His adversary does the same. For a minute each sits on his heels within two feet of the other, gazing shouldly or haughtily at the roof, the audience, the empty air, at nothing, at everything except the opponent. Then one of them leans forward, closes his fist, and rests his knuckles on the ground. The other, still scorning to look at his adversary, does the same. When each has pressed both fists on the ground they are ready to begin. But neither can start without the consent of the other, and so when one throws himself upon his opponent like a falling oak or a leaping tiger, his adversary merely suiffs and rises ponderously. This means that he has declined the challenge. Once more they stand gazing stalidly at nothing, "screene more they stand gazing stalidly at nothing, "screene indifferent to fator"; and then, still without seeing each other, each walks to a separate corner and sips a cupful of water. Prople say this is done merely to refresh them, but as sometimes they drink four cups of water in two minutes it is more easy to believe it is, as others say it is, a ceremony of purification. Especially, as when after they have spat out the water they each pick on a few grains of salt and throw it in the air. This is an offering to the gods, and is meant to purify the wtestler and to protect him from death or injury. After this prayer the men face each other as before and remain on their haunches until both are ready to spring to the attack. The struggle lasts sedom more than t

great unwieldy giants flies through the air as though

he were made of straw, and the other squats on his heels in answer to the applause.

One of the photographs I am sending herewith I took of the wrestlers as they were making their toilet in the dressing tent. Only one of them objected to be in g photographed. He was the champion of Tokio and weighed four hundred and twenty pounds, and when he objected I did not insist. Another picture shows the men in their full dress, which consists of a gold apronposed for the ceremony with which they open each tournament. In this the champion is the central figure. He is accompanied by the second and third best men



The Japanese making preparations to raise and repair the Russian cruiser "Variag," sunk in Chemulpo Harbor Pebruary 9

of his team. The second best man carries the sword, and the office of the other is to scatter the salt. The ceremonies are short, but very im-pressive. They consist of thanks in dumb show

to the gods and to the audience, and petitions that no harm will come to themselves and that they may not harm their adversaries.
It is difficult to imagine Mr. Sharkey or Mr.

Corbett in the prize ring throwing salt in the air in order that he may be purified, or offering prayer before a mocking mob of sports that he may not burt his adversary.

THE OCCUPATION OF CHENAMPO BY THE JAPANESE

By FREDERICK PALMER, Collier's Special War Correspondent attached to the Japanese General Stall in Manchurla

CHENAMPO, KOBEA, April to, 1984 HE small islands, for the most part barren and rocky, which pepper the sea near the Korean coast line, have been a blessing to the Japanese in this war. They provide cover from storms for the numerous fleet of small transports, which three

for the numerous fleet of small transportments ago were doing merchant service. Our own transport and our experience were typical. The Summer Marn, of a thousand tons burden, is thirty-three years old. She was bought in England when she was already past the Ar age-limit of Lloyds. Ever since she has been running out of Hokkaido. She is as shipshape as she is patched. Her Japanese skipper, who speaks English excellently, and with more than English politeness, served his apprenticelish politeness, served his apprenticeship before the mast on a sailing vessel out of Glasgow. He cares for his ancient charge with the niceness of a family physician; he wass ten knots out of her rheumatic engine.

knots out of her rheumatic engine.

When a nor wester came up, soon after we left Chemulpo, be ran her behind one of the accommodating islands and dropped anchor. When the sea calmed he went out again, and this morning he brought us to Chenampo, that first port where the correspondent blessed with an official pass issued in Tokio is permitted to and. Chenampo has been and is seen. pass issued in Tokio is permitted to land. Chenampo has been, and is, so far as we know, the main point of landing both for troops and supplies north of Chemulpo. The settlement that looks not upon the harbor is Japanese and well isolated from the two nearby Korean villages by more than distance. It is the noticest which the Japanese flag is following. From a trading and fishing handet the few rows of Japanese houses have risen to the dignity of officers' quarters for to the dignity of officers quarters for an army of invasion. Until the cur-respondents came there was one for eigner who spoke some English—the German collector of customs. For weeks supplies and soldiers have been forwarded into the interior with no other spectator except the Japanese and the Koreans. The arriving foreigner is as much at a loss for details of fact as a Hungarian just arrived in New York as to the intrigues of Fourth Ward politics.

Fourth Ward politics.

Prom the steamer we could see the new unpainted barracks and store-houses which rose with the magic that forethought and preparedness command soon after the first transports dropped anchor. Beyond the piled stores, beyond the artillerymen scattered in the streets or taking their hotses for exercise, there is nothing of the committee to be expected of a great point of military debarkation.

In an hour in Chenampo you get an impression of the coming and pussing race, clearer perhaps than you will have weeks bence. Here the little men are of the luture and the big men of the past. The two races are as distinct in type as Germans and Moors. Wherever you see a blue figure on the landscape it is Japanese, where-

PREPARING TO BECEIVE THE JAPANESE AT NEWCHWANG

Mines were laid by the Bussians as one mouth of the Line Birer, on which Newslowing is situated. A cable was then carried on the shoulders of a long rate of soluters to cannot these mines with the town's defences in under that they might be exploded abouild Japanese warships approach AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY NAMED IN

ever you see a white figure it is Korran. The Korran never washes his berly and only washes his clothes occasionally. This is a land of coolies and corrupt officials. All spend most of the time in the street. The cace itself is characteriess, listless, without color. Through the majorides one little Japons a artiflicry man or walks

one little Japanese infantryman, and the natives look at him with a kind of stupid preoccupied curiosity.

The smart little Japanese in uniform came only yesterday, clearing the seas first of a European enemy. He could almost walk under the arm of one of the big Koreans who saunter the street's length and back again, pipe in hand, with the dignity of impassiveness. Yet the little Japanese weiferm could also the court

nese in uniform could clear the town by lifting his finger. Giving way to the masterful race, the Korean, not making even the feint of resistance, still retains that stupidly impassive

Let the Japanese come! We still wear white and do our hair up in knots on top of our heads, and thus you will see we lose nothing."

The Koreans are as noncommittal about the coming of the Japanese as the average American about the tribal differences of the Fijians. Men and women dressing much alike, in their muddy-colored white clothes, with femilinine faces unfeminine and massillarity. culing faces unmasculine, the Koreans seem a sexless people, begetting won-der that the race has not long ago ceased reproduction.

Some few—the few who understand —may realize the benefits which will result from Japanese occupation. The foreigner who lacks conviction need only go from the orderly and cleanly Japanese to the fifthy Korean village. Japanese to the fifthy Korean village. The officer commanding, who received on at his beadquarters in a house more modest than that which with true Japanese politeness he placed at our command, was Oriental in his deprecation of how little be could do for as and Teutonic in the exactness of his arrangements.

The arrival of the foreign correpondents is more interesting to the Koreans than the arrival of the Japa-Roreans than the arrival of the Japa-nese. There were Japanese here be-fore. As for the big noses, there was the Collector of Customs, and now there are many others equally strange. The song of the typewriter has awak-ened the interest of the lady of the house where we live. She has opened the sliding door, and, dropping on her knees with a courtesy to the corre-

knees with a courtesy to the correspondent (sitting on a blanket roll with a provision box for a table), has pointed at the machine and said "Shimbun" (newspaper). I told her she was right, and couriesied with the type speol in turn. It is a pleasure to find such a hostess and such a clean house in Kores. It is blossed, after many weeks of waiting in a peaceful capital, to be even as lar as Chenampo, where patches of official blue enliven the moddy white of native monotony.

THE SECRET OF JAPAN'S SUCCESS

By BARON KENTARO KANEKO

A Baron Kentaro Kaneto, a samurat and a destinguished member of the Japanese linuse of Peers, is more resisting the United States for the purpose of studying economic conditions here. He also purpose to report to his government on the advance of American machinery in critical at St. Louis. Thirty-three years ago staron k anch came to Boston and attended school, subsequently good nating from the Harward Law School. On the accasion of a later journey to the United Store he received from his alma matter the homorary digree of LLD, being the first citizen of Japan to obtain such a degree from an American university. Among the public offices he has held are those of Chief Servetary of the House of Piers, Minister of Agencial ture and Commerce, and Minister of Justice. He interested himself actively in the existing of the invasion of the monument near Uraga commensating the landing of Commodore Peers. Baron Kanedo's article shares that Japan, for from being a young or new nation, has a civilization as old and complete and many many European country. The deaths reforms inadeque in the long life of an ancient people, when experience allowed them to choose quickly such innovations only as seemed good.

O the people of Europe and America generally the readiness of Japan to cope with an enemy so formidable as Kussia was, and still is, no less than a mystery. The case with which this Eastern nation has inflicted severe defeats upon a great Western power is likewise a thing that has astomshed the whole modern world. Japan, every one is saying, scarcely existed as a factor in the world's history fifty years ago. It was only when Commodore Perry naited his squadron in the Bay of Vedo that Japan began to count, in Western eyes, as of any consequence at all. How comes it, then, that this baby among nations, born so late in the Christian era, properly commencing, so to speak, its career univ after the Restoration of 1866 -bow comes it that this merely precious child has shown itself able to accomplish within the past few months what any of its elders would have been prood to achieve? The question seems difficult to answer, though to such of us Japanese as have thought the

matter out the reply is simple enough.

In the first place, the notion that our country is "new" of "young" is radically false. We are neither newer nor younger than the German Empire, which appeared upon the scene in 1871, after Sedan. We are no more in the nursery than that nation whose first Parliament declared Victor Emanuel King of Italy in 1861. Looking at the case even in this superficial aspect of recent events, glancing back no further than fifty years, it is plain that our 'youth' is imaginary. As a matter of fact our country is old, very old indeed. So are our institutions. So are our traditions. So are our ideals. The authentic history of Japan dates in hundred and sixty years further back than the beginning of the Christian era. Our present Emperor is the direct descendant of Jimma Tenno, our first sovereign, who founded the present dynasty-the oldest imperial dynasty existing on the globe at the present

"Well, what of it?" might be asked. For one might object that Japan, far, far off, under the rising sun, isolated, during all those long ages, from any contact whatever with the moving growth of the West, simply stood still, dragging out a permanently primitive existence until Commodore Perry came and opened the land to Western culture and Western trade and Westorn progress. No idea, however, could be more mistaken than this. We grant, to be sure, that, in a sense, Perry woke us up. We admit that we were laggards, that we needed to be roused. But-and this is the

point which every one seems to have overlooked-some-

point which every one seems to have overlooked—some-thing and there in wake up.

To speak abruptly, we possessed an ancient and complete civilization long before Europe ever took cognizance of our being. That state of civilization represented all the principal departments of human thought and activity. If Rome had her army of in-domitable warriors, her protound lawgivers, her wise and just rulers, so had we. We had, too, like the Romans, a venerable national religion. Like the Greeks we had our teachers and systems of philosophy; like them, our painters, sculptors, architects. Phænicia and Carthage were eminent in trade and commerce, in maritime venture; Japan also has ever been the home of commerce, industry, and shipping. Agriculture, literature, and education would furnish examples for analogies no less striking. There were, in short, varianalogies no less striking. There were, in short, vari-ously developing or progressing in our island Empire the very branches of the civilization which Europe now boasts, independently of and concurrently with their unfolding and growth in Europe. We lived se-cluded from the rest of mankind, but within the limits of our own little island country we had a whole world of armies, law courts, books, workshops, churches, schools, theatres, artists' studios, and what not. We had our cycles, in these islands, of warfare, statesmanship, re-ligious movement, social phenomena, philosophical teaching, commercial enterprise. In other words, our civilization has just as sound and substantial a foundation as any country on the map to-day. There is no good reason for the supposition, either, that we are intellectually an inferior race. Upon the premises just stated, how, indeed, should the Japanese be intellectually inferior?

To extend the comparison with Europe a little fur-To extend the comparison the present general condition of Japan (and especially the efficient military régime of Japan) is the truit of a feudal system similar to that once prevailing in the monarchies of Europe that are now constitutionally governed—just as Japan is. Our strength, like the strength of the European powers, lies in devotion to the military ideal. In no country has the training of soldiers ever been more thorough or more exacting than with us. Our samurat, or Knights of Feudal Japan, composing a large portion of the entire nation, to this day maintain the same lofty spirit of honor and valor and patriotism as the Spartans of old.

Among Europeans and Americans the Japanese are frequently called "a nation of imitators." This proposition is true to a certain extent only, for its veracity diminishes upon a close study of our national history. To those who really believe that we are, and shall remain, nothing but mere imitators, we would point out: Here was a nation flooded all of a sudden with an ocean of new and foreign ideas thirty-seven years ago, and this nation has been weighing and balancing these strange, these novel things, and has been sifting them out, and has been quite calmiy dis-

criminating between them, deciding to keep the good ideas and throw out the bad ones. This, surely, is not a nation of imitators, but rather one of keen and sagacious adapters. At the beginning of our national era we undoubtedly did imitate, but such imitation was only preliminary to adaptation. After adapting foreign institutions and systems to our own customs and needs, we find ourselves starting on the road of originality. This can be shown by our progress—social and political—during the last thirty-seven years. Witness, likewise, the achievements of our fleet against the Russians, the strategy of our admirals, commanding squadrons where not a European or American face is to be seen. Have we not shown Europe and America how to conduct a modern naval campaign? Have we not taught them what can be done with torpedoes—if properly managed? Nor have we cause to blush for our land campaign, planned by a general staff of Japanese, and carried out by Japanese generals without the assistance of a single foreign officer. Have we not driven the Russians from their stronghold on the Yalu? Did we not capture the castle of Feng-Wang without firing a single shot? The strategy, the bravery, the

originality displayed all through, perfectly express the spirit of our samurai. Besides, we are using our own Arisaka cannon, made in Japanese arsenals, and our own rifle, invented by General Murata, to say nothing of Dr. Shimose's smokeless powder—an explosive five times more potent than any other, not excepting the redoubtable lyddite.

After all, there is nothing mysterious or wonderful about our recent successes against the mighty foe whom we are determined to fight to the death. For it is we, not the Russians, who have the advantage of an ancient historic civilization, gray and mature in knowledge and experience and resource. So there is no further need to dwell on the much-neglected fact that when our very good friend Commodore Perry came to Japan he found a country where there was something to wake up. Before the advent of Commodore Perry, Japan was a scaled casket containing the compressed atoms of Oriental civilization—the golden shrine of the samurai spirit, only waiting for some one to open it! And President Fillmore was the benefactor to give the renowned and ever-to-be-revered Commodore the "Key of the Open Door Policy" for Japan.



"THE PROUD OWNER OF WHAT LOCKED LIKE A WHOLE CITY BLOCK OF REAL MONEY MONEY ENOUGH TO BINK A SHIP, MONEY PILED IN HEAPS AND HEAPS"

A "CASH" TRANSACTION IN KOREA

ROBERT L. DUNN, COLLER's special war photographer in Korea, wrestled with many hard-ships and obstacles in his march from Seoul to Ping-Yang. Some of them he expected and tried to forestall. Others he met as they befell. He had not reckoned with having too much money as one of the troubles of campaigning in Korea or anywhere else. The photograph, which shows Mr. Dunn in the middle background, does not explain itself, because it conveys the impression that he is examining a huge heap of sausage, possibly procured as an addition to his field commissary.

As a matter of fact, however, the photographer helplessly surveys a mountain of money three feet high, sixty feet around the base. It is Korean currency, copper coins, in strings of a thousand each, the kind of disk, with a square hole punched out of the middle, which was first used in China, and a few hundred or thousand years later borrowed for the fiscal system of the Hermit Kingdom. From tifteen to thirty of these "cash" are required to equal the value of an American cent. A string of a thousand will weigh several pounds, a dollar's worth will make a load for a strong man.

Mr. Dunn had no intention of stripping Seoul of its small change when he gave the fatal order to Kurita, his interpreter. He was making ready his outfit for the advance, and it occurred to him that a supply of native money would be indispensable, inasmuch as a good deal of forage and other supplies must be obtained along the way. In addition, Kurita assured his master that many necessaries on their list could be had only in districts further north, and that "plenty of money" must be

packed along. "Plenty of money" meant at least two or three hundred dollars to the American bound on a campaign of weeks. But he told Kurita to go out and find change for one hundred and fifty dollars, and be quick about it.

The forenoon passed and no Kurita returned. He was needed for a dozen orgent errands, and the afternoon was nearly spent, before Mr. Dunn became uneasy, impatient, then alarmed. The interpreter must have absconded, and all the foreign correspondents in sight were rounded up as a searching party. It was useless to notify the native police, and the photographer and his friends did not delay for official justice to be awakened from its slumbers. Just as the expedition was starting forth, one of the botel boys came running up the street, beckoning to Mr. Dunn, and shouting breathlessly: "Come, look, see, master. Kurita no can do. Have got, but no can do."

do. Have got, but no can do."

The boy led the way to a courtyard in the rear of the hotel, where the hapless Kurita yelled for joy as he sighted the party:

"Plenty money, got him cheap," was the interpreter's greeting. "What you wanches me do now?" In the words of Mr. Dunn, as he wrote about it in a

letter to the office:

"It took me only an instant to realize that I was the prond owner of what looked like a whole city block of real money—money enough to sink a ship, money piled in heaps and heaps, money enough, you would think to last a spendthrift a million years."

Kurita had filled the order, and coolies had been staggering under their burdens of "cash" from every corner of Seoul to the courtyard since morning, while the native money changers had put up their shutters until they could renew their stock.

"I had the money all right," says Mr. Dunn, "but what could I do with it? I could not carry it, and nothing short of an army could move it. We paced

"I had the money all right," says Mr. Dunn, "but what could I do with it? I could not carry it, and nothing short of an army could move it. We paced around the edge of the heap and measured sixty-odd feet of circumference, while the average height was at least three feet. Kurita insisted that twenty men were needed to guard my wealth, night and day, until I should be ready to move it."

Mr. Dunn was ready and eager to take the field, so that nothing else could be done than to take a few strings of "cash" for immediate wants, and leave the mountain where it lay until its owner should come again to Seoul. Kurita was authorized to employ a guard of worthy and brave men, of strictest integrity, and a score of them, standing watches in relays, hovered sround the concentrated opulence when Collier's photographer and his interpreter hurried away to the front.

They returned two weeks later, to find that many strings of "cash" had evaporated, although the guards swore by a million-odd saints and devils of the Korean mythology that not one copper coin was lacking. However, when it came to paying the wages of the guards for two weeks, on top of the singular depreciation noted, the mountain of cash had melted almost to nothing. It was a fact that the heap of money had eaten itself up, and the only beneficiaries were the sentinels, who shuffled away, doubled over with the weight of instalments of their wages, and later came back with carts to collect the remainder.



PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MORALS

By Hon. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, United States Senator from Massachusetts

Senator Hour declares that the morals of American public men are bester to-day than formeris; that my thire danger lies in election correspond, that too often a candidate's barrel counts more than his brain, and that a rotten republic is not worth caring and can not be saved. American womannoud, he believes, is the purest in the world, and to our women we must look for moral inspiration and guidance

HAVE been asked to write a paper on public and private morals, which I am desired to bring within a limit of (wenty-five hundred words. I am somewhat in the condition of Coleridge, when, according to Dr. John Brown, a brisk young gentleman who sat next to him at a small tea party asked the mighty discourser: "What do you think of Dr. Channing? Before entering upon that question, sir," said Coleridge, opening upon his inquirer those 'noticeable gray eyes, with a vague and placid stars, and settling himself in his seat for the night, 'I must put you in possession of my views, in extense, on the origin, progress, present condition, future likelihoods, and absolute essence of the Unitarian controversy, and especially the sence of the Unitarian controversy, and especially the conclusions I have, upon the whole, come to on the great question of what may be termed the philosophy of religious difference. **

In like manner, if I am to do any justice to the topic of public and private morals in the United States I

must state my opinion of party government, of the conditions bearing upon public morals in the present and former generations, in republics and desputises and limited monarchies, of the effect of great accumulations of wealth, of rank or quality in public and in social life, of the effect on the habits of thought and behavior of men of different forms of religious faith, behavior of men of different forms of religious faith, of the meaning of the word morals, of the question whether there can be morality without religion or religion without morality, of polygamy and mornogamy, of the influence of universities, of general education among the people, of the mistore of coreign elements in our body politic, of the different national and racial qualities represented in our immigration, and of the passion for empire. I have only stated a few of the great number of things which affect public and private morals in our time. and private morals in our time.

A Definition of Morality

I suppose we mean by morals the rules of conduct which govern men in the ordinary social relations, which do not, in general, depend for their sanction on religion on the one hand, or the law of the State on the other. They must be general rules, depending for their sanction on the sense of duty, inverceming the desire of the moment in they are in conflict with it. desire of the moment if they are in conflict with it. There are many immoral acts which are denounced by every form of religious faith, and are believed to be visited by divine punishment in this world and the next. There are also many immoral acts punished by the law of every civilized State. But in speaking of actions as immoral, we speak in general of those which are condemned by public opinion. In general, the condition of morals in any society or State or generation is determined by determining what is tolerated by public opinion. The standard of private morals must be measured by the opinion of society. The standard of public morals must be determined by considering what the people will tolerate in their public men.

This is a time when men get rich rapidly. Large fortunes grow and multiply easily. It is easier to be a millionaire to-day than it was to get ten thousand dollars in my boyhood. I well remember when it was told as a good jest that John Jacob Astor had said, "A man who is worth a hundred thousand dollars is as well off as a rich man." Now there is one cored district in

man who is worth a hundred thousand dollars is as well off as a rich man." Now there is one rural district in New England, which probably when I was born did. not have a man worth ten thousand dollars within its limits, where it is said that a man who is worth only a million or two is looked down upon with great scorn by his aristocratic neighbors, and finds it hard to get into decent society. So the temptations and sins of to-day are the temptations and sins which come from wealth easily gotten and easily expended; while the sins and temptations of a century ago were those which belonged to a time when money was hard to be acquired, frugally husbanded, and grudgingly expended. On the whole, I believe that the standard of public and private morals has changed for the better since I was old enough to observe such things, and that we compare very favorably indeed in that particular with England, the country which we are most like and to which we are most apt to refer for a standard.

Forty Years Ago Dishonesty was Rampant

When I came into public life in Washington, in 1864, the corridors of the Capitol were haunted by lobbyists interested in all sorts of schemes for plundering the public Treasury. There were quite a number of Sena-tors and Representatives who were suspected by their associates of being venal.

When I think of the conditions which prevailed the a

and for the few years following—Tweed intrenched in power in New York; five Judges of the United States Court: fleeing from office under threats of impeachment for corruption; the Credit Mobilier scandals, the scandals attending the Austrian Exposition, the lobbying; the whole Civil Service treated as patronage by powerful political leaders; the report of the Committee polynomy Affairs in the House recommending the expolation of four of its members for making sale of their polsion of four of its members for making sale of their parsing of four of the members to making sale of their vivilege of selecting youths to be educated at our great military school; the impeachment for corruption of four judges in New York; the Whiskey Frands, in which the private secretary of the President was com-promised; the Belknap Impeachment; one eminent member of the Senate saying to another, when he had declared that he could find no steal in a pending meas-ure, that if the Senator could find no steal in it, it was not likely to be there; eight active Republican leaders in Massachusetts detected in State prison offences,



BENATOR HOAR

three convicted, two escaping on technicalities, two others fleeing from the Commonwealth-it seems to me as if I were living not only in another age, but in another planet. We are wont to consider the first six-teen years under the Constitution-the time of Washington John Adams, and Jefferson's first administration as a simple and honest age. But some sad stories can be told of those days.

The Purity of the Judiciary

Undoubtedly the great test of public morals in any country or period is the purity of the Legislature and the purity of the Judiclary. There may be one or two exceptions, but in general there was never a time in our history when the erosine of the Judge. State and National, was freer from the suspicion of a stain, or the legislative integrity of the members of either House of

Congress was so absolutely without shadow, as now.

There are, 1 am sorry to say, still scandals relating to corruption in elections by State Legislatures and by the people. There have been two or three cases where members of one or the other House of Congress have been charged with making recommendations to office, which, according to the custom prevailing in such cases, are entitled to be adopted by the Executive, for a corrupt consideration. No one of these charges, so far, has been sustained upon investigation.

There is one particular in which we have grown worse. That is the corrupt use of money to affect elections or to secure nominations to the House and the Senate. Seats in these two bodies are objects of eager desire to men who have gained great wealth.

Upon the success or defeat of financial measures depends the prosperity of great branches of business, and the loss or the accumulation of great fortunes. These accumulations of wealth are the great danger. I think the greatest danger, now menacing the Republic. There is, undoubtedly, among men in public life, who are not only stainless themselves, but free from the slightest suspicion of a stain, a reluctance to deal rigonomies with men who are charged with bethery. The signtest suspicion of a stain, a reluctance to deal rig-secondly with men who are charged with bribery. The men inculpated are siten their political or personal friends. The offence of bribery is hard to prove, and to find it proved brings disgrace upon the party to which the offender belongs as well as upon the man himself. So in the cases where this offence has been charged, even where it has been well proved, the pro-ceeding for its punishment has miscarried. Men who liave made great fortunes in forbidden ways find it easy to expend them in forbidden ways. Men who have had large numbers of servants in their employ, compelled to submit absolutely to their commands, are apt to lose respect for the individual manhood of their workmen. There have been cases, more numerous than could be wished, where the size of a candidate's barret has had more to do with selecting him than the size of his brain.

Some Immoralities of Politics

It is true in this country, as it was true in England down to within living memory, that men who preserve their benor stainless in the ordinary transactions of life, who hold their word sacred, to whom the offer of a bribe or any corrupt equivalent to influence their action in public office would be resented as a mortal insult do not hold it beneath them to bribe the ordinary elector. What we need in this country is to arrows a public sentiment which will put these two offences on a level. Let the man who would corrupt an electorate, who would debauch a State Legislature whether it he of an old and recovered State with an whether it be of an old and renowned State with an honorable history, or a young State whose character is bonorable history, or a young State whose character is forming and whose record remains to be written—be marked by public contempt and infamy. If need be, let the old and degrading punishments be revived for him. Let him be put in the pilfory, let him have his ears cropped; let him be scourged at the cart's tail, if milder punishment will not answer. Of course, we will not do this literally. But public opinion can pillory, and scourge, and mark the criminal after a fashion worse than any physical punishment. Corruption is

bory, and scourge, and mark the criminal after a fashion worse than any physical punishment. Corruption is bud enough in a Monarchy. But a corrupt and retten Republic is rotten from the heart's core out. It can not long be saved, and it will not be worth saving. As the standard of public morals, as we have said, depends on the purity of the Legislatures and of the Courts, so the standard of private morals depends on the purity of women. So long as that is maintained to a country like ours, where intelligence and education are universal, there is nothing to fear for society. tion are universal, there is nothing to fear for society.

tion are universal, there is nothing to lear for society. "What is civilization?" says Emerson. I answer. "The power of good women."

The children of the great races who are blended in our Republic, so far as the intellect goes, are the best material for a State ever yet known on earth. They will be the best rulers of a self-governing State so long as they are educated, in a Republic where universal education prevails, at the knees of pure mothers. Certainly the standard of female purity is higher in this standard of female purity is higher country than in any other spot on earth, and in this generation than in any that has gone before it. not speak for all parts of the country. But I can speak for the Commonwealth where I was born, and where I have lived, and for the capital of the country where I have spent a large part of my time for more than thirty-five years. I am sure that what I can say of New England is true throughout the whole country.

We are More Moral than Foreigners

In those classes of society which set the example and give the tone to private morals everywhere, scandals involving the chastity of women are so rare as to be almost unknown. Let any person read the memoirs of the French Court until within a generation, under Monarchy or Empire or Republic; let any traveler in Europe remember the exhibitions in the shop windows in French cities even twenty or thirty years ago; let any reader of the memoirs of eminent Englishmen down to within a generation, or the recollections of men who were hangers-on in the Court or in fashionable society in London, from the time of Charles the Second down to the Creevey Papers just published, and contrast these pictures with his knowledge of American life. I do not care to dwell on this branch of the subIt can be disposed of as easily and as trium-

phantly by five sentences as by five volumes.

One other thing ought to be mentioned. I can remember, before the temperance reformation had made great headway, the condition which made a French traveler call us a nation of drunkards. Respectable farmers in my native town of Concord, bearing names honored there since its settlement two hundred years before, used to lie drunk on the roadside in the warm summer afternoons. When I first entered Congress in 1869, the practice of whiskey drinking prevailed very largely here, and the drinking at dinner parties and on social occasions was very heavy. There has been a wonderful change in all that. The men from the South and the West, where the temperance reform spread somewhat later than in the North and East, are uniformly temperate. Many of them are entirely abstinent from every form of strong drink. I do not know to-day a man in either House of Congress whose countenance bears the indication that he is a habitual drinker of whiskey. I could have counted a good many in both Houses of Congress thirty-five years ago. While, then, public and private morals have grown better in these great matters, and our generation and country compare favorably with any other in the great matters by which these things are tested—integrity, sobriety in men, purity in women—they have improved greatly in other things. Liberality, charity, public spirit, pity for the poor and unfortunate, pervade our public and social life to a degree unknown in former days.

It is unquestionably true that there is a tendency in every Republic, where, in the end, public opinion must rule, both in government and in the conduct of daily life, to substitute public opinion as a standard of morals for the sense of personal duty. The tendency is to obliterate what Matthew Arnold calls "distinction" from individual character. Individuality is apt to be lost, whether in opinion, in ordinary behavior which depends upon taste, or in that part of behavior which e call morals. That tendency is increased by everywe can morais. That tendency is increased by everything which brings men together in different parts of
the country, in different places or ranks of life, in different social conditions, and mingles them in one mass.

Every newspaper, every library, every public meeting,
every large congregation, every popular preacher, every
famous thinker and writer being nowadays to obliterate the individual quality and to make men and women more and more like each other. Whether that tenmore and more like each other. Whether that ten-dency is to have a good or an cril effect on national morals, public or private, we can not yet be sure. I have, now, no space to discuss that question But I think my readers will like better a lew sentences written seventy years ago by a dear friend of my early boybood, who died too early for his muntry and his fame, than anything I can say. They are from a lecture delivered by Charles Emerson, the brother of our famous poet and philosopher, when he was hardly past

"The same disposition to dependence and imitation is produced by society in the moral as in the intel-

lectual character of the individual. His virtues are propped by other men's virtues. He is trained from his cradle to act under the sanction of numbers. He leans on example instead of principle; he lives not so much to virtue as to reputation. There are multitudes of persons in society with whom public opinion is more powerful than the sentiment of duty. We hear from day to day of sulcides who became such from dread of the disclosure of crimes which they have secretly perpetrated. What a perversion of the sensibility of con-science! Had they killed themselves rather than do the wrong, had they died before the loss of their in-tegrity, and because they were afraid to trust them-selves with the temptation in their way, there had been some nobleness in the retreat from life. But to bear to live with a spotted soul, to be willing to survive the departure from right and their own self-respect, and then to shrink from encountering other men's con-tempt, the least had consequence of crime—what is there brave or manly in such a death? 'The frequency of instances of this sort proves that a regard to society will not supply the genuine principle of rectitude. Manifestly the higher and enthusiastic virtues must be nursed to another school than that of human opinion. The influence of society will not make a man better than the majority of those in society. It may make him a decent observer of civil and domestic obligations, but it can not reach the springs of true mag-nanimity, inflexible justice, heroic benevolence, and saintly meckness.



SOLDIER



ROBERT GRANT

THE codfish hangs on our Statehouse walls

As the sign of a tranquil shore. But the shield which blazons its ancient

Is an Indian girt for war.

Above the shield is an armored hand, Grasping a falchion broad;

For our motto was peace in freedom's

By the strength of a naked sword.

The motto which tested our early might Is our public motto still;

Though mute are the shricks of King Philip's fight,

And the echoes of Bunker Hill. For ever the limping veterans come

To the Treasury steps to-day To draw their pensions,-the yearly

Which the grateful fathers pay.

And round the world from east to west Is heard the cannon's roar, While rival journals vie with zest For the latest news of war. Our millions build the steel-clad ship Which a flash may sweep away When the grim destroyers slily slip Through the mists of the breaking day.

And in spite of the words of a worshiped Lord,

Or man's hoasted love for man, The hand which sweats keeps its best

For deeds in battle's van. Who succors a nation's life at stake, Or brilliantly risks his own, Exultant thousands their hero make; For him they build a throne.

For blood is blood and hate will be hate Till the dawn of perfect love; And men will fight till the falcon mate With the young of the rurtle-dove.

So we train our sons to carry guns As our fathers did of yore,

While we pray for peace and a long release

From the horrible curse of war.

For one never can tell. Be the martial

Redress of a burning wrong;

Commercial greed, world destiny's need, Or the robber-like march of the strong, -

The soldier and sailor must answer the

Nor ask the reason why-

Of the bugle which loosens the floodgates of gall

When the youth of a nation will die.



We pray for peace as we build our ships, We frown at the god of hate.

The butter won't melt on our Saxon lips As we utter "arbitrate."

But when crowding peoples cry "more room

For civilization's skill,"

The answer which comes is the cannon's boom

And the crash of the bolts which kill.

The world is heir to the curse of Cain, But the nations, closer drawn

By the cables which traverse and mock the main

Where the battle ships are borne, Repine at the surfeit of blood and death Which come in the soldier's path;

And the youth-crowned century fans the breath

Of a friendship which tempers wrath.

O Men grown sick of the wars of kings, Whose pawns were warriors strong, Give ear to the lute with a thousand

Which thrills to humanity's song. Clasp hand in hand till you understand

Your brothers' point of view. So the concord you seek shall protect the weak

And the soldier have nothing to do.

The codfish hangs on our State-house

As the sign of a tranquil shore. But the shield which blazons its ancient

Is an Indian girt for war.

Above the shield is an armored hand, Grasping a falchion broad;

For our motto is peace in freedom's land By the strength of a naked sword.

THE LANDING OF AN ARMY CORPS

FOUR PAGES OF PHOTOGRAPHS BY JAMES H. HARE, COLLIER'S SPECIAL WAR PHOTOGRAPHER ATTACHED TO GENERAL KUROKI'S ARMY OF INVASION IN MANCHURIA, DEPICTING THE LANDING AT CHENAMPO, KOREA, OF A PART OF THE ARMY WHICH ROUTED THE RUSSIANS AT THE VALU RIVER, MAY 2



JAPANESE BLUSJACKETS COMING ASHORE AT CHENAMPO.

The crurser equation which accorded the troupships discussaried in bluspacents to some the army division in golding supplies ashore and making camp. Hundreds of those sailure had not been allowed to step ashore above the beginning of the war, an unbroken stretch of more than two months of harmoning see duty.



THE FIRST BOATLOAD TO LAND FROM THE JAPANESE TRANSPORTS

These artillerymen are scrambling ashore in heavy marching order. The bluejacket in the middle of the picture is equipped with a megaphone for communicating with boat parties coming in from the transport fleet, a detail which shows how thoroughly the Japanese have possessed themselve of all modern methods and conveniences in warfare, whether large or small



LANDING THE MEN W

PHOTOGRAPH BY JAMES H: HARE, COLLIER'S SPECIAL WAS PO-

The Japanese land their men from the transports in sampans or native barges. These soldiers are artillerymen, and form a part of the division which was thrown ashare in the porthwestern coast of Korne early in April, and which merched overland to form part of General Kurbki's army to the valley of the Yelu. The gumners in these two cargo-sampens belong to one of the batteries which shattered the Russian columns at Chiu-Lien-Cheng with extraordinary accurate.

the victory was due, in a large measure, to the sides of the sampens and on the smokestark of master's Department. The Japanese characteristics



UGHT ON THE YALU

BUT OF CHYLLIGH. CONTRIDET THE BY COLUMN WITHIN

impletely outclassed the Russian guns, but is hind the guns. The zig-zeg mark on the la that these boats belong to the Quarter-te the carrying capacity and distinguishing

number of each landing boot. These large sampans are scalled from the stern, and their capacity for landing troops is much greater than that of the ship's boots of other army transport systems. Chenampo was chosen as the landing place of a division because it is more than a bundred miles pearer Manchuria than Chemulpo, and is on an intel litteen miles from the open sea, so that it was possible for the excorting squadron to completely protect the landing of troops



JAPANESE STOREHOUSES AND PARRACES MADE IN JAPAN AND QUICKLY PUT UP IN KOREA



HORSES WAITING TO BE SHOD AT THE PARRIER'S TENT IN THE ARTICLERY CAMP



A COMPANY OF ARTILLARYMEN, WITH FORAGE, ON THE WAY TO CAMP

THE OCCUPATION OF CHENAMPO



Illustrated by GEORGE GIBBS

The Story of a Bad Man who come, who saw, and was conquered

CONSTABLE in a mining comp may make some friends.

he must make many enemies. And so it was with Rube Braddock of El Toro, the largest camp of the Colorado coal fields, which, with its motley collection of diminutive alkali-covered houses, reposes in squat and painful

fortitude among the unadorned sand heaps at the foot

It had been Braddock's unpleasant duty to several times arrest a man by the name of Jim Blake, who, in an earnest desire to rid his gaze of the shimmering green and red and yellow and salmon-pink houses that the company grants its necessarily faithful servants at a monthly rental of twelve dollars-or perchance to relieve the irksome sameness of a place that averages but one murder a week, has but one game of poker, no saloons, no dance halls, and no congenial associates— used to get too full of mine whiskey. And then would be create within his alcohol-classed besom a belief that once again had returned the halcyon days when shooting up a town was regarded as legitimate an amuse-

ment as is shaking for the drinks now.

Jim Blake was not a "bad man" in the commonly accepted significance of the term; merely was it his habit, now that the true enjoyments of life had fled he knew not where, to look too long upon the whiskey when it was adulterated. When soher (and he was soher much of the time, for drunkenness is very expensive if you have a strong stomach and live much out of doors) his heart was in the right place, even though many of its faculties were dormant and some

debilitated by lack of use.

Blake didn't like being arrested. It hurt his pride, and the camp lock-up was most uncomfortable; and then, too, it got monotonous and absolutely prevented his keeping whatever engagements he might make when in liquor, for when sober he had no business whatever and made no appointments. Like many another man, he borrowed trouble only when

It was not long after tittle Emeline Loretta, Rube's sister's child, came to live with her uncle at El Toru that Blake, as was his nightly custom, betook himself to "The Snake," for so the company's saloon was called, and there partook of sundry potations of the

company's whiskey.

As his legs grew unsteady and his tongue thick, the shame, the discomfort, and the monotony of being arrested appealed to him exceeding strongly. and he made up his now much-muddled mind that he would arrange matters so that when next the au-thorities should deem necessary a repetition of that only too familiar performance in which he figured so prominently, it would obtain at the hands of differ-ent parties than heretofore; and, with this idea filling his buzzing brain to the exclusion of all others, be threw a last quarter on the bar, imbibed the last drink, and started for Rube's abode.

The peaceful serenity that had now for some years lulled the constable into a sense of security, delightful because hitherto unknown, led him to neglect precautions that had, in his early years, been considered a matter of vital necessity, and so it was that when Blake entered alone and unannounced Braddock sat near the fire with his back to the door and his gun

on the table.

With his Colt's covering the constable. Blake steadied

himself against the door-post
"I'm a-gittin' dog tired o' hein' corraled by you.
Rube," was his gretting. "An' the nex' time I git
roped like a steer at a round-up, it'll be by some other Savez?"

"Goin' ter wipe me out, eh?" inquired Rube care-lessly, though fear was in his heart, for Blake was drunk; and who can tell the thoughts or acts of a drunken man? "That's the play," agreed Blake cordially. "I'm

a-goin' ter blow out yer light."
"You'll shore git strung up higher nor a kite," stated Rube with a positiveness that he assumed. but did not feel.

"Don' care a cuss," rejoined Blake, "an' mebbe not. I've got a leetle buckskin cayase hyar wot kin piroot aroun' like a frightened kiote, an' I'll giv' um a chase over the range, anyhow." "Won't do ye no good," said Rube. "They'll git

ye."
"Mebbe so," again agreed Blake. "But I might jea' as well be in heaven as in jail all the time. I'm a gin'rous cuss, though," he went on. "an' allus wuz; an' so I'll allow you ten minutes ter make a will an' say yer prayers. I cud do all that in three an' still

her time for a smoke. I'm a gin'rous case, though," he constituted, in maudito repetition, "an' so I'll give yer ten."

There was a pause.

Hey a drink," advised Rube, buying to divort

Blake's attention.

"No, thank'ee," politely refused the latter, "I'm on business this time, not pleasure. W'en I'm through hyar I'll hev eight or ten, mebbe fifteen, but no nose paint for me until this hyar enpleasant but necessary insty has been performed."

There was another pause. Blake spun the cylinder

"You'd better git a move on." he adminished; "you ain't got such a heap o' time lef'."

With every faculty bent on finding a way out of his predicament. Rube drew a sheet of paper from across

the table.

"Got a pencil?" he asked of the unsteady figure beside the deorpost.

Not lowering his gun for an instant, Blake with his fumbling left hand took from his pocket the desired

fumbling left hand took from his pocket the desired pencil and tossed it upon the table.

"Much obliged," acknowledged Rube.
"Hou" menshim it," politely replied Blake. "El you wizn't a goin' ter die su dorn quick I'd he graterfied ao' deelighted ter hev yer keep it. But pencils ain't no use whar you're a-goln'.

The constable wrote his last will and testament. All

save his six-shooter (now, also) so far out of reach) and a gallon jug of twelve-year-old whiskey he left to little Emeline Loretta

These, he judged, and rightly, would be of but little

one to a lady

In the old days of the West, men lived cheerfully and died cheerfully, killed cheerfully and were killed cheerfully, and though Blake's manner was friendly. Rube felt that his chances of seeing the san of the morrow were as of beholding the moon of yesterday. So he wrote and wrote while Blake fingered his Colt's and watched with bleared eyes the little nickel-plated alarm clock that shood atolidly ticking away upon the

Two moutes had passed. Three same and went, and four, and five, and neither spoke; and now six minutes were gone, and seven, and eight, and the hand was on the ninth. Blake slowly cocked his gun. Rube threw the pencil upon the table. It rolled across the paper covered with its scrawing, blurred lines, and dropped upon the floor. The constable looked up.

"Ain't yer a-goin' ter give me time ter pray?" he

"You used up too dam' much time writin', an' my insides is feelin' as dry as the Red Desert. An', any-how, some sky-pilot 'll give you a lif' over the range after yer light's out." Rube was of those who die hard. Sudden death in

many forms was as familiar to him as the lines on the palm of his hand or the feel of his gun, nor was he a man to be shot down like a dog. But Blake's revolver was now ready, and the hand lacked but a few seconds

of marking the ten minutes.

Just as Rube was about to spring and risk the shot (though there was little risk, for Blake's hand was steady even though he was drunk, and with his heavy Colt's be could snuff a candle at twenty paces) there came from the next room a thin, wailing cry, almost

like that of a coyote.

Blake lowered his muzzle. "Wot's that?" he asked.
"Kid," responded Rube laconically.
"Who's?" inquired Blake.
"Mine," stated Rube briefly.

"An' you a batchelder," exclaimed Blake in drunken reproach. "Ain't yer ashanted o' yerself?"
"Ob. I 'dopted it." explained Rube; "'twuz my

"How old?" persisted Blake.
"Eighteen mont's," replied Rube. And then, "W'y don' yer shoot?"

"Shoot helf" exclaimed Blake, "Wot kind of a Injun would I be to go a shostin' up the on'y support of a orphin-a he'pless infant?" and he carefully replaced his gun in its holster.

The constable heaved a long sigh of relief, for he had been nearer to death than most men may go and return unharmed, and though you may often look into Death's face, his smile never grows attractive nor his

frown without fear.

At length Blake spoke, heaitatingly, almost diffidently. "Say, Robe," he said, "I hate ter ask a favor of a man wot I come hyar ter wipe out, but would yer mind lettin' me have a squint at the kid?"

"Shore not," replied the constable. He took a light from the table and preceded Blake into the little room where Emeline Loretta has diverging child drowns an

where Emeline Loretta tay dreaming child dreams on her rough bed

Blake stood at the foot of the bed and gazed at the tiny sleeping form. His eyes are hungrily of the tangled yellow hair operad like a handful of glowing silk over the course pillow, the pink cheeks, the white teeth showing between parted lips, curved and red. And he stood there gazing and gazing, and still gazing while the constable waited patiently; for he himself knew how it was, did the constable.

"Fine, ain't it?" said Blake at length, and his voice held a quiver that whiskey never brings.

"Betcher life." assented Rube cordially.



With his Coli's covering the constable. Blake steaded himself against the door-post



Schick of Harvard winning the final heat in the ron-yard dash in in seconds "flat."

He won both the dashes in the dust games of May 21. Torrey of Yale is second



Clapp of Yale winning the low hurdles at the Yale-Harvard dual games. The Valu captain also won the high hurdles in the remarkable time of 15 3-5 seconds



De Witt, who threw the hammer His feet 5 t-a inches at the Princetou-Curnel! doal games



The Vale variety cress squad. Only one man to the Vale heat weight less than my provide, not one weight more than just, and not one stands less than ale feet



McLanshan of Yele, who made a world's record of ea feet to linch in the pole vault on May ?



The Harvard varsity crew on the Charles. The circe was practically pused in March, and there have been comparatively few changes. As a result the eight in rowing in better and surer form than any Harvard crow for the pear. This picture, taken just before the "cetch," shows the eight rowing well together



Pennsylvania's varsity eight in full awing along the Schuyistii. No. a is clipping his stroke and No. a is swkward, but the core are well together



The Columbia varsity crew at work on the Harlem in preparation for the "American Henley" at Poughkeepsie on June 98. No. 1 is slow on the recover

"Wisht I had one," muttered Blake. "I never had none. Dam' tough."
"It shore is," again agreed Rube, and there could be no doubt of his sincerity.

At length Blake turned from the bed and walked out into the living room. Guite to the table, he took his

into the living room. Going to the table, he took his Colt's from its holster and laid it upon the unplaned boards; then, turning to the constable, he said: "Well, I'm ready."

Ready fer wot?" queried the constable wonder-

"W'y, ter be corraled. It shore is a arrestin' offence ter piroot up hyar ter wipe out the constable, ain't it?" Rube thought a moment. "But yer didn't do it, did

ye?" he remarked at length.
"No," assented Blake, "but--"

"Then it's all right," was the rejoinder of the con-"Le's likker

They drank solemnly.

"I ain't a-goin' ter lay out ter git roped no more," said Blake, as he wiped the lingering drops from his mustache.

Rube expressed a suitable gratitude for the prospec-tive forbearance of his cristwhile would-be murderer.

"An' say, Rube," persisted Blake. "If it would'n' be too much ter ask of a sport, might I come amblin'

op hyar oncet in a w'ile ter look over the kid? Yer he continued, almost apologetically, "I ain't got

none myself, an' it sort o' chirks a gent up."

"Lope along an' welcome." invited the constable.

"But on'y w'en ye're sober; an' mind now, no cussin'.

This hyar lady ain't like none o' them we used ter be-

hold in Three Fingered Derry's joint down in the Sweetwater, ye know.

Blake bridled a bit. "Do yer think I'm so low down an' or nary as ter come pirootin' aroun' full o' firewater an' emittin' o' profane langwidge w'en I aims ter pay a social visit on a reel lady?' he asked. "I 'low I ain't no sech dam' greaser as thet."

"Then," returned the constable, "sence ye onder-stan the rools an' reggylashuns appertainin ter wis-

tors, come an' be welcome."
"Thankee," said Blake cordially, and they shook hands. And he who had come with murder in his heart went out into the starlight filled with emotions that had been to him strangers for many years-before the range became a pasture-before, even, there was a road across the mountains.



OUT-OF-DOORS

IN THIS DEPARTMENT, BEGUN IN THIS NUMBER, OUT-DOOR LIFE-THAT IS, SPORT IN THE BROADER AND MORE GENERAL SENSE-WILL BE DISCUSSED AT FREQUENT INTERVALS DURING THE COMING SUMMER AND AUTUMN

THE amateur championships contested at St. Louis on the last three days of this week are the first of the big "set pieces" which are to punctuate the practically continuous performance of sports of all sorts at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition this summer. The most ambitious and interesting of these special features will be the revived Olympic games, open to all the world, and to be contested the last week in August and the first in Sentember. The so-called open to all the world, and to be contested the last week in August and the first in September. The so-called Olympic college championships, which will be held in June 21, are also of special importance and interest, and unique in that they will be the first championships open to college athletes from all over the world. The all-round individual athletic championship, the interscholastic championship, and contests in cricket, golf, relay racing, cross-country racing, tenois, archery, football, and about every sort of game from water-polo to jai alai, will be fought out either in the big studium on the lair grounds or in the nearest apercobig studium on the fair grounds or in the nearest appro-priate place. Some kind of sport will be in progress at St. Louis almost every day from now until December.

THE WEST TO MEET THE EAST

ALTHOUGH necessarily lacking in that sentimental charm which the Mott Haven intercollegiate meet. after its nearly thirty years of existence, has come to present, the "Olympic college championships," which will be contested on Saturday, the 25th of this month ought to be, from an athletic point of view, one of the most interesting track contests ever held. Coming as it does after all the regular dual meets and interest-legiate track games of the year have been held, and after the summer vacation has just begun, it ought to bring out the most representative collection of American college athletes that have ever met on any track or field. All of the large Eastern colleges, with the exception of Yale, have decided to send teams to St.
Louis, and a number of Yale's best individuals are
going out to compete on their own hook. The Pacific
Slope athletes are more than keen for a chance to meet
their Eastern rivals a thousand miles nearer home than
Mott Haven; and as for the Middle Westerners, St.
Louis is, of course, right on their own stamping
ground. The astonishing showing made this spring
by Michigan and California runners and weight throwground. The astonishing showing made this spring by Michigan and California runners and weight throwers, and the casual manner in which the Ann Arbor men ran away from the fastest runners of the East at the University of Pennsylvania's annual relay games, add particular interest to the coming meeting of West and Bast at St. Louis. The time has gone by in track athletics when a victory at Mott Haven necessarily makes a man an American intercollegiate champion except in name.

STRONG MEN IN THE MIDDLE WEST

HABN of Michigan, who won the hundred yards at Philadelphia, has been credited repeatedly with beat-ing to seconds. Schule of Michigan, who won the high hurdles at Philadelphia, has done it 2-5 seconds on his home track this spring, and it was the Michigan relay team which, at Philadelphia, ran completely away from the teams of Harvard. Yale, Princeton, Columbia, and Pennsylvania. At the same games, Swift of the University of Iowa won the discus throw, with his 114 feet 4 inches, over four feet less than the throw that the Michigan Freshman Garren made at the Ann Arbor spring games. Dole of California has an unau-thenticated record of 12 feet 1 7-10 inches in the pole-vault, and Plaw of California, who holds the collegiate record for the hammer, threw the sixteen-pound missile on his home field this spring the extraordinary distance of 170 feet 5 inches. It was the mastodonic Mr. Rose of Michigan who, as everybody knows, smashed the world's record in the shot-put at Philadelphia, with his

throw of 48 feet 3% inches. At the Michigan-Chicago dual meet on May 21, Rose made this record 45 feet 7 7-5 inches Mr. Rose is still a very young man-lie is only nineteen in spite of his air feet and seven inches, and a large and florid career ought to be ahead of him as a weight thrower and as a toothall player. When he reached Ann Arbor he last weight for some time through lack of sleep, because he couldn't get a bed long enough for him. On the advice of his trainer he finally sent to his California home and had his made-to-order couch forwarded. Mr. Rose is going in for the hammer as well as the shot.

YALE'S NINE AND HARVARD'S CREW

HANVARD and Yale meet on the diamond for the first game of their series at Cambridge, June 23: the varsity at New London comes just a week later. As the time approaches for the traditional rivals to meet, the rather unusual Impression has got abroad in both Cambridge and New Haven that Yalo can pin her highest hopes upon her nine and that Harvard may expect the most from her crew. For the first time or many years the Harvard varsity has been picked almost at the begin-ning of the season, and before the crews wont on the river the possibilities for scars in the first shell could almost be counted on the fingers. Three full eights have been rowing since the crews went on the river, and there have been few changes of importance in the first boat. The ice did not leave the Charles until the middle of March, and Captain Dillingham's illness was another minfortune suffered by the varsity. He neg-lected a blister on his hand and blood polesning resulted, which came near to putting him out of rowing for the rest of his life. Dillingham, who stroked the four last spring at New London, will hold his place at

how, and there is little question that Filley will stroke. Filley is considered a find for the stroke position. He has improved from the beginning of the out-of-door work, his most noticeable failing being a tendency to overreach, due to a desire to keep the stroke out long. His best is remarkably regular. Particularly valuable is his ability to keep the men behind him up to their work without flustering them. Duffy, who, at No. 7, was considered the best oar in the boat, was forced, the third week in May, to take a rest, because of illness brought on by overwork on the river and in the law school. Bowlitch, '05, who took his place pulls a good our, but the loss of Duffy is a serious one Lawson, another veteran from last year's varsity, is at No. 5. At No. 6 is Shuelsruk, who, aithough he did not row last year, has had the experience of three varsity contests against Vale. His experience has been of great value in this season's work. Swaim, who rowed how a year ago, is occupying No. 3. Ober, how on the varsity four spring, is at No. 2. Speed is one thing that Mr. Colson has been endeavering to keep in the background, and he started the crews for the first few weeks on the

river at eighteen or twenty strekes to the minute.

Yale can present only three of her last year's winning crew—Captain Cross, Miller, and Whittier. They will be found at stroke No. 7 and No. 6 respectively. Four of last year's freshman eight, according to the present outlook, will get varsity promotions-Chase, No. 3; Morse, No. 3; Scott, No. 2, and Werkt, bow. Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., who rowed in the varsity four last year, has been taken to the eight at No. 4. Not a man in the shell stands less than six feet in height. Not one weighs too pounds and only one weighs less than 175. With their sinewy forms, their long reach and sweep, they make an ideal physical combination. But it is a green crew and has yet to show its steadiness.

Yale has been weak in pitchers for several years. This year MacKay and Jackson are the equals of any pitchers Yale ever had, except possibly Stagg, while

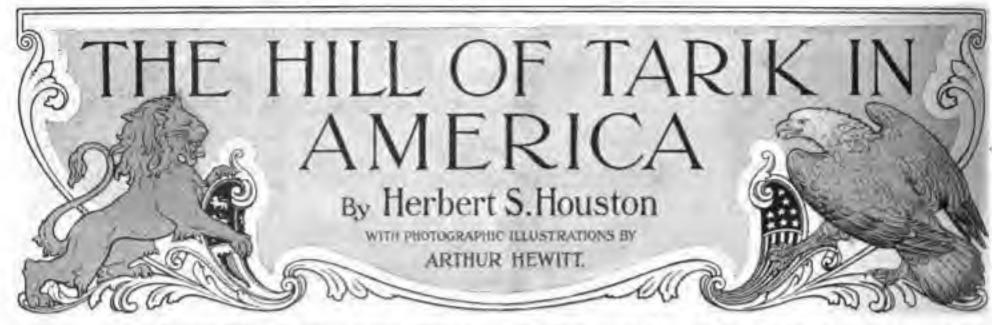
Allen and Bowman are only a shade less effective and steady. Although Yale has lost by graduation her two greatest stars of last year, Chittenden and Barnwell, the newcomers. Huiskamp and Smith, are brilliant additions. At Harvard, the nine, like the crew, was hindered by the late spring. The casult is that the team is more backward in its development than any for mercal years. The nine went on its Southern trip for several years. The nine went on its Southern trip without the benefit of a single practice game, and lack without the benefit of a single practice game, and lack of practice was evident on the trip. Since the return of the nine the daily practice has been exceedingly ragged, especially in the infield, the men showing little of the snap and dash that characterized the work a year ago. Even with eight men from the varulty squad, the team has not come up to expectations. For pitchers there is Captain Clarkson, one of the best on the college diamond to day, who will alternate with Coburn. Quigliey will probably catch. Carl Marshall, captain of the football eleven last fail, is anxious to be on some team that defeats Vale, and hopes to make the nine at left that deleast Yale, and bopes to make the nine at left field. He has been played there recently and has shown improvement, his weak point being his batting. Captain Clarkson will play centre field when not pitch-ing. There is a very fair string of substitutes, but Harvard will have to work harder this spring than she has for years to turn out a nine that can defeat Vale,

THE VACHTING SEASON OPENS

Business are being shaken out to the breeze and fleets dressing ship at the yacht clubs. With the 1st of June the yachting season really opened. Among the new yachts to be seen this year will be W. Gould Brokaw's Schardle, purchased abroad, and reported to be the fastest yawl ever built in Great Britain. She is one of the prettiest of Designer Watson's many beautiful vessels, and under a new name she will enter the Astor Cup race, the long ocean race, and other New York Yacht Club events. Among the well-known yachts that have gone into commission during the past fortnight are the eighteen-knot Norma, which raced Kanamka off Newport last summer: Mr. Plint's Arrow, the big three-masted Atlanto, back from her long cruise in the Caribbean; the Mindora, Cell, Kismet, the famous old Viking, now an auxiliary; the Lasco, Endymion, Wanderer, Aloha, Narada, Warselfa. Others are isst getting ready for the annual New York Yacht Club regatta on June 16. Among the American yachts which will race abroad this season are Commodere Morton F. Plant's schooner Ingomar. She made the passage from Bristol, Rhode Island, to the Needles in 15 days 9 hours 25 minutes, and behaved well the entire trip.

MOTOR BOATING

Ten motor-boat is the most recent and most alluring plaything devised for those who prefer sports in which the ordinary pleasures of the out-of-doors are combined with the application of mechanical skill. The motor-boat calls for the same knowledge of machinery that is needed for motor-driving. It presents to the hungry brain of the amateur chauffeur new problems in mechanics, and it gives him the opportunity of varying pleasantly the monotony of road touring with the novelty of touring on the water. He may drive his road-car from his town house to his country place or yacht club station, jump into his motor-boat, and glide at a twentyknot clip over the water, and he needs now only a practical airship runabout to attain perpetual motion. Indeed, the story has been circulated that one rich American has already placed an order with Mr. Santos-Dumont for a flying machine. The challenge cup races to be held on the Hudson River, at New York, June 23, 24 and 25, are the most important events of the sort yet arranged for the summer. (Continued on page 20.)





ROM Madeira the ship's the Mediterranean. Among those on board, bound for the Crient, were a New York poli-lisher and a bright boy from the West, eager for all the new sights of the Old World ahead. As the land breezes caught the permant at the mast-head, the buy scanned the eastern horizon

and he kept it up for hours.
"What are you looking for you hard?" inquired the pub-

Oli, I want to see that hig ugn of the Prudential on Gi-braltar," and the boy still peered into the east. When at last the great rock the hill of Tarik the aracen, lifted its head above the ocean the buy warehed in vain for the sign he was sure he would see. For him, as for all

other Americans who read the magazines, the Proder-tial was inseparably associated with Gibraltae. And this association has made the rock and the insurance

this association has made the cock and the insurance company almost interchangeable terms, simply because each suggested strength. But the American Gabrahar achieved its strength in a few years by damitless but man endeavor, while the slow secretions of ages gave strength to its nametake, the mighty Hill of Tarik.

Ten years after the close of the Cool War a period so recent that its history has scapedy been written—the Prudential was established in Newark. As if foreknowing the great risck to which it would grow, it began its foundation in a basement office. It was like the beginning of the New York Health by Bennett, the elder, in a basement on Ann street. But it would be an idle play with words to make a basement office the real foundation of the Prudential. It was something much deeper down than that—nothing else than the bedmuch deeper down than that—nothing else than the bed-rock American principle of democracy. The Prodestial applied the democratic principle to life insurance. As Senator Dryden of New Jersey, the founder of the company, has said, "Life insurance is of the most value when most widely distributed. The Prodestial and the companies like it are cultivating broadly and soundly



U. S. SENATOR JOHN P. DRYDEN President The Prudential Insurance Company

among the masses the idea of life insurance prosection. To them is being carried the gospel of self-help, protection, and a higher life."

And what has been the result of the democratic

American principle worked out in life insurance? In 1875, the first policy was written in the Productial. At the end of 1901 there were 5.447,007 policies in force on the books of the company, representing nearly a hillion dollars. The assets in 1870 were \$2.232.00, while twenty-seven years later, in 1903, they were more than 30,000 times greater, or \$72.232.435.44, the liabilities at the same time being \$02.578.410.81.

This is a record of growth that is without precodent in insurance and that is hard to match in the whole range of industry. The rise of the Prodential to greatness reads like a romance in hig figures, but, in fact, it is record of business expansion that has been as natural as the growth of an oal. The corn crop of the country seems too big for comprehension until one sees the vast fields of the Middle West, and then it appears as simple as the growth of a single stalk. So with the Prodential. To say that, in ten years, the company's income grew from something more than \$0.00000 a year to more than \$0.000000 last year is amazing as general statement, but when made in relation to the bread principles on which that growth has been based. it becomes as much a matter of course as the corn crop. There is no mystery about it; but there is in it, from the day when the principles were planted in Newark until these great harvest days, the grunine American spirit of achievement, strong, hopeful, and

The Prudential Insurance Company of America is a national institution. It was founded to provide insurance for the American people on the broadest postible hasts, consistent with strength and safety. It does not write insorance almost. In the fullest sense it has worked not the democratic idea of safe insurance for the great masses of the American people. It has



BETWEEN THE GREAT BUILDING:

adjusted its policies to American conditions; it has based its dividends on the earning power of American it has placed its premium rates on the investments, American tables of vital statistics; in a word, it was intended to be and it has become an incurance company for the American people. And they have met the Prudential's broad American principles with a broad American support, and, as a result, the company's mar-velous growth has come as naturally as the full ear ou the stalk. But, as the full car is always on a stalk that has been collivated, so, two the growth from the Prudential's periociples has come through their spread by an organization that is a marvel of efficiency.

And right here is the most storing chapter of the Prodential's rise to greatness. Just as Grant and Leo organized their armies, or as Kooropatkin and Yamagata plan their campaigns in Asia, so does the Prudential work out its national insurance propuganda. company's organization is essentially military. It is a wonderful combination of big grasp and outlook with the most painstaking thoroughness and system in details. And, as is always the case in every organization that throbs throughout with intelligent energy, there is a man at the center of it. This man has a constructive imagination lighting up a New England brain. To business produces there is added the large vision which sweeps the horizon for opportunity. Naturally, to such a vision the application of the democratic idea to insurance was an opportunity of the first magnitude. When seen, it was grasped and developed. The Prudential was founded. In the most careful way, its idea was tested, just as the Sceretary of Agriculture tests seeds



CORRIDOR IN MAIN OFFICE

at the government's experiment farms. Here was where prodesize keps the large vision in proper focus. Grad-nally the idea took root and grew. Year after year the Prodestial added to its number of policy holders. And all the time the company was working out a more liberal basis for its democratic idea. But each time a more liberal policy was offered, it was fully ar-sed. "Progress with strength" is the way President Dryden describes the company's principle of growth-the results, clearly, of vision and principle. At the



STAIRWAY TO MAIN OFFICES

end of ten years of this method of growth, the com-pany reached the point where, it was believed, insurance could be safely offered for any amount with premiumpayable on any plan, either in weekly instalments or at

Collier's Advertiser



SECTION OF POLICY BEPARTMENT

longer periods. Within the five years 1886 to 1898 in-clusive, the company's assets increased nearly fivefold, from \$1.040.816 to \$3.084.895 and the amount of insur-

ance in force from \$40,266,-445 to \$130,163,654. The Prudential had found itself. The idea of demoeratic insurance had been fully tested and adjusted to the needs and conditions of the American people. Then, with a boldness which only large vision could have quickened, the plan was formed to make the Pra-dential's idea known in every section of the coun-try. Gibraltar was chosen as the symbol of the com-pany's strength, and advertising—the telling of the Prudential idea to the peo-ple—was begun. At that ple-was begun. At that time insurance advertising was a sea as unknown as the Atlantic when Columbus set sail from Palos. But, with a map of the United States for chart and a live idea for sampans, the Prodential took passage in pastage in the product of the chart and a live idea for sampans, the Production of the passage in the product of the passage in mearly every important mag-azine in the country, and thus safely made port in millions of homes. As the insurance idea was car-ried broadcast in this wide publicity, it was followed up by the well-drilled army of Prudential agents.

Again it was vision and prudence, and again the result was "Progress with strength." The Prudential grew into a place of forermost importance, known in every part of the world. The printed announcement -always attractive and sug-gestive - had never gone ahead of men bearing the in-surance measage until sent by the Prudential, and this conjunction marked the epoch in business in which advertising and personal endeavor should be used as comple-

mentary forces. The Procential publicity is accompanied by wise pro-motion from a field force of over 12,000, some of whom have been with the company for over a quarter-century, working in almost every State of the Union. They have the zeal of Crusaders, and it is kept at ardent pitch through an organization that could not fail to produce a

wenderful esprit de corps. Wise direction and con-stant encouragement come from the home office; and then the company's agents are grouped in districts, under superintendents and assistant superintendents, managers, general agents and special agents, and in each district a strong spirit of emulation is developed by rach district a strong spirit of emulation is developed by human contact and cooperation. Weekly meetings are held, and the problems of wisely presenting insurance are discussed. Comparative records of the men are kept in many districts, and prizes are offered for those writing the largest volume of business, for those mak-ing the greatest individual increase, and for many other contests. This wholesome results are observed as a largest This wholesome rivalry produces an alertness and industry which are to the company an invaluable asset in human efficiency. A few weeks after this periodical appears, probably 2000 agents of the Prudential—those who have made the best records for the year—will be brought to Newark from all parts of the country. They will, of course, visit the home offices and come in contact with the directing center of their wonderful organization.

And, after all, there is no place where one feels the greatness of the Prodential quite so much as in the vast. gramte piles which have been raised for the company's ome buildings. They rise above the Jersey meadows



THE SWITCHBOARD

as Gibraltar does above the sea, a convincing witness, surely, to the growth and to the strength of the Prudential. But they are not a cold, gray rock, but a living organism throbbing from vital contact with millions of policy holders. There are now four of these great buildings, all occupied by the company. In one of the company. In one of them is the Prudential's them is the Prudential's publishing plant, which, in equipment, surprising as this may seem, is equal to that of almost any publishing house in the country. Milions of booklets, two publications for the company, one, "The Prudential," with a circulation of more than two millions-and the policies are all printed here, be-sides no end of commercial printing for the home of-fice and for the district agencies. The big composing-room, the press-room with its eighteen presses, the hindery with its fold-ing, cutting, sewing, and numbering machines, are models of cleanliness and light. But, for that matter, all the buildings are as spick and span as a man-o-war. There are subways, well lighted, under the arrests, connecting the different buildings. In every way there has been, in the arrangements, a conservation of energy and time to pro-duce economy and efficiency in carrying on the comdicating how yast that is, the mail coming to and go-ing from the Prudential is neatly as large as for all the rest of Newark, a city with rest of Newark, a city with more than 250,000 popula-tion and of great industrial importance. The mailing department is really a big city post-office. And in all the departments one gets the feeling of size that comes in the enormous gov-cement buildings at Washernment buildings at Washington. And it is as a na-Prodential always fixes itself on the mind—its funda-mental idea of democracy in insurance, its nation-wide organization for spreading the idea, its essentially Amerscan spirit throughout, all make the company worthy of its name the Prudential Insurance Co. of America.



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Continue June 191

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TOUNG'S REMARKABLE PITCHING

Victio, placket for the Bissing American Larger team, edjess the alread unique base of carrie velocid through a cha-coing purse a world not a man of the op-posing least tracted first base. The game was with the Periodephilo from Waddell and process for the latter. Waddell is a left healt, long land, eccentra, and wilful. Young is bure, quiet and cool, and a right-hander. Uning after throug wont by with the same result. Secreted the Panadelphian at the ball tent to be selded to be it amounted. the ball, but they wouldn't hit is aquarely, and see smally likeled out. Washell him one of the many and see smally likeled out. Washell him one to ball. He strock at two balls, and then sent a long first through at two balls, and then sent a long first to controlled, which was about in by Stabi. Young's feat is almost un precedented. About overtry years ago, John M. Word and another pitches was a similar resemble, but the distance from the pitches' was a many absence than now, and the box was much shorter than now, and the parties in parties was allowed all mots of liberties in les motions. Young the fall kinds of curves had long for "lary ball," and he also ever surages emit ball.

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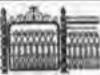
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England's Advance Into Tibet BY MOHAMMAD BARAKATULLAH

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was only one degree less burdensome to them than their desire to go simply for the fun of knocking the stiff-necked exclusivist off his petch, and humbling him before their "march of civilization," simply because he chose to be an exclusivist. Then the glory and the world-wide fame of being the Vicerry of India who opened Tibet and carried the British flag into Linau was, too, no less a remotation for an ambitious must like Lord emptation for an ambitious man like Lord

All these considerations, though significant in themselves, lose their importance when compared with the general onward policy of England in Asia. This British move beyond the Himalayas on the Hermit Kingdom of the Lama is a preliminary step toward the extension of the British Empire in Chinese territory, aiming to ultimately seach the Yangtse Valley from the west, in the course of the evolution of time. This is a step, too, to recover the ground lost in competition with Russia in the soramble for territorial aggrandinement in the continent of Assa. For, while England was occupied in the late South African War, Russia took advantage of the opportunity and made her position strong in the Near, Middle, and Far East, leaving England far behind in the race. As soon as the floor war was over, and the non-onation ceremonies had been gone through, England at more started in reliabilitate her position in the Orient. This momentons enterprise across the snow-covered passes of the Himalayas could not, of course, be undertaken before an auspichum atmosphere dertaken before an auspicious atmosphere had been created on the horizon of internahad been created on the histing of interac-tional publics. Russia alone was a rival of such consequence that she must be kept on-capied concentrate else. Last spring, it seems, the necessary forces were set in in-tion to achieve this end. Macedonia was set on fire in the Near East, and Japan, the ally of England, also began to attrup the question of Koros and Manchuria with Russia in the Par East. Par Bast.

Col. Younghusband's Mission

A most remarkable coincidence, and one that should not be lost sight of by students of international politics, is that when Japan poned negotiations with Russia regarding Korea and Manchuria in July, England also sent a mission at the same time under Colonel Vounghusband, with three hundred armed nel Voungbustand, with the sup-sikle as an escort, to negotiate with the rep-resentatives of the Lama at Khamba Jang, a resentatives of the Lama at Khamba Jang, a place thirty miles within the territory of The bet. Although the Tibetans offered no re-sistance to the invaders of their wall, and showed no disposition to fight, making no warlike preparations, yet the British force did not proceed further than Khamba Jong, where Coisses Younghusband quartered his soldiers in a fertified camp prepared by him-self. Later, in October last, when matters self. Later, in October last, when matters became warm in Macedonia, and the Russi-Japanese negotiations were tairly advanced, the Indian Government prepared an aspedition on a negular war fasting, ordered it to follo the force at Khamba Jong, and then to present to occupy the Chumbi Valley, ninesy miles mearer to Chumb Chumbi Valley, ninesy miles nearer to Chumbi Chumbi Valley has been in the possession of British troops, but since then the British have advanced further, with accasional opposition from the Tibetation. with occasional opposition from the Tiletaux. Doubliess that the country is very difficult of access, even the camp where the British force has its hase being saless feet above the son, and where throughout the winter the tem-perature remains below zero. But the very fact that the Indian Government should sufact that the Indian Government should oc-capp Khamba Jong in July, and then after four months go a step lurther and take the Chambi Valley, shows clearly that England has been proceeding on this business with great circomspection, keeping her eyes on the harometer of international affairs, and watching carefully Russia's position in the Near and Far East. The climan of comci-dence is reached in the fact that England assent the filter Brock containing the corredence is reached in the fact that England assed the Blue Book containing the correspondence with Russia concerning Tibet simultaneously with the rupture of diplomatic relations between Russia and Japan by the formal act of the latter. This shows that Japan kept her ally well informed on the ruptures: of her negotiations with Russia, and also to regard to her own intentions as to peace or war, while England shaped her own policy in Aria accordingly. Now, as Russia is seriously entangled in the Far East, and the war-douds seem to be thickening over the Balkans, England will have an open field in Tibet when the spring an open field in Tibet when the spring irreaks the severity of the Tibetan winter, and will bring under her sway a vast plateau three times the seas of France, which overhange China and India.

Tibet is a Rich Country

In western Tibet, in a number of places, as Sarthof, Thokalung, and Thok Daurakpa, the gold fields are said to be extensive. The ardinary articles of commerce which Tibet supplies are well known, but the country is rich in andersloped mineral treasures. As India has been squeezed almost to the last drop now Tibet holds out a good prospect from has been seen and the transfer of the history riber holds out a good prospect for British exploiters and company floaters and promoters. There will also be opened gradually a market for the consumption of the manufactures of the British Isles.

If the views of the Landon "Morning Post," expressed some time ago, be taken as those of the British Government, then this British the prospective with the prospective with the prospective production.

move on Tibet concurrently with the prog-ress of the Russe-Japanese War, with the ress of the Russo-Japanese War, with the possibility of both combatants being crippled, may be taken as the beginning of a new era of the conquest of Asia by England. Afghanistan must seen expect to share the fate of Tibet. "We can have no buffer states," says the "Morning Post." "If there are natural frontiers," it argues, "the best of them is the long stretch of desert that reaches from the Caspian to the edge of Manchuria."

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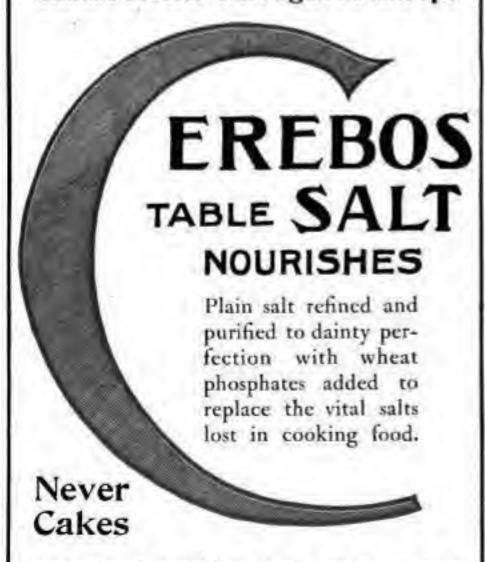
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Yinkow is the port to Newchwarg, where several thousand Russian troups were concentrated under General Kondentowitch (whose portrait appears on page 12), about two months ago. Newchwarg is a treaty port on the Liaoung Gull about half-way between Part Arthur and Mukden. Since the Japanese landed under General Oku on the Liaoung Peninsula, must of the Russian troops have been withdrawn further month, although St. Petersburg despitches have repealedly stated that they would be used to attack the cear or flank of General Oku's army operating against Part Arthur. The unfinished building shown in the photograph was being constructed by the Russians for use as administration offices for the civil government of the district



ENILIS FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT has been shown in England alone of the great nations of modern Europe, and we have furturately inherited the laws and the spirit of the country of Magna Charta and Habeas Corpus; of Oliver Chomweth, Charlian, Runke, and Fox. Our fathers in the Revocation (ook up arms against a preamble; they fought upon a legal principle; and, as Weistra put it, "on this question of principle, while actual suffering was yet afar off. they raised their flag against a power to which, for purposes of foreign conquest and subjugation, Rome in the height of her glory is not to be compared"-against the same power from which they had inherited their spirit of individual rights and initiative. Explaining why political life in France has never been as free and stable as in England, a brilliant historian observes that the French can never get away from the idea of having the Government do everything. "All improvements of any importance, all schemes for bettering even the material condition of the people, must receive the sanction of the Government. . . . The Government is believed to see everything, know everything, and provide for everytiting. . . . In fact, the whole business of the State is conducted on the supposition, that no man either knows his own SOCIALISM AND

interest, or is fit to take care of himself." It is all DEMOCRACY part of the spirit which, under pretence of protecting the people, shackles their liberty, diministics their responsibility to themselves, and deprives them of the profound education which is given by providing for future contingencies, and by the habit of solving for themselves the difficulties of life. On one hand is the spirit of Democracy; on the other the spirit of paternal government and Socialism. It is strange in this country to see the party which has borne and often deserved the name Democratic now containing a large element of the exact opposite, or Socialistic Democracy means as little government as possible, the life of the nation being carried forward by all the individuals. Socialism means that the citizens give up their liberty and individuality to the State, which runs their business for them. The increase of Socialism in the United States is due to the aboves of capital, proteeted by unequal laws, and to the great recent immigration from countries where the principles of free government are unknown. Unfortunately it has fastened itself upon the noble penciples of the historic free Democratic party. We hope something will happen at St. Louis which will set apart clearly free Democracy, on the one hand, and Socialism, with its inevitable demagognes, on the other. In other words, the hest thing that could happen would be for the Populists to drop the mask and bolt.

MR. BRYAN'S VIEW of the contest in Missouri has been one which hardly adds credit to a politician who professes always to reek with moral principle. What has been so enmistakably an ethical contest, with extreme corruption on one side and intelligent purification on the other. Mr. Bayas has insisted on treating as a matter of mere purty expediency. When the machine had a strong seeming chance to win, Mr. Bayas struck his little blow at Folk by echong the plea of the Missouri boudlers, that there was more than one virtuous man in the local Democratic party. Now that Folks

has entirely routed his opponents, Mr. Bayan comes out with an attempt to make all factions comfortable. It was in Missouri politics, as will be remembered, that Mr. Bayan picked Gumshoe Bill. Stone as a fitting person to be President. He now has a friendly word for Mayor Reed, and his "conspicuous public service," who, as Mr. Bayan alleges, was supported by all Democrats "conspicuous in the organization." Mr. Bayan's use of the adjective conspicuous seems to be correct. He credits the organization with opposing the nomination of Mr. Folk because that nomination would be a weak one. Sancta simplicitas! We would suggest to Mr. Bayan that his views on Missouri politics are among those possessions which would as well be treasured in the seclusion of his own soul.

A CERTAIN KIND OF ECONOMY is successfully practiced by a group of newspapers, which are owned by one man, and which are not prudish in their consciences. They save a good deal of money by it, and they decorate their pages with names which could not be procured by other means. The reader will find, frequently on one page, some such array as this, of talent and importance: "What I Think of the Nability," by LEO TOLSTOI: "The Quality of American Literature," by Windale Dean Howells;

"Attack and Defence," by Captain A. T. MAHAN. The reader pleased to have his paper able to employ for his benefit all the able writers to discourse to him on the questions of the day. If is so unreasonable, that he would probably not be so much pressed if he knew the prosaic circumstances; that these arthuwere not written for his enterprising newspaper, but were gatherfrom old books, interviews, or speeches, when not actually "faked" Especially would be he less impressed if he knew that the authors had frequently refused to contribute to the newspaper, not carring to be identified with a sheet so heedless of the truth. But the author is unprotected by the law, the owner of the newspaper can appropriate the old material and incate to his readers that it is freshly written for their especial benefit We add this detail to others which we have occasionally brough forward, to show how eminently fitted is the owner of the newspace yellow trust to become the political Moses, the moral philosophic and guide, of the helpless and downtrodden American people.

THE ARROGANCE OF MONOPOLY found, during the great coal strike of 1902, its most delightful champion in Me GROBGE F. BARK, President of the Reading Railway and head that illegal combination known as the Coal Trust. Illegal, at say; for, whatever it may be possible to bring within the rules of evidence, nobody doubts that the men who own the railways are the coal actually do contravene the law. Mr. BARR has moderate a little since those exciting days two years ago. He then seem to assert that Divine Providence had expressly appointed him to complete the business in which he was so rothlessly and so profitably engaged. He now alleges merely that when, "like any other good merchant," the coal roads charge all they can get, "the Lord is responsible." When the or harons water their stock and then say it must earn four per only and when they defeat the laws in order to make this water gove is the Lord also the person on whom Mr. BARR so jauntily let the blame? It seems to us that the pious BAER might better in cuss his acts without appealing to supernatural authority. Who a man is engaged in getting all the money he can, especially in a grinding monopoly, it is a question between him and the law. At between the public and the Creator,

DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE is the basis of modern Democ racy. Germany has contributed a great deal more to scious, philosophy, and literature than we have, but while it has one tributed much it has diffused little. It is striking and suggestion therefore, when Germany indulges in some act or expression while would be unthinkable in this country. It is reported that the soon where the Emperor WILMAN shot his thousandth stag is to it marked, for the uplifting of future generations, by a block of store weighing fifty hundredweight. The spot rendered so notorious is near Zehdenick, and about thirty miles north of Berlin. The o scription is to run as follows: "Our most gracious Margrave wil Lord the Emperor William II laid low at this spot, CONTRACT on September 20, 1898, his thousandth stag, a noble creature of twenty tines." To Americans this inscription is too contemptible to be even properly absurd. The incide only reminds us of how backward a civilization may be at the respect when it is so advanced in others. Another incident, while happened about the same time, shows how inevitable is the trent of Lemocracy. The greatest organ of opinion in the world, a bilwark of conservative thought in England, has made a reduction in its price-a slight one, to be sure, but none the less an entering wedge. The "Times," in taking this step, makes a concession the the spirit of the age, which in every Democratic country isioaccount of a constantly larger fraction of the population The change is a mark of progress in the diffusion of Democrati opinion as clearly as the Kaiser's inscription is a ridiculous at tempt to keep alive an outgrown superstition.

IN THE ANCIENT WORLD was called to its service the ablemen of every kind. In Greece, for instance, Socrates, Plane Solon, Themstockes, Pericles, Alcibiades, Demosthenes, Xevephon, Thucybiaes—statesmen, philosophers, orators, historianall were soldiers, some of them commanders of high distinction Buckle's judgment is that Cromwell, Washington, and Narolais are the only first-rate modern warriors who were equally competed to govern, and the English army for two centuries and a half his



possessed, as writers of distinction, only Napier and Rateign. In this country, our history is short, but the case of Washington is unlikely to be repeated. We have made Presidents out of professional soldiers, but most of the experiments have not been distinguished for success. It is true, nevertheless, that men who have been in the army, usually but a short time, have taken a much higher position in American civil life than they have in the recent life of England. The explanation is that our great war was fought by civilians and called opon a large portion of the young men of forty years ago, which was true of the Revolution also, Nevertheless, since Washington, there is nolindy really emment for ability both in war and peace, unless Jackson be SHANGE admitted as a doubtful example. England has, in her SOLDIERS two greatest generals, Maranorouon, whose name in civil life is a synonym for weakness and lack of principle, and Wellington, who was a powerful but merely reactionary political leader. Was has become specialized, with other things. It is no longer, in the freest countries, the profession in which a man of

ability sees the greatest probability of glory. It almost never attraits, therefore, men of varied talents, but only those whose aptitude is special. Armies are vast but wars are few, and, although a ROBERTS and a KITCHENER gain applause, they are rapfelly forgotten, in comparison with a Chamberlain, a Huxley, or a Kirting. War no longer draws the most interesting men because it no longer offers them the most interesting opportunities. OURAGE IS PARILY FASHION, or habit, and partly innate

Comperament. People often try to explain it away. They say, perhaps, that the Japanese are really inferior in courage to Europeans, their fearlessness growing out of insensitiveness, the lower value put on life, and training with a special view to hardihood. But to think you have proved conrage away by showing how it originates is a muddy sort of reasoning. It is clearer to say that we value other things as much as courage. "An intrepid courage is at best but a holiday kind of virtue, to be seldom exercised, and never but in cases of necessity; affability, mildness, tenderness, and a word which I would fain bring back to its original signification of virtue-I mean good nature-are of daily use; they are the bread of mankind and the staff of life." This judgment is even more the creed of civilization to-day than it was when Dayne's wrote, but in Japan courage is as much the primal virtue as it was in antique Rome. Asiatics are not supposed to be as delicately organized, nervously, as Western races are, and as modern civilization tends to make as. The pale tast of thought is capable of as striking bravery as barbaric ardor, but it is less often aroused to desperate action. Moralists have argued that the courage which grows from constitution often forsikes a man when he has occasion for it, but the courage which arises from a sense of duty is uniform; just as moralists argue that bullies and the cruel have no courage, which is not true. Courage, as a matter of fact, may be one of the lowest virtues, as it may be one of the highest. The most trustworthy military courage, to-day, comes from special training to that particular end, and not from any reasoned sense of duty. The Chinese are deemed by almost all Oriental scholars a higher race, intellectually and morally, than the Japanese. They lack the unsurpassed courage of the islanders merely because public opinion and military organization have not developed it. A comparison between Oriental and Western courage, when both are organized, will be more easily

made when the present war is over NATURE IS NOT MORAL. The survival of the strongest is not a rule of ethics. Race prejudice is natural, and it is deemed by the majority of ileep scholars to be a bar against degeneration. It is, however, so uncharitable in detail that we find always thousands, especially of the spiritual, protesting against the instinct. This argument, for instance, from the "Christian Register," one of the best weeklies in the country, typifies this trend of thought: "A very curious spectacle is presented when a Jew in America makes a vehement demand for the exclusion of the Chinese. One would think that the sufferings of the Jows under exclusion acts, and other limitations of their liberty to work for a living and to enjoy the proceeds of their labor, would have made them tolerant in regard to other races. Such a spectacle as a Jewish workingman orging the exclusion of the Chinese is a wonderful illustration of the persistence of racial prejudices

and dislikes." Inshmen and Jews protesting against the injuries which they suffer at the hands of governments and nationalities to which they are subject, instead of learning tolerance from their sufferings, agree to inflict upon the Chinese every social and industrial disability of which in their own case they complain. This means only that logic has a small part in the history of nature and bumanity. A strict consistency would end in universal sameness or in universal death. Evolution is a history of war. "Every war," says Macutavettal, "that is necessary is just." Every hostile measore that is necessary is just, and by necessary we mean tending to strengthening and advantage. On the present issue, we personally favor mitigating our Chinese freaty only to admit educated men. We oppose admitting the Chinese generally. We should be glad to see an education clause directed against Southeastern Europe, and we believe in a certain merely social discrimination against the negro. The Jew and the Irishman, excluding the Chinaman, are uncharitable, even as nature is uncharitable. An end of Danwin's laws would mean the end of progress.

PATRIOTISM IS A NOBLE EMOTION which lends itself easily to the resculous. A Boston woman has carried the fad for ancestry societies to its legitimate conclusion by heading a movement to consolidate the Grandchildren of the War Veterans of 1861-4. Her society should have at least the merit of voluminous enrolment. It has already led to suggestions for Aunts of the Heroes of San Juan Hill, Brothers-in-Law of Conscripts of the Sixties, and First Cousins once Removed of Filipino Extermina-Anything which is snobbery manuerading as historic interest or parriotism deserves burlesque. Patriotism, according to Dr. Joneson, is the last refuge of a scoundrel. Socially it is rather the last refuge of a fool. Perhaps we can get beyond the wars, and organize all the relatives of Carnutti heroes. A heroic race needs no hero fund. A race of patriots needs no patriotic gossip parties. Historical societies should ancestry rans be composed of historians. Shobbishness, pedantry, and their kindred vices consist in putting an over emphasis on some one possession or distinction, and the smaller the trait celebrated the pettier the vice. Pedantry, which is the vanity of knowledge, is therefore a step or two above snobbisliness, which is the vanity of class. The singular fertility shown by the genealogy societies in devices for making themselves ridiculous is to be explained by the absurdity of the motives on which they are founded. Lavinia I, Queen of the Holland Dames, and her theatrical career, were a natural notcome of the pseudo-patriotic movement. In organizations flimsily founded, flimsy people get to the top. The Boston woman and her new burlesque will be well employed if they hasten the end of queens, daughters, and dames, Our librarians are kept busy furnishing books to ladies who wish to dig up remote ancestry for social glamour.

THE MOST IMPRESSIVE GRAVEYARD in the world is perhaps one in Washington, where rows and rows of monotonous small slabs extend along the hills, and under the trees, and fade away, as uniformly as a sea, with a melancholy as vast, a simplicity that overwhelms. The individuals are lost in the impression, as drops are nothing in the ocean. And in this city, also, is the one of all modern monuments that gives the deepest feeling and the highest thought to death, far outreaching the record of any single life. It bears not a word upon it, but sits as silent and as strong as the fate which hangs above us all. It has the calm and the fearfolness of death. It is universal. It is, in the sculptor's genius, almost acceptable; above sorrow as above joy; familiar as the air; a passenger on every breeze. "O eloquent, just, and mighty Death! whom none could advise, thou hast persuaded; what none has dared, thou hast done; and whom all the world hath flattered, thou hast cast out of the world and despised; thou hast drawn together all the far-stretched greatness, all the pride, cruelty, and ambition of man, and covered it all over with these two narrow words, Hic jacet!" Thus the great Elizabethan, who had done and felt so much. Death should never be robbed of its dread simplicity. A ruined graveyard is more impressive than a collection of pretentious marbles. The average cemetery is a parody of death, the ordinary inscription a belittling of life. Monuments and burial grounds profound and simple as those we have been praising, make it easier to live with seriousness and to die with decency.



FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS WITH THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

According to the Todyo Aude's Tienties overespondent, the Russian authoritieth on the 20th last, gave permits to the following correspondents to proceed from Ying-kow to Mukden :-

The New York Collyer's Weekly, two

correspondents.
The London Morning Post, our.
The Paris and New York Hernid, one.

Le Timpe, our. Le Journol(?), Italian paper, oue. American Associated Press, oue.

Permits were refused to the curre spondents of the following papers :-

The London Times. The London Dully Telegraph. The London Dully Mad. The New York World.

New York Journal. The San Francisco Economic

THE accompanying out is a expression of a clipping from the Japan "Times," published in Tokio and ich to us by our correspondent. We Richard Harding Duvis. It will be seen from this that Collective is belled represented with the armies of both nations now at war in the For East than any other newspaper or periodical in the world. In the letter inclosing this elipping Mr. Davis says: "I can not sufficiently congratulate you on the double-barreied success which armies. To have two men, when no other newspaper or periodical is any language has more than use, is a spectacular triumph. Of course one man is a photographer, but all the other papers would have been eager to send a photographer if they could have done so. No other periodical of any country—not even England, Japan's alig—has more than one correspondent with each column, and Conserve has a property of the compliment from the rival government, and others armies it among the highest contains and the Japanese. This compliment from the rival government,

and opposed armies, is one of the highest ever paid a newspaper."

The four correspondents referred to by Mr. Davis are Mr. Frederick Palmer and Mr. James H. Harr with General Knowles army, which crossed the Vain; and Mr. J. E. J. Archibald and Mr. Victor Bulla with Gen.

eral Kuropatkin's forces in Manchuria.

On May 25 we received a cablegram from Mr. Archibold saying that he had left Muhden and had made a two hundred mile journey on horseback to Kaopontae, where he had taken train for Tien-tsin, (Kaopontae, or Kow-pang-les, is a small town on the vaile and which runs from News hwang to Tren-trin. It is near the boundary

time of China and Manchuria, and is now wented by a large body of Chinese regular troops.)

Mr. Archiveld left the last Cossack outpost near Muchon, and between there and Kaspontse traveled through a destroit injected by Chinese outlaws. He was the only correspondent to get through the Russian line. since the beginning of the war. We instructed him at once to send a cablegram descriptive of the situation and town at that time. The following message, received from him May 30, theywe an interesting light upon the conditions existing with the Kussians. As Mr. Archivold vays in his first sentence, this cable message-being sent from Peking, China—is unconsored, and therefore not tinged with Russian afficial coloring. Me Archibald returned to Mukden at once after reading this despatch, and is now again with the Russian force

WITH THE RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA

Special Cable Despatch from J. F. J. ARCHIBALD, Collier's Correspondent attached to the Russian Headquarters in the Field

PERENT, May 30. THIS is an uncensured despatch—the first to get out of the Russian lines since the war began. But if American readers expect that an uncensored despatch means a sensation, they will be disappointed; for within the great barrier of official secrecy all things go forward with amazing quiet and thor-

There is much fighting continually, but little in com-parison with what we shall, no doubt, have later on. In all the fights up to the present the enemy have greatly outnumbered the Russian forces engaged. The entire Russian army anxiously waits for the Japanese

MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY

Born in York County, Pa., is 1833, and graduated from Jefferson College in 1850. Senator Quay (who deed May 26) succend the legal profession and held review State offices prior to be election to the United States Senator. He served as Senator for fifteen prior and for twenty your was a member of the Republican National Committee, acting to in Charmon in the ascensial Presidental compagn of 1866. The possessed rare scholarly attainments and on ret will. For near by twenty years Senator Quay was the pointeral "boss" of the State of Pentring years, controlling all State and Federal patternage.

to uncover their plan of campaign, so that a great force may be brought into concerted action. Russia now has a sufficient force in the field to withstand any attack from the Japanese. Regiments of Russian regular troops are pouring in every day. The hussars and dragooms are vastly superior to the first contingent of cavalry, which was mainly recruited in Siberia. Trains are arriving from Mukden at the rate of from six to ten every day. Hundreds of extra sidings have been built every day. Hundreds of extra sidings have been built along the entire seven thousand miles of track. Hun-dreds of guns and thousands of horses are pouring into Manchuria.

The Russian military officers can not understand why the enemy should have waited so long to attack. At the notset they could have marched through to Harbin with but little opposition, but now Russia has had time

Last week the Japanese main force appeared to be advancing against the Russians, but as soon as their advance guard sighted the Russian outposts they withdrew without giving battle. They did this, no doubt, upon discovering the Russians' true strength. It is now thought that the enemy may assault Port Arthur on the land side before making any further advance into Manchuria. Such tactics would exactly suit Russia; should the enemy assault Port Arthur, the large Russian force in the neighborhood of Yinkow will

Strike at the Japanese flank.

The Chinese handits called Hunghutzes (sometimes pelled Chunchuses) are very active along the western Russian outposts. I rode from Mukden to Kaopontre, leaving the last Cossack outpost directly west of Makden. Depredations by the Hunghutzes were reported everywhere. At Kaopontze I saw twenty Japanese dressed as Chinese organizing a force of brigands under a famous Hunghutse leader. In this camp there were five thousand brigands paid, fed, and armed by the Japanese. The object of this organization is still un-

Railroad communication with Port Arthur is now suspended, but fifty Russian workmen, who have arrived at Tien-tain from Port Arthur, having come ap by sea, say that the garrison is in perfect health and spirits. Reports to the effect that the Russian troops are low-spirited are absolutely false. There is also less drinking among the Russian troops than with any army I ever accompanied-much less than takes place with an American field force. General Kuropatkin's army is at present within striking distance of Lianyang. are now more than 250,000 reserves at Mukden and neighboring places, and many regiments at Yinkow.

The Russian bospital service is exceedingly pol-Many aristocratic ladies are serving as nurses in natives continue to work in the fields, heedless of war, and the crops are coming up in sufficient que-ties to afford subsistence for horses and men for it is a year. There is an enormous food supply in Marrier as yet untouched by the Russian commissariat.

is no advance in the prices of flour, bread or classical goods, and the supply seems to be undiminished.

There is practically no sickness among the Rambroops. The situation at Yinkow remains unchanged to looks as if the Russians were trying to draw Japanese into an occupation of that place.



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OKU

The officer is in constraind of the second Japanese army, which we let The officer is in constrained of the second Japanese army, which we have some weeks ago on the Lacotung periodica, and which another to sured Kinchow, May 26. The scaling of Nanuhan Hill, or while is Romann had formicable defences, and the complete roat of the most notable least of recent entitlary history. General (kr) is personne was acquired during the robelion of 1877, at which too is a major-personal in the importal army. He was tame for his defence of the castle of Kunanusta, which was under very in the sket



SOLDIERS WAITING TO BE ASSIGNED TO QUARTERS



COL, CHIMINOFFSKY IN COMMAND OF A CAUCASIAN INFANTRY REGIMENT



TYPICAL RUSSIAN INFANTRY SOLDIERS NOW AT THE PRONT



A COSSACE INFANTRY REGIMENT FROM THE CAUCASUS MARCHING IN FROM THE RAILWAY STATION

ARRIVAL OF RUSSIAN TROOPS AT NEWCHWANG



THE MARKET-PLACE OF CHERAMPO

When the Japanese landed at Chanampo early in April, the troups took setting of this Kurean port and established a military base. The natives were spathetic and took but little course in the proceedings aside from gazing unconcernedly at the invaders and offering communities for sale. The Korean national continue is white, man and women drassing almost exactly to

PUSHING ON TO PING YANG

By FREDERICK PALMER, Collier's War Correspondent attached to the Japanese General Staff in Manchuria

THE officer commanding tells me that this is the best house in the village, and that it is entirely at my service. However, the honor done me is in name rather than in fact. He met me on the main road just outside the first military station after Chenampo. I taid him that I had gone far enough for that day, and he spoke of his miserable little he could do for me, and hinted that the road was good to the next station, where I would find food for man and beast. I answered that the miserable little was a bountiful sufficiency under the circumstances. When China ponies—imported into Japan and now taken from their adopted home—have been eleven days on a little coasting steamer, their sea legs must be respected if you would ride again to-morrow.

I followed the officer up a path leading toward a pageda roof that overtopped a dirty brown potch of thatches at the base of a hill, for all Korean villages are built in sloughs which are never drained. When we came to the slour of a compound be pointed to it, the jabbering natives opened it and we entered nor immefor the night, confident in the armory in our saddle pockets. (There is no land where you need insect powder more—the houses of Korean gentlemen must

assuredly not excepted.)

Now the natives crowd the gateway (about equally interested in me and my foreign auddle), while I set on my blanket roll making those notes which necessity demands and fatigue refuses. You have only to say shoo and the natives start like so many rabbits, only to come back again when they find that the saddle is not

a winged arsenal.

There is one other person in the town who speaks any English—Kurutaki, who runs errands, acts as my interpreter, or forms native opinion. He is only five feet two, and weighs less than a hundred pounds, but he bonds coolies twice his size to his will. The power of the little man of Japan, from groom to general, has had loomly new illustrations for me since my arrival at Chenango three days ago. The conspicuous thing about him is his absence in numbers in this part of Korea. The front is one hundred and seventy-five miles away. With it moves the whole Japanese army—moves in fact as well as in name. Japane is not making a military occupation of Korea. She is policing Korea, or, in other words, she has assigned a certain number of units as overseers of her new estate. Perhaps I met fifty soldiers, including policemen, in the road to-day. Most of the soldiers were apparently departing, with their luggage borne by Korean coolies, from the stations they had occupied. In a month, them the Japanese have made the transformation through war to a state of regulated peace.

war to a state of regulated peace.

Representatives of the three forces of administration have called on me in an hour after my arrival in this village. Also a tali Korean in spotless white—oh, if he would only put his skin in the wash too—with a yellow band on his left arm, who is the head man, the agent indeed, through whom the Japonese have grafted on their masterful protectorate without him a shot at a Korean. The policeman made notes. The Korean, big

enough to make two of the policeman, looked too dipnified for that. The army officer asked me if it van true that the armies of Europe and America carried tables and chairs with them to the front. He had no intention of being sarcastic. He only wanted me to know that he realized the deficiency of local hospitulity; again he supressed his regret that he could do such a miserable little, and angested that the next station had a colonel and many more facilities for making a foreigner at home. Then he sent me a fewl —a serious form in to live in the Land of the Morning Calm—which submitted to being held by its wings philosophically. When I returned his call he gave me two manges, which I think mere the whole of his store. Finally be came to say good-night and to wish me a pleasant sleep.

This is the same highway that the Korenos, then civlized, used when the peoples who made the heautiful



General Kondratovitch, in command of the Russian lorces at Newchwang, and United States Consul Miller, who is also intrusted with the interests of Japan at this Manchurian port

and the same and t

highways of Europe were wearing skins and wall for Carsar to open, through conquest and suffering way to better things. It is no better and no section when Mongol and Tartar fought over it. So, read, with such ruts and naires as traffic would associous a field in the spring rains. When the rivibreaks through and carries away the slough, the national territor is not as the sun has dried the rivibre's sources, fill in gap with more earth. At least they do now, since Japanese came. Vesterday we went for miles will foot sinking deeper as you used it for a fulcrum to sout the one behind. So we kept on—more than hing, trying to golds our precious horses to the most solid footing—past a military station for the said five miles, till we came to a half for the night at in lage where not a single pative spoke a word of a laguage that either Kurotaki or myself knew.

lage where not a single native spoke a word of a liguage that either Korotaki or myself knew.

Yet our problem was as simple as Kurotaki was gut Fresh out of Tokio, the little man had walked (we) miles, which were as good as forty on a macadam was as jaunty at the day's close as at its beginning spirit was suggestive of that of his country. Wour horses have mouths and you have fingers to be them, any human can understand that you want der. If it is night he can also understand that you want der. If it is night he can also understand that you want had man parleyed with the outlanders Kurotaki laway which was much the same as if a Hungarian of head man parleyed with the outlanders Kurotaki laway which was much the same as if a Hungarian of heil back on the language basis which has been no durable in the East than the West. Spoken, the matting was Greek to either, but written the ideogrowas the same. What dustered the head man was one knew no ideographs at all. He made them in the che drew them on the ground in vain, and he must be concluded that as a toreigner I was the sinum is breed. He, too, gave us "the best house in town if difference in comparison being that between a right and a stable. For companions we had four Japare who attached themselves to Kurstaki early in the dand kept with him to Ping Yang. They belonged the army commissariat, these determined toot to elers, as did scores of others whom we met on the time that, he was not afraid of the whole Korean attached, he was not afraid of the whole Korean at the second of the

One catried an old-pattern Japanese sword. Are with that, he was not afraid of the whole Koreas at At three I was awake, as I was the morning held I had sent most of my blankets by steamer to the Yang along with my heavy luggage. While the are those of early April at home, the nights are con a point that requires furs when you have only a mainry undermeath you. Soon after midnight sleep came impossible. The first rays of light, which mainreding the horses and boiling water for my tea, only as welcome as the morning pap which sets the safetxury on a good night's sleep. By seven we went the road, which with its downhill as well as uphill nevertheless gradually ascending, until at the other of a long valley, we saw the pagoda routs and the of Ping Vang—that ancient city of this hermit is But with its picturesqueness we are not concerned as a hundred miles from the front, which thankly, till be nearer at the end of another day's travel.



BURNING OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN SALEGAD STEERS, JESSEY CITY, MAY 20

A fire causing nearly \$1,000,000 damage, and seriously threatening Jessey City and Hobakes, raged for several hours along the water front, consuming six large piers.



Schutt of Cornell winning the s-mile run by a few littles from C. R. Naamith of Colgans



McLonaton, Vale pure-vaulter, about to clear it feet y 1-4 inches



Pennsylvania's remarkable negro sprinter. Taylor, winning the quarter-mile in the fast time of ag 1-5 accords

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES AT PHILADELPHIA

These were held this year for the first time on Franklin Fleid, May all. Yale woo with a store of 34 1-3 points, ignired was second with 2 3-3 and Pennsylvania Call I Web 11



SLAVES OF SUCCESS

By ELLIOTT FLOWER

Until November, politics will be appreciate to the winds of all Americans. "Slaves of Success" in the title of a series of political street mand over prospective and remark to come In their Mr. Florier has given in A truthful Country pirture of the game of protest to it is being played bodge in creey break remay, and State of the United States The characters are denote with great fideless, and the energ of him Axes Craig. an honest farmer after hait highest the markers in the Lagarature graduath count under the influence of the street," is tend with force and honor. There are street in the series the little of which follows:

> The Valence Very Mar Printer Patters The Recover Secretary year Factor Patters A Mischille on a William Parker.

Tay Science or a Research agent Forting Market A francisco Direct Solonia fotos Reales Association is a construct of pulse 2 trans Names

REFORMER REFORMED THE

HERE could be no doubt that political reformation was needed in many quarters, but it took some time to convince Leroy N. Marshall, of L. N. Marshall & Co., that he was personally interested in securing it. Mr. Marshall was very much of a business man. In a Presidential campaign be might sit on the platform with the speakers, but in any campaign of less importance he had time only to be interestinged presidential. viewed occasionally. True, these interviews had the right ring to them, and really ought to have made the spoilsmen squirm, but somehow they seemed to be forgotten the day after they were published. Once he wrote a letter on the "Duties of Cliffcoship" that was a masterly presentation of the facts and a bitter arrangement of the spoils methods. It was peblished to all the papers and created a mild sensation, but when the smoke cleared away Mr. Marshall was distorered are shown at his desk that he had really forgotten all almut it. And the spoilmen were quite as heay in their peculiar way. That he contributed regularly to life expense funds of two reform organizations did not in the least worry the practical politicians, so long as headed nothing norm.

he did nothing more.

But one day Leroy N. Marshall waked up-or perhaps it would be better to my that he was awakenedand it naturally happened at a most inopportune time. He became interested in a county election. Others besides county officials were to be chosen, but it seemed to him that the county was what most needed saving at that particular moment. This was exceptionally annoying, because he might have dabbled in other branches of politics without doing any particular barm. But it so happened that Ben Carroll and John Wade had unusual need of the county patronage at that time, and Ben Carroll and John Wade always pulled together when they were alraid to pull apart. They always wanted the county patronage, too, but they wanted it more than ever now, for certain plans relating to the Legislature were involved in it. A man who knows how can do much with even a small slice of the county patronage. It may not be as valuable as it was before the days of civil service, but it gives one a grip on the party machinery and—well, it is distinctly worth having. A man may know where there is a picket loose in the civil service fence, or he may control some of the personal appointments of the men he puts on the ticket, or he may merely want the po-litical influence of an office and its incumbent. His ambitions and his direct personal interests may lie be-yond the county, and it may still be of prime impor-tance that he shall have some of his own men in the county offices, if only to enable him to "take care of his friends" or to make certain essential "deals." So Carroll and Wade would always want the county, but

now they had to have it.

And Leroy N. Marshall showed a disposition to fight them — Marshall, the merchant, the theoretical reformer, the self-satisfied talker, the newspaper promment citizen, the man who pointed to civic duty and then forgot about it. The politicians thought there must be some mistake and were disposed to treat the matter lightly.

"Probably a dull season in business," one of them remarked, "and he wants something to occupy his mind for a few days.

But Marshall was very much in earnest. He had seen the error of his ways. In conversation with Paul Stafford and others at the club, he had ventured to preach a little on the duties of citizenship, advancing many of the excellent precepts that he had previously incorporated in his letter on the same subject. There could be no doubt that he knew just what a good civizen should do to secure the best results politically.

"Why don't you do that yourself?" asked Stafford. Your advice is splendid, but you don't follow it. "Your advice When you're through talking you go back to your desk, leaving the politicians to run things, and yet you yourself say that nothing can be accomplished that way."

"But my business." urged Marshall.

"Of course," laughed Stafford: "That's the old Some other fellow can neglect his business to improve political conditions for us all, but you can't."

"Will year?" seked Marshall, turning on Stafford, "I'll do as much as you will," was the reply. "I haven't done as much preaching as you have and I don't pretend to be as well posted on the subject, but I'll fullow as long as you'll lead. And you couldn't have a better chance, for the 'machine' wants its own

men on the ticket this fall."
"I'll think about it," said Marshall.
He did think about it, and he spoke about it to others. All promised their tacit support to any movement to remedy matters, but none cared to give much personal time to it. This in itself had the effect of stirring his righting blood. Their very lakewarmness, when it came to a question of individual effort, aroused him

came to a question of individual effort, aroused him-even through he had been guilty of the same offence, and he "read the rind act" in same of trem.

"If I go into this," he said, "you've got to help, and I'm going in. You're as tired of "machine" rale as I am, you know as well as I do what it means; you have said as harsh things as I have of the men who are slated for office, and you've got to get your coats off and work. I tell you, I'll have you on the platform and at the primaries, and you might as well make up your mind to it." your mind to it.

That was Murshall: If the men with whom he talked had expressed a readiness to work, he would have passed the leadership over to some one else, if he could have done so gracefully. As it was, he would really lead himself; he would make these men act the part of good citizens. Moreover, he would hold Stafford to his promise. It was Stafford's taunt that had awake ened him and put him in a position where he had to do something to show his sincerity, and Stafford would have to join him. He had hoped to escape leadership after talking the matter up, but he would not shirk it. The stand taken by the others only made him the more aggressive.

'Stafford," he said, "you might as well get ready to

"Stafford," he said, "you might as well get ready to hustle. I didn't want to go into thus shing—I really can't spare the time—but I've got to do it. To speak plainly, it makes me hot to see how easy-going our g u n d citizens are Every man I've talked to has added to my disgust and made me the more determined to stir things up. I'm going to make them work for good government,

I can do it with your help."
"I'm with you." said Stafford briefly. "What's the plan?"
"Well, the usual mistake of re-

furmers is that they get into the field too late -after the machine

has things pretty well arranged.
We'll begin early. Another common mistake is that they try to do 1 = 202-4 avoid that: Instead of trying to make the abole licket conform to our ideas, we'll confine considers to one or two offices - say County Tressurer and Sheart That's where the strength of the machine law there's where the patronage is. We already intom that Wade where the patronage is. We already above that Wade and Carroll want to put Henry Warren in as County Treasurer, and we know why. He's their man-backet enough, but their man. They'll designate too banks that are to hold the county funds, and there are element of influence and strength in that. For Sheroll they want Herman Sieling, who is also to 0 man. The patronage of that office is a big thing. It here get it have the can have things needly much their can be a seed of the county of they can have things pretty much their own way; if they don't get it, we will have wrested much of their power from them and will be in a position to do more at the next election. We must fight Warren and Sieling; we must put forward two good men, stir up pubsentiment, make a hot campaign at the primaries and a hotter one on the floor of the convention. The Republican party of this city, county, and State is tired of boss rule, and an aggressive fight will bring to our support the men who usually do little or nothing, but can do a great deal. I'll appoint a committee of med whose names will carry weight, and I'll make them serve on it—a committee small enough not to be unwieldy, but big enough to do the work.

You will be secretary of that committee. Likewise, you will take hold of such of the members as are your personal friends and see that they don't shirk

Carrell. Wade, and the other "machine" leaders heard vague rumors of this movement, but gave them little attention at first.

'It will die out," they said. "There's not enough

A citizens' meeting was called and there were many

forceful specches. But still they were not worried.

"A fixtle relief from the ennut of a rontine business life," they said. "Two or three men are doing it all, anyway, and they'll get tired in a day or so."

Hot Marshall was not a sum to get fixed. He had a

But Marshall was not a sum to get ifred. He had a vast amount of energy when he was once roused to action, and opposition only added to his determination. He was accustomed to success. So long as it was another man's right, he might be lukewarm, but he had made this his right, and victory was necessary to his personal pride. He gave the campaign the same earnest, painstaking attention that he ordinarily gave his private business; he put all his ability and all his influence into the movement, he labored as earnestly with other business men as he would to put through an important business deal. And the results began to show.

an important business deal. And the results began to show.

"I tell you," said Tom Higble to Carroll, "you've got to look out for this thing. Marshall doesn't know much about the game, but he's a worker from the ground up, and he's got the material to work with in this case. There is a lot of unorganized dissatisfaction in the party that only needs to be organized to be dangerous. Do you know what he's done!"

"What?" asked Carroll.

"Well, he has arbitrarily put some big men on his committee, and he is making them work—men who never have turned a hair in politics before. He has read the riot act to them as no one else could, refused to accept a ny

to accept a n y excuses, and in-



They are reporting at his meetings like so many schoolboys who are afraid to play truant."
"Oh, they'll resent his dictation after a little," re-

"These reformers always begin to turned Carroll. play at cross purposes in time for each one usually has his own ideas as to methods and candidates. Marshall will try to put up some particular man and they li split."

Now, see here, Carroll," retorted Higbie, "you've taking this too easy, and you're going to get left. Marshall is no fool. He has gathered in some men who know politics, and who would like nothing better tan to turn us down. Don't forget that. In one of is speeches he said: 'When I add a new department i my business, I get the services of some experts in nat particular line, and so do you. We're adding a olitical department now, and we've got to leave much f the detail to political experts that we can trust." low, that's practical business and practical politics, arroll, and it means trouble for us. Another thing e said was that he did not wish to put forward any articular man or men, but wished the selection made fter a full discussion with all that the members of the committee could reach. They're reaching for all the cople they can ger; they're asking for suggestions and advice; they're discussing the matter generally and getting others to discuss it. That's a new way I doing things, but it's a good way—for them. When cople talk they get interested, when they feel that any have influence that counts for something they of more deeply interested, and there are a whole lot people doing some thinking in this matter who never efore believed they had time to think of politics ton't torget that, Carroll. He is an aggressive force nat counts—and he has wisdom. He is making these copie feel the responsibility of selecting candidates. nd that means that he is giving them a personal in-rest in the fight. They're beginning to feel that acy're it. I tell you, we've got to look not for them,

Higbie was a man who usually acted on orders, leaving Carroll to do most of the thinking, and the fact nat he spoke out plainly now was evidence that he onsidered the situation critical. Carroll realized this a Highie had been assigned the duty of following this sature of the campaign, and in consequence he was etter posted on it than any one else. Carroll also new that the conditions were right for serious trouble, apable and energetic leadership being all that was ecessary to crystallize opposition to the "machine" ictation. His confidence had been based on his belief nat this leadership would be lacking, but this report

"I tell you." Higbie added, "Marshall's method is amething new in politics, but he'll get those people to nite on some strong man or men, and he'll have every ne of them personally interested. You've got to

sckon with a man of force and influence."
"We'll talk it over with Wade." said Carroll. Wade was more ingenious and resource (a) than either i the other two. Carroll was a man of brute force. Vade of strategy. Carroll could deal with the rougher lement of politics, but it took Wade to make the fine oints. Carroll understood men of his own class, and

mints. Carroll understood men of his own class, and said rule them. Wade understood men of all classes, and knew how to reach them. In a word. Carroll was spoilsman. Wade a politician.

"The whole thing," said Wade, "hinges on Marshall Vithout him, the movement would go to pieces. He is he cohesive force. I happen to knew that old Hobbins stored to do more than allow the use of his mame antil darshall got after him. Then he suddenly lost his inference, agreed to serve on the dominities, speak at he like uncertainty and stir up his ward, and he's got a the big meeting and stir up his ward, and he's got a whole lot of people in action now. If Marshall did hat with Hobbins, it's a dead certainty he did it with nost of the others; it's his personality that is making he trouble, and we've got to discourage him."

"How?" asked Carroll.

Wade gays a few minutes to thought.

"Isn't Paul Stafford's nephew on the County Hos-

ecollect his getting a position there."
"That's right" cried Carroll jubilantly.
"And isn't Mrs. Stafford interested in the Training

ichard for Nurses?" asked Wade, "I believe she is," replied Carroll.

"And haven't you any influence at the County Hos-stall" persisted Wade. "That's enough!" exclaimed Carroll. "You have a

numery for these things, Wade, that is simply great, out I don't have to be told how to play the game. stafford is Marshall's right-hand man, and either Staf-ard or his nephew will have to quit. And that train-ing school business will put Mrs. Stafford on our side. Vade, we'll show Marshall that this fight is just begin-dus."

Within two days there came from the County Hos-ital a report of dissatisfaction with the neeses fur-tished by the training school. The Warden said the chool interfered with discipline and tried to run the compital as an adjunct to the training school. He also corried that some nurses were put in there who did not know enough to take care of a sick cat, in conse-uence of which the patient suffered, and the county was practically defrauded. He did not see why a pubic institution should be made an experiment station or inexperienced girls and women, and he did not selieve the public fully understood the situation.

Commenting on this, one of the County Commis-loners said the Warden was quite right, that the hossital was being "used" to boister up a private school, and that he would give his hearty support to any novement that promised to put an end to such a con ition of affairs. And the newspaper that reported hese things also called attention to complaints that ad been made by one or two patients. It is a wellnown fact that no hospital escapes complaints from ome of its patients, their mental and physical condiion frequently making them most unreasonable, but he public does not take this into consideration at such

Paul Stafford heard from his wife promptly, for she

as deeply interested in the training school.
"We are giving them better service than they ever ad before at less expense." she said, "but they want o turn us out. I suppose it's politics."
"I suppose so," he admitted.

"Can't you do something about it?" she asked.
"What?" he exclaimed. "Why, if I showed any inerest in it, they'd turn you out all the sooner."

"I believe that's the very reason they're doing it now," she asserted. "I'm going to find out."

Mrs. Stafford was a woman of energy and determination, and she had seen something of politics in her charitable work. Consequently, she knew enough to

go direct to headquarters.

"Mrs. Stafford," said the President of the County Board courteously, "the politicians are merely human, and they do favors for their friends. Your husband gives his business to the men who are friendly to him, and the politicians do the same. Now, I have no defi-nite knowledge of the motives in this case, but I am able to draw my own conclusions, and I know there are some powerful men who are very bitter toward your husband. Please don't think I am speaking for them; I am merely explaining the matter to you, for I think you are engaged in a grand work, and I would like to see you succeed. But the County Board will decide,

and I am only one member of that."

"Do you mean to say," demanded Mrs. Stafford angrily, "that these men are so contemptible that they will turn out the norses because the husband of one woman interested in the training school happens to be

opposed to them politically?"
"I am afraid they will," replied the President, "although your statement of the case is hardly (air. It is the vindictiveness of the fight that is being made against them that makes them anxious to retaliate."
"I am only one of a down or more women interested in the training school," she urged.
"True," he admitted. "but your hasband's course

has made you the most important one at the present moment. I have nothing to do with the movement.

Stafford's nephew had given Stafford a good deal of trouble and had cost a good deal of money. He was not a youth who was noted for either his ability or his stability, and it was not until he got the County Hos-pital position that his uncle had been relieved of the necessity of contributing to his support. Stafford got up from his desk and walked nervously back and forth, while his nephew waited and wondered. There was no reason why another could not do his work on the committee; there were many who could do it without secrificing so much. It was maddening that he should be "reached" in this way, but he had no wish to have his nephew back on his hands, and an in-

see what that means."

a feeling, he said, that you ought to be willing to do as much for me and the school as others were expected to do, and that's all he would say. But any one can see "Yes," replied Stafford thoughtfully, "any one can

jury to the training school would be a public and a domestic calamity. It was doing splendid work, and in its success his wife's interest was centred. He was angry, but he could look at the matter dispassionately. It was unjust and cowardly to put him in this predicament, but he was confronted by cold, hard facts

"I shall not attend the meeting of the committee this afternion," he told his nephew finally, "and I shall probably resign the secretary-ship before the end of the week. It will depend upon circumstances."

The next day a note from his neshew informed him that the Warden had decided to pay no attention to the charges filed, and the day after the President of the County Board, in a published interview, predicted

that the training school nurses would be retained. On the third day Stafford mailed his letter of resignation, in which he asserted that business obligations made it impossible for him to give the necessary time to the work.

Marshall was startled and annoyed by this desertion, but it did not have the effect that the "machine" had antici-pated. He was not discouraged; on the contrary, he became more combative than ever. He upbraided Stafford, recalling his promise, but Stafford remained firm, and the effect of his resignation was serious. Others seemed He upbraided Stafford, to lose interest and courage. What was the use of trying when defeat was practically certain? Why waste valuable time? But Marshall, by the must strenums efforts, overcame this pessimism. He pointed out that the movement was already well under way, that public sentiment was aroused and was gathering force, that all lacking was united and energetic action

by the members of the com-mittee. He neglected his business shamefully, but he held the committee togreater and soon had the members working with greater enthusiasm than ever. He stirred up a discussion of available candidates in the newspapers, thus creating more wide-pread interest and gradually mak-ing the opposition to the "machine" an aggressive not. In brief, the thing took the form of a popular uprising in the ranks of the party; it was sensational, the subject of general discussion that kept men alert, and the primaries promised startling results. Mar-shall's spirit of aggressiveness on the one hand and concession on the other was contagious; he did not wish to rule or to dictate; he sought only the strongest wish to rule or to dictate; he sought only the strongest men. It was immaterial to him who was County Treasaret or who was Sheriff, so long as they were honest and hercely anti-"machine," and others unconsciously look the same position. In these circumstances it was a foregone conclusion that they would go into the osovestion strong and united. Indeed, a discerning politician could see that they were already "getting together" on two strong men, and that they were daily adding to the list of delegates that they would be able to send to the convention. There was no longer the indifference that allowed the "machine" to control in districts where it was numerically weak.
"It Marshall sticks," announced Wade, after a review

of the situation, "we have mighty little chance of win-ning. Marshall is the keystone of this movement. If we could get him out of the way, it would go to pieces."

"Suppose he should happen to be 'done up' by foot-

ads," remarked Higbic suggestively. Carroll looked at Wade, but Wade shook his head. Carroll's idea was that Higbic ought to have looked after this without saying anything to any one, but Wade was of different sort. Carroll would not openly sanction slugging, but he would gladly profit by it; Wade was temperamentally opposed to anything of that nature, except possibly as a last resort.

"Unsatisfactory and dangerous," said Wade. "When I can't win without slugging I'il retire from politics." Carcoll laughed in a disagreeable way.

'Sounds well," he said, "but there has been slugging

that has helped us in times gone by Wade schwled. The responsibility for anything of that sort never had rested with him, and he did not like to have it brought home to him in this way. He distinctly disapproved of such methods, even when he accepted the fruits of them and forgave the offenders. The exigencies of politics made it necessary to over-

look many things.
"Sometimes," he said, "we have to meet force with



"What he year friends with me to do!" asked Marshall.

you understand, and will gladly do what I can to retain your nurses, but I think I know what her back of it all. It is unfortunate that there isn't more disinterestedness in political and business life, but you won't find. if in either."

"I suppose," she said, with bitter humor, "I coght to get a divorce,

"That might help the training school some," he laughed "but there may be a bester way." She was not so unsophisticated that she did not knew what this meant, and she knew also that the President was speaking for the others, in spate of the

assertion to the contrary. He was very close to the men

whose political sepremacy was threatened.
"I don't see," she told her hasband. "why some one else can't do the work that you are doing. Your victory will be dearly bought if it wrecks the training

"It's damnable!" he exclaimed angelly. "It's cowardly to strike at a man through his wife's philanthro-

Pies "Hut that duesn't help matters," she said. "Rven Harrital nursing with the money we get for County Hospital nursing the training school is not self-supporting; without it we will have a big deficiency to make up by private contributions. I doubt it we can do it. In any event, it will be a serious blow to the school."

Stafford chafed and fretted, but he could not escape du this, and there could be no doubt that it would do it. The public mind already was being put in a condi-tion to accept the change by the published criticisms and complaints. He woodered if he really ought not to take a less prominent part in the movement. he not be doing more harm than good? In this mood he received a call from his nephew.

"Well, you're doing a fine thing for me, uncle," the latter announced. "Another week of this sort of thing and I'll be out."

"Have they been threatening you, too?" demanded.

"Well, not exactly threatening," was the reply, "but the foundation has been laid for my discharge, and Highie has been giving me a nice fatherly talk. The Warden sent for me first. He said some complaints against me had been filed with him-it's no trick at all to get complaints against any one, you know-and he advised me to see Higbie. Well, Higbie knew of the complaints, and he was sure he could straighten the matter out, but he didn't see why he should. He also told me about the training school trouble. There was



This is the fifth of a series of twelve passings, made reportally for Collin's by Frederic Remarkon, illustrative of the Louisians Partiase Persol. These pictures will appear, one every menth, in the Fatina Numbers.

A NIGHT ATTACK

IT WAS A FREQUENT OCCURRENCE, IN THE EARLY DAYS WHEN WASTE ESPECIALLY AT NIGHT-HOPING TO DEMORALIZE THE MEN AND STAFF



corresport table for conscall'd widows

A GOVERNMENT WAGON TRAIN.

IE THE ONLY METHOD OF TRANSPORTATION IN THE FAR WEST, FOR THE INDIANS TO ATTACK THE TRAVELERS—SES. RAIDS OF THIS KIND WERE NOT OFTEN SUCCESSFUL, AS THE TRAINS PROGRESSED UNDER HEAVY ESCORT

PAINTED BY FREDERIC REMINGTON

force, but this is a different matter. There would be more than a suspicion that it was politics and not robbery, even if the man was not caught. We've got to eliminate Marshall in some other way."

"How?" asked Carroll.

"Through his pocket," said Wade.

"He can't be bought," asserted Carroll. "He's too rich for that."

"I have discovered," said Wade thoughtfully, "that the rich man is the one who is most susceptible to financial influence of the right sort. He can't be bought-at least, directly-but he is vulnerable. He considers it his first duty to guard his bank account; attack that and you can scare him to death. He'll spurn an offer of \$100,000 and throw a fit at the prospect of losing \$10,000 worth of husiness. Now, Marshall is a director of the Traders' Trust Company bank, where the county keeps a good part of its funds. Do you suppose you could get an intimation to the Presi-dent of that bank that those funds are to be transferred to another repository?"
"That won't do the business," said Carroll after a moment of thought.

"It has been published," continued Wade, "that old Hobbins has promised to contribute \$500 to the reform movement. It would be discouraging if Hobbins changed his mind. Hobbins is furnishing coal to some of the county institutions, and a slight change in the specifications would put him not of the running

when the new contracts are let."
"Risky business if we overdo it," commented Car-

"Not so risky as slugging," returned Wade.
"Anything more?" asked Carroll.
"Marshall himself is in the stone business," said.
Vade. "He espects to furnish the stone for the new wing to the Southern penitentiary, although his bid has not been formally accepted. I think his partner, Pendleton, would be very much worried if he saw this job slipping away from him, and the State administration is very much ours.

"What are you going to do?" asked Carroll. "Do

you expect me to look after everything."
"You know how to do these things, Carroll," replied Wade, "and you have the men to use. We are working together for our common good, and I'll do my

share by sitting right here until Marshall comes to me I want him to come here, for the man who is in he own office has an advantage over the man who is in another fellow's office. He won't be long in discovering that he has got to see somebody, and you can se
to it that he is reserved to me. As it is my plan and I
am posted on all the details, I think I can handle tim
a little better than you."
"Sure," replied Carroll frankly. "You're the may
for that job. He's not my kind, and I'd probably have

him fighting mad in two minutes."

Carroll had a better idea of his own diploman: Carroll had a better idea of his own diplomatic ability than the facts warranted, but he was wise enough to know that Wade was his superior in handling some men. So he was quite ready to act in a subordinate capacity in this instance. Nor was his task so much inferior to Wade's He had to lay the foundation upon which Wade would build the superstructure, and his work had to be rantisus and effective. He had to bring three separate influences to bear on Marshall without appearing personally in the matter at all. But he did it. Marshall heard from the bank first. (Continued on page 2)

WORM'S TURNING

OR HOW THE OPERA SINGER'S SUPPER WAS SPOILED BY THE COOK

By BARONESS VON HUTTEN

OEUFS brouiller aux pointer d'asperges l'eug-gested Madame Vacher, her fat hands folded over her belt.

M. St. Pol shook his head. "No, my good one; they Al. St. Pot shook his head. "No, my good one; they are delicious, but scrambled eggs of any kind are easentally a family dish. There is no poetry, no barmony in them. They are not for artists—suggest something else, my cherished."

As he spoke, M. St. Pol gave a last dash of scent to his freshly shaven face, and taking up a pair of ebony brushes adorned with a large silver monogram, commenced operations on his hair.

Madame Vacher watched him for a morners, and then

Madame Vacher watched him for a moment, and then exclaimed with a sudden light of triumph in her eyes,
"I have it? The very thing—nothing could be better?"
"Ek bien?"

"Des aufs at la Christophe Colomb?"
"Tient, what may that be?"
"Little squares of toast, my dear, but brown and delicate, and aprend with pate de fole gras! Of a suc-culence! Then boiled eggs—boiled of a deticacy, and to the hardness of money, plunged into cold water and shelled whole, that they stand proudly each in its hole in a piece of the roast. Poured over this beautiful ar-

in a piece of the roast. Poured over this beautiful arrangement, a creamy sauce of meat jelly and fresh butter, piquant, yet smooth and soothing—it will be ravishing, I tell you, I who speak!"

"Perfect. Wonderful. Well may my little suppers be famous. Va done, pour des sufs à la Chrosophic Colomb? And then? Remember, my angel after maging for hours even an artist is aware that he has a stomach. He is hungry."

"And thirsty." she added, with a sudden shareness.

"And thirsty," she added, with a sudden sharpness

"Champagne and Château Margaux '96 again!"

M. St. Pol bent over the spirit lamp at which he was beating a monstrous pair of curling-tongs. "Hm? Champagne is so very excellent for the vocal chords, my treasure. Its effect is at once emoliment and rainly astrongent—I think it would be a pity to forego its amiable influence."

"And the Château Margaust"

"And the Château Margaux!"

M. St. Pol sat down in front of his dressing table, on which there was a disorderly array of pounade pots and bottles of all sizes, and devoted a less minutes to parting his hair with infinite care, before he unswered!

"How!" M. Brann is very fond of that particular wine, and his supping with me is, in one send, an honor, although I am an artist and he a over mun of business." If you are ready, my deaf, to give local ones.

henor, although I am an artist and he a mere man of business. If you are ready, my dear, to give just one little blow of the tongs to my unhappy hair.

It was January, and a bright sun, redocted from freshly fallen snow, should in at the three windows, and full on the faces of the two people in the tongs. On M. St. Pol, a very broad-chested man of the late forties or early fifties, wrapped in a splendid brick-colored satin kimono, and on Madame Vacher, for and forty-five, plainly dressed, clomey as to upure, but with some remains of a pleasant fresh prettiness in her still dimpled face.

"And that woman?" A lock of

"And that woman?" A lock of the gentleman's greasy black hair being wound tightly around the smoking iron, he could not move, but the question had plainly startled him.

That woman? Which woman, little chicken? For Heaven's sake be careful or you'll burn me!

Madame Vacher turned the iron slowly. "I mean Mimi Reiss, of course. Whom else? Aha, you course. blush!"

"It is infamous, abominable, I bile, but quivering with nervous-ness, "you are pulling my hair out by the roots."

"Is she to be there?"
"No, nom d'un petit ben homme!
She is not. She is supping at Sherry's to-night—Marie-Rose, I en-

Madame Vacher removed her instrument of torture with cruel

slowness. "Give me your word of honor. Victor!" She had grown pale and her lips shook, but once out of danger from the bot iron he was his own man again.

Rising, and folding his arms theatrically, he said, in voice that might have been imposing had not one-half of his front hair stood up in a heree cerl, while the other half lay plastered sleekly to his flat head. "Woman, mind thy own affairs."

Her gaze, fixed on his faltered as he glared at her.

and, as he went on speaking, sunk to the carpet at his

"I have at last come to the end of my patience, Marie-Rose Vacher. You torment me with your jealousy. Your evil temper poisons my days; your shrill
voice rends my cars. I have suffered for yours by your
venomens temper. Now I tell you, worn to a shadow
by your self-shness, I warp you to hold that tongue,
once and forever. If you do not—"
"If I do not?" she asked (aintly, "if I do not. Victor?"
"If you do not—you will see. I am a patient man, a
man as long-suffering as Job, but there is an end to all
things, and my patience is now at last worn out."

She was a pathetic figure as she shoot holding her
fat pink hands out to him, in domb appeal, while the
tears rolled down her cheeks. "Victor, I am sorry; it
is troe. I am a devil, I know—"
"A devil! You are ten thousand demons. You have
no consideration (or me; no tenderness for my racked Marie-Rose Vacher. You torment me with your jeal-

no consideration for me; no tenderness for my racked nervous system. What is it to you that after the hurn-ing emotions of singing Taridda, for instance. I close not an eye the whole night? No, at dawn you come and make me a scene of the most ciolent—ah, my head whirls, it is a vertige-1-year are, I am worn cut!" Sinking into a chair, he closed his eyes and paddled feebly in the sir with his hands.
"Victor, my angel, my adored! Here, drink this-

it is cognac—open your eyes, thy beautiful eyes, and behold thy poor Marie-Rose at thy feet?" A moment later the great man had allowed his fad-ing spirit to be recalled to this mundane sphere, as he explained, on the condition that no more scenes should be made, to wound that spirit, of all spirits the most

ethereal.
"But Victor, it is that I love thee so! And," she ventured, seeing him so kind, "I am thy wife!"
"Thou art my wife. And I am thy husband before God, although not, for reasons of business, before

"It is the women I mind, Victor. And you know (or course, it is but thy artistic temperament that prompts thee, but it kills me all the same!) women adore you, and you—you adore them! And they, not knowing that you are married—you remember the ring you gave that girl in Paris, just after you ceased being a bairdresser—and the woman on the steamer whom you kined—and the dancer with the yellow skin last year! It is hard, Victor, it is hard for me!"

He had enjoyed his vertices, and he had enjoyed the

He had enjoyed his vertigo, and he had enjoyed the

"Petite sette!" he said, magnificently condescending, "my heart is a lark; jubilant, on the wings of many, it makes its little flights; but—like the melofic

seng, it makes its little flights; but—like the melodious bird, after each flight it drops into—the homenest. Wipe thy tears, my love, my cabbage, and leave me. Brann is coming to talk business with me."

Madame Vacher dried her eyes obediently and straightened ber bonnet.

"I know. You are an angel. But—if you would but tell people that you are married." It would say you much annoyance from those toolish women."

"Impossible. These things are beyond thee, but trust me. I must be to the world a boy. And thus, how sweet our talks every morning, while the butel people believe thee to be my hairdresser! It is positively of a romantic!"

She drew a drep sigh. "Eb birn. I will go. M.

She drew a deep sigh. "Eh birn. I will go M. Hyacinthe has raised my salary—if there is any little thing that you would like?"

"Tiens." I wish they would raise my salary! But

"Tiens! I wish they would raise my salary! But my pay is of a misery. That cooking should be better rewarded than song?"

"But it isn't that, Victor! I haven't the tenth part of what you have"

"In comparison, I meant, in comparison! And the calls on an artist's charity are something to make one built rise. Only resterday I was constrained to give a hondred dollars to the widow of one of our scene-shifters. And my insurance! Ma foi, ma chère, I am almost penniless at this moment. If you happen to have a small sum by you-

Madame Vacher opened her shabby purse. "I have just seventy dollars; I was going to the bank, but I am glad to give it to you..."

A moment later M. St. Pol was alone, and sitting down at his plane began to warble his morning ex-

Meantime, Madame Vacher, leaving Broadway, trotted over to Fourth Avenue and got into a car.

She was tired, as she always was after a scene with her splendid husband, and full of remorse. It was, indeed, almost inhuman of her to bother him

A singer was a slave to the public, and in his leisure hours should have his path strewn with rose leaves.

And no doubt she had only imagined that he as gazed tenderly at Mademoiselle Mimi Reiss at the matinee the week before.

Mimi Reiss had certainly thrown a kiss to the tenth but then she was a bold, flirting little Viennese, and m doubt Victor was a mere passive victim to her silly id-

Madame Vacher had always been glad to fancy let busband the passive victim of the many women with whom his artistic temperament had led him to toyeven when facts had become too strong for her and her jealousy had burst bounds, he had found her fairly easy to soothe.

They had been very happy together in the old days in Marseilles, where he had bad a charming shop "A la Perruque de Cour." He was then simply Victor Vacher, and she his respected and acknowledged wife



Then, ten years ago, the great impresario. Adolf Brann, coming by chance to the shop, and waiting for some one to answer his ring, had heard a few nigh tenor notes as the hairdresser came in from the gar-den, where he had been planting cabbages-and parthe old order of things was gone!

Victor Vacher became Victor St. Pol-in Paris, where he studied hard for two years. Paris is an evil city. much worse than Marseilles, as everybody knows, and much fuller of temptations to an artistic temperament.

The growth of that useful possession, never sus-pected by the Vachers to Marseilles, was currously rapid in the larger city. And Parisian women are willy, unprincipled creatures, Madame Vacher was not sorry when the order came which led her all through France to one provincial city after the other.

But though they left Paris, the artistic temperament

went with them.

At last Vacher made his hit and sprang into prominence. He sang in Paris, he sang in London; he was not of the first rank of singer, but he was well placed

not of the first rank of singer, but he was wen placed in the second, and, in his way, a celebrity.

For two years, now, he had been engaged at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, and when M. de L or Signer I were his any reason unable to sing, the ex-hairdresser filled the vacant place by no means badly. His voice, a delicious high tenor, was much liked by the public and

his acting was a clever imitation of the greater man he had seen in his part, enlivened by the play of his Southern imagination and the heat of his Southern blood.

Madanie Vacher was very proud of him, but her blood, no, was warm, and her eyes quick.
It was painful to her to watch

the fervor with which he embraced the lady who fell to his share, par-ticularly when as happened to be the case of late, that lady was usu-ally the enchuntingly pretty, be-witchingly coquettish Mimi Relas-

And on these things, as her car tore downtown. Madame Vacher pondered. The vital question of the ment for the support to be given that evening by her hashand to the great Brann, and one or two other male members of the company, had not been settled, but she would arrange it when she had reached the restaurant.

After the eggs, perhaps precions a la crapauline? Or lamb cullets with peas? It was a rest to her wearied brain to turn to these homely details. She was weighing the relative merits of a marcalome de fruits or picket à la Conde, when the words of a girl opposite caught her ear.

caught her ear.
"Sing! Well, I should rather think he could! Just as good as Jann de Rezky, I think! He was

perfect hast night, wasn't he?"
"Yes, wasn't he? I tell you, he can pack my shoes in his bag any

day!"

The other girl laughed. "Non-sense! Why, he's old, May: Ever see him off! He must be fifty!"

"What if he is? Mimi Reiss doesn't seem to mind—she's crazy

"Well, it's a good thing she is, for he's dead gone on her! Rolls his eyes at her like a cat in a

thunderstorm?"
Madame Vachet knew a good deal of English, but part of this conversation was Greek to her.

"Did you see the diamond shoe-buckles she had on the other night in the 'Ballo in Maschera'?"

"Ves. Beauts, weren't they?"
"Well, St. Pol give 'em to her. Her maid told tother. He gave her her dog, two, and her aquirrel mother

stole,"
"You don't say! Wonder if he's going to marry

"Oh, no-he ain't the marrying kind. He's always

got some much or other. They were fighting yeater-day, too-I heard 'em. She wanted him to give her a ring-awful cheeky, I call it, but then I'm only 'chorus!' Said she'd never speak to him again aness he did."

"Well-did he say he would?" The other girl laughed. "Course he did. He is giving her a supper to-night at Valentin's-he'll put

the ring in the ice cream I suppose, the way Gwendo-lyn St. Aubyn's young man did—" Madame Vacher got out of the car quietly, avoiding with great care the feet of the people she passed, and picking her way over the snowy street with her osual

Then she went rapidly on to Valentin's.

Valentin's, at twelve o'clock at night in the winter season, presents a very characteristic and interesting appearance. The three low, somewhat shabby rooms which form the restaurant, and which open into each other, are at that hour crowded with people of more types, perhaps, than can be found together in any other house in New York.

There are smart men and women who have come because they wish to be unconventional; shabby people who have come because they can get a good meal there for very little money; literary people on the hunt for copy; finical artists in food woo have con,: because at Valentin's they find the best-cooked and test-served food in the city.

These are the types, and the individuals are as difter-

ent as are those types themselves.

M. Hyacinthe Valentin, the proprietor, is a very remarkable man, and counts as his friends many of New York's best-known people. As he wanders slowly about the rooms, his absent-minded eyes fixed now on one table, now on another, his trans clasped behind his scholarly-looking back, many people stop him and force him to unlock those hands for the purpose of greating.

Though he looks like a third-rate poet, the man is a first-rate artist, and who is not grateful to whoever

gives one one of the best mean one has ever eaten?

On the evening of the 18th of January, 1800, M. Hyacinthe, toward midnight crossed the crowded middle room of his restaurant, and passing into the next room. the one in which the wall-paper has adorned the walls for only about seven years, and which, hence, is called, la helle salle-made his way to the extreme end of that apartment.

A table was here set for four people, the tilted chairs and the vase of beautiful roses in the centre of which indicated that, though still empty, it was engaged.

M. Hyacirithe, more than usually preoccupied, it ap-

"I am not his irrang, Magamusche: I aw-life with

peared, after staring meditatively at the roses for a moment, stooped over, and choosing the finest bud, drew it through his buttonbole.

"Thieving again, you old greatin " called a man at the next table jocularly.

"Yes, it is my weakness. I never can see cut flowers without taking one. At funerals I never dare go near the coffin-

"Bree! Tu et joliment macabre, mon vieux! Por

M. Hyacinthe smiled with the amiable vagueness peculiar to him. "For St. Pol. the tenor. to be his guest, and Mademoiselle Reiss and some other lady, too "
"Aha! I didn't go to the opera to-night-I inathe

Italian music. Give me Wagner.

M. Hyacinthe did not answer, and, after a long glunce at one of the waiters, who appeared to be doing something unhallowed to an orange salud in a corner, went out through the middle room, down the long passage. to the kitchen.

Where is Madame Vacher?" he asked one of the undercooks sharply.

"Ma voici, Monsjeur " Madame Vacher approached, a long porcelain spoon in her hand. "Good-evening, Madame. The Sauce à la Valentin has just a suspicion too little tarragon to-night."

"I think not, Monstear," "I assure you that it has. If you will, with an un-prejudiced mind, just taste it, you will agree with me. And I think you may now begin to prepare M. St. Pol's egg course. He is always punctual."

"To his meals," marmured Madame Vacher.

M. Hyacinthe gazed at her meditatively. "Is any-

thing strong?" he asked, after a pause: "you look to me not quite in your plate this evening."
"M. Hyacinthe!" Madame Vacher, who had turned away, came back to him, a rather ludicrous little fat agare, but with a sudden flame in her soft checks, "a warm after repeated and ever-recurring, often forgiven, but never forgotten, trampings-on, will turn?"

Then she marched to a distant table, leaving M.

Hyacimhe staring after her-

M. St. Pol and his guests arrived, as M. Hyscinthe had expected, with a most beautiful punctuality.

M. St. Pol was in very high spirits, for his singing had met with an appreciation really amazing for rais inept country, and he had found, on measuring it, that his waist had grown nearly five centimetres slimmer in the past six weeks.

It also pleased the great man that Mimi Reise should be looking unusually pretty that evening, and that her scarlet pailletted gown should become at once the

cynosure of all eyes in the belie talle.

This fact, as well as that of Brann's name being audibly whispered more than once during the party's slow progress through the rooms, the tener regarded as a tribute to himself, and as he sat down at his table

he threw out his diamond-studded shirt-front with a great sigh of satisfied vanity.

Voyons un peu," he hegan, tak-

"Gujens un peu," he began, taking op the meno and beaming at
his wife's neat handwriting with
something like gratitude.
"Œuf's à la ('hristophe Colomb

-you will like this little dish,
Mademoiselle-pigron) à la crapaudine, hm., hm — I think, M.
Brand, that you will find that youe
humble servant can order a modest supper as well as he can sing."

M. Brann, a small, dry man with

a beautiful auburn wig. nodded absently. He was a very great person, and should never have dreamed of partaking of St. Pol's hospitality were it not for the fact that the second lady of the party. Miss Eva Hunter, was at that time both dear to him and to Mademoiselie Reise.

But when the eggs were served, and followed by other exquisite delicacies, M. Brann found him-self looking on the tenor in a new light. St. Pol was a clover fellow, and had sung uncommonly well that evening.

"St. Pol-prost" /"
The tenor and the intpresaring such pleasantly realizing his own condescension toward the other, bowed gravely over their wine.

Mimi Reiss was very hungry, and

ate with a devotion to the subject in hand that might, had she applied it to all things, have carried her to great heights. She gnawed her pigeon-bones, she mopped up the gravy with a bit of bread, she scraped the bones of her cotlets (for Madame Vacher had on make (for Madame Vacher had, on making out the menu, which she sent to St. Pol. and which he, in turn, sent to M. Hyacinthe, elongated the list by several courses, she chased the last pen around her plate with conscientious determination, and called three times for more bread,

When at length the salad had come, the charming soubrette leaned back in her chair with a sigh. "Ah, little Mini is better now." She smiled at St. Pol as she spoke, showing a quite sur-prising number of faultless teeth,

and then she began to talk.

And when Mimi Reiss talked it was a positive Niagara of words, tumbling over her broad red lips, English, French, Italian words, and many in the Viennese dialect. She swore, she abused people, she praised peo-ple, she laughed, and mocked and sheered and protested men, women, countries, operatic rôles, religious and po-litical institutions, in a breath. But because she was in reality the kindest-hearted, most generous little woman who ever lived, as well as the most offerly immoral and untrothful, people liked hearing her nonseosical ha-rangues, and when she now at length paused, gasping for breath and bursting into laughter, the other members

of the party clapped loudly and called for more!

"Non, non, mes enfants," she replied, waving her empty champagne-glass significantly, "I am done! Ha—it must be late, the room is almost empty. Little Mimi wants to fatee dodo?"

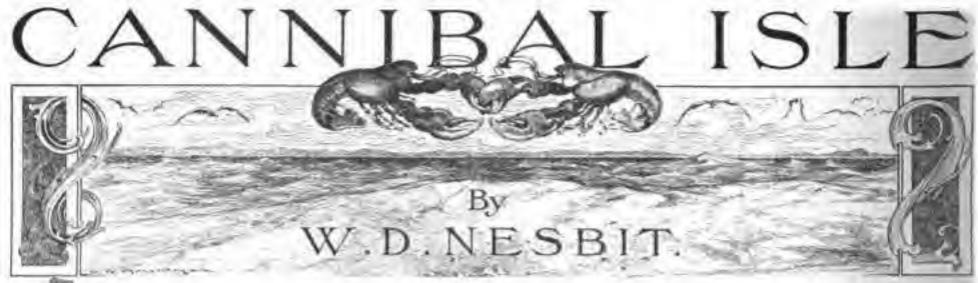
"God forbid that she should go to sleep for hours yet! Let me fill your glass Miss Hunter, champagne?"

The salad was delicious, and Mimi found that she rould eat a little more.

Miss Hunter, who had her own reasons for making up to the impresario, whom she privately regarded as an old chimpansee, turned in her chair and began talking to him in a low voice.

"Dominic! Why don't you take away the salad,

animal?" "Out, M'sieu." The waster cleared the table, and after a few minutes, during which St. Pol had sworn to Mademoiselle Reiss that she, and only she was the one woman, etc. reappeared, bearing an elaborate sweet composed of peaches, Maraschino, and whipped cream. (Continued on page 24.)



C.W.M.I op sommerog II segment on springer I had good ries to the matters of the levy and but residented a surse of the sair wager in our effects as sail

tor help white beheath in sortice. I persisted in trying to sry "Help" even while I resugnised the fathing of attempting to articulate under water. When I reached the surface I blow the evil-tasting water from my mouth and looked about for her. To my astonishment, site was at my ellow. Her clothes had kept her from sinking, but I could see that the less that the evil-tasting fellowers. that she was terribly frightened.

I put my left arm about her and told her to be cool. that I would swim with her to salety. At that moment Moggs came to the surface on her other side. He blinked his eyes and sputtered, too; then he turned and atw her. Instantly he swam over and coolly three his arm about her, saying "Keep cool, Miss Introw, I will save you."

"I beg your pardon," I remarked, with as much dig-nity as I could gather, while treading water, and tast-ing it, too; "I beg your pardon, Mr. Moggs, but I will save the lady."
"Indeed, Mr. Perkins" he reforted, almost going

under as he quit stroking his left arm and tried to wipe the water from his eyes. "Indeed." It is my impresh-sh-woosh-oosh?"-

A wave took him full in the face and stopped his insolent remark. I give Miss Infrow credit for having a sense of humor, because she smiled slightly when this occurred. But Muggs cleared his thront and snapped. "If any one has the right to save Miss Infraw it is I. for at least I have had the honor of acquainting her

with my intentions."
"Your intentions." I asked, experimenting with a one-arm overhand stroke. (It is not practicable. I splashed the water in my eyes and the brine almost blinded me.)

He means the intention of his attentions," explained Miss Infrow shyly, speaking for the first time.
"But so have I," I declared, taking a firmer hold on

her with my left arm. Moggs detected this and retail-ated by tightening his class also.

"Mr. Moggs—Mr. Perkins—Gentlemen, you are mak-ing it difficult for me to breathe," she cried. "It is very hard to get my breath, anyhow, in the water this

Way." Moggs." I ordered. "Ho you hear Flor-Miss In-from? Take your arm away. You are presomptuous." "Get away yourself, (reshy!" he growled, bossening his hold of her enough to seize my arm, and trying to drag it away from her.

"Don't try that, you wretch!" I thundered at him. I weenched and wriggled until his clutch of my arm

was broken. To my cha-gyin, Miss Infrow's head went under the water! Her face reappeared in a moment, and she looked as angry as a-well, I was unconsciously going to say "as a well hen," but it would be unkind to use such language, no matter how upt.

P-please decide which of you will save me," she begged, "or I shall

drown! "I was the first one to see you," I argued. "That has nothing to do

with it," replied Moggs. retaining his hold upon her. "I swam to her as soon as I came up. Didn't I. Florence?"
"I do not remember

giving you permission to address me by my first name," was her chilling answer.

"Ha, ha" I joered. "Get away, Moggs. Can't you take a lint? Have no fear, Florence. I am with you, and you are

"I believe I am still Miss Infrow to you, Mr. Perkins."

A watery sneer came from Mogga's side. For-

tenstell intofact more and mapped out in the lace

to for the could take application of the term of the arms of the a I was distributanced. But just turn my best struck the sand, and I realized that we had didled and swom in where the water was of a safe depth. Mechanically I released her. So did Moggs. The three of its walled slowly to the beach. We were on a sandy little island, whose surface did not seem at any place to clear the water by more than five feet. Sand, nothing her sand every after before on. We walked up on the beach and looked about in. Away on the horizon stretched a hazy line that marked the rastern share. Off to one side was another hary line. Kent Island. Going forwhat was another hary line—Kent Island. Going for-ward a few feet. I could look to the other side of our tanting-place. It was a homemock of sand, possibly a hundred feet long by forty wite. "Where are we?" asked Miss Infrow. "In the moddle of Chesapeake Buy," I told her. "On a harren island, sucrounded by water."

"And where is the steamer?"

"And where is the steamer?"

"And where is the steamer?"

"At the bortom, I think," replied Moggs. "I am sure I passed it as I was coming up."

"Oh, dear" she mouned. "To think of all those people being lost! Isn't it awful! How did it happen, anyway? All I remember le that I was sitting on the Iront purch of the beat."

"Front porch" fittered Moggs. "Front purch! That's pretty good! You mean the deck."

"She means the front perch." I corrected him are ally.

"Thank you, Mr. Perkins," she said, with a sweet smile. "I never sould master these nautical terms. And, anyway, from purch is just as descriptive as any

other words is it not?"

"More so," I agreed. Moggs writhed

"I was going to say," she continued, "that I remember sitting there talking with you two, when suddenly there was a terrible shock, and then all become dark, and I was in the water, and then you gentlemen gallantly rescued me." This turned her head away with these words and seemed to be weeping silently, for her shoulders should her shoulders shook.

"It didn't happen quite so quickly," said Moggs.
"There was a jar, or shock, as you say. We ran into a log, I think, and stove a bole in the hull. I saw you fall overboard and tumped after you..."

She jurned to him with a gasp of admiration.

"Ves," I interrupted. "You jumped when you saw
me jumping, and when you heard me call to you
to come on and save her." This time she smiled And then you were both agreed as to saving me, at

that time?" she asked. "It was too bad you should desgree after-

Mogge ignored the

question.
--When I jumped, 'he said, "I saw the crew and other passengers elimbing into the boats, so I think no one was lost. If Perkins had waited, as I prged-or thought of orging-we might have scrured life

preservers." "It was no time for me think of my own salety." I morest.

"But where are we, and what are we going to do, and how are we going to get away?" she asked suddenly. "We are on' a sandy

knoli, we are going to stay here and as for your other question, we may either swim or wait until a rescue party comes."

I said this succincity. In answering a woman's questions, it is always best to go to the point.

"But suppose to rescue party comes," she said. "Then - we must be brave," I replied.

Is near noticing on this island to est; the starch "You may use for yourself," spoke Mogge, We have no such families as Rubinson Gross and "Sale is a bearing found now, and I had breakful

early, so that I might get the best, and I am hunger

carly, so test I pogut get the boat, and I am hangey already."

I had been familing in my pockets, as is my haboutering my change and thinking irresistibly of buying funch. Withdrawing my hand from my trouvel-pocket. I dipped into my coat pocket for a handker chief, to mop my brow, for it was wet. But my coat and my trouvers, and my handkerchief and all were soggy sonking. My hand struck a package.

"Miss Introv." I soggested, "possibly these choosistes would stay your hunger. I had intended giving them to you on the boat, but—"

"Here's some more" cried Moggs, brightening in and digging into his coat-pocket, too. We drew not the shapeless, moist boxes, and handed them to

es, and handed them to

her.
"Oh, thank you How thoughtful" But let's put them here on the sand, where they may

She tore off the covers of the boxes and dis-clused in each a micky, stringy mass of choco-late and the sugary fill-

ing of the creams.

"I am afraid I never can eat that," she faltered, "no matter how hangry I become."

There were tears to her eyes. "But it is awfully kind of you both. Oh, dear! I am beginning to wish I had hever thought of crossing the

Don't lose courage."
I begged. "All's well that ends well, you

"Y-yes" she sobbed.

many heartrending accounts of people who have here shipwrecked and cost away on barren islands, and one their skiekeletons would be found fifty or sixty years

He lit the cigns

afterward, with no means of identifying them, and—
"No fear they'll not know me," put in Moggs. 1
wear a steel proident insurance tag. See?" and he
showed us a little medal-shaped bangle on his watch
guard. 1 believe in forethought," he went on proudly

proudly. "Weil," I told him, "if we get away. I'll tell the reporters to look for a man with a steel tag on him What's your number?"
"Much good your old identification mark will do us." Mass Infrow said witheringly. "If you have so much forethought, why is it that we are cast away on this horrid sand-pile with nothing to ust, and no dry cottling?"

Moggs could only twirl the accident insurance medal pervously. Mes lafrow sat down on the sand and tried to not her hair back from her face. Her hair was wet and clinging, and the water dripped from it. The best she could do was to sop it back from her eyes and twist it rightly in a flat, tight knot.

from it, then coll it in a flat, tight knot.
"And," she mouned. "I know I lock simply orlines."

She wept harder than ever-Now, you don't look very bad," blandered Mogg-I know I do. I feel that I am a fright."

Vou're not," I lied. "You're prettier than ever

When we are—when we escape from here, you must always wear your hair that way. I wish we had a looking glass.

Mongs felt in his wes pocket for the little hand-glassic always carries. I showled at him and shook my head. "You blithering idnot?" I shouted

"Oh, Mr. Perkins, don't let us have an other of thefoolishly jealous seems. Have you no consideration for me whatever?" she waited.

Mogga let the little mirror slip back into his packet and griened maliciously. I sat down on the sand, to and busied myself wringing the water from the legs of my treasers. Then I pulled my coat off and twisted it usual the water was out of it. I caught Moggs laughing at me again when I looked for a post or something



The three of us waded slowly to the beach

to bang the coat on so that it might dry. This was

too much. I rushed at him and knocked him down.

"Brute" shrieked Miss Infrow. "Are you crazy?"

"Never mind," I said. "He knows why I did it."

Moggs got up and glaved at me. Then he went a short distance away, sat down on the sand, and wrong the water from his coat, also.

"But I suppose this is no time for one to espect even conventional politeness," she remarked, as if to space. I did not reply. I dropped on the same again and dug holes in it with my hamis, glowering sidewise at Moggs, who had taken a cigar from his vest packet, and a match from the check pocket of his coat, and laid them on the sand in the sun.

'Can't you haist a signal of distress, or something?' she asked, after a long silengs, in which the three of us had modelly gazed out over the water. Moggs mickered. He looked at my mat.

"We might," I said coolly, "if there were anything to hold it on."

to holst it on."
"Oh, this is perinctly terrible" she exclaimed, holdmg her sieuve gingerly away from her arm. "We may have to stay here and stay here and stay here, unable to signal help, and maybe perish at last of exposure and hunger! I am desperately hungry this minute! I wish I had at stayed at he home? wish I had stestayed at he-home."

Moggs arose and came toward its,

"Are you hungry. Miss Infraw!" he said.

She nodded, and strove to stauch her tears with a

She nodded, and strove to stanch her tends with a draggly handkerchiet.

"Er-humm-among shipwrecked people," he said, it is the custom—it is an absolutely necessary custom—that when all other hope fails, some member of the party should sacrifice himself for the lives of the rost."

"What do you mean, Mr. Moggal" she ejuculated "That when the pangs of hunger became too great the polycometer cones to great the polycometer cones.

for the unfortunate ones to endure, they must -must eat one another. That is—" he went on stopping her cry of hurror with a jerk of his hand—"that is, they have to eat one member of the party. It is not a pleasant thought, I know, but desperate effuations call for desperate expedients." desperate expedients.

"Oh. I couldn't bring myself to think of that?"
"Wait until you get good and hungry," he advised.
"Wait until you feel yourself dying inch by inch, your agony increased by the contemplation of the sufferings of your companions. Wait until then, and you will find that there is a limit to human enforance, or to human abhorrence." to human abhorrence.

"No." No." she shivered. "I never rould Not it I died for it."
"Moggs." I broke in. "I am astounded! You are heartless, truel, unmanly! I never conceived of such brutal torturing of the fine sensibilities of a gentle, cultured woman." Mass Infrow simply looked her resulted toward me.

gratitude toward me.

"Now," cold-bloodedly remarked Moggs. "there is Perkins. He is fat, healthy, and solid. If the woest comes to the worst, he will afford as sustenance for

quite a while."
"Oh-h-h" she gasped, with a little horrified shudder.

"How about you. Moggs?" I resorted notily. "You're

younger than I—you're vealier, too''
"Ob, I don't know" he snapped
And then there is your identification tag." I gibed.
'If we can you we will pin that to your clothes, so the belated rescuers will be able to identify at least one of uit skeletons-or know who the two skeletons are not,"

The taunt enraged him. but he knew too well the strength of my good right arm. He merely sat and muttered

Miss Infrom was almost hysterical "I shall go orazy!" the declared "I shall go "Oh, what will my poor parents think has besome sit me?"

"Have no aker. Miss Infrom," said Moggy reassoringly. "If the pour succifice of myself will save you for your fund parents, rest confident. that he me will go more glad to the slaughter.

"But-but what could we could you it?" she cried, the difficulty of the position becoming more apparent. This studened Moggs He was only bloming. He talk was for effect. At heart the villain had me in mind as the victima

"I suppose you would have to nait until I was sur-ed," he suggested savagely. "Perkins, there, would dried," he suggested savagely. "Perains, there, would be glad to wait. He knows if he are me it would put

"Itm is it." for said

me out of the race." I couldn't eat a mouthful of you" I growled. "Anyway, I am too much of a gentleman to deprive a ledy of her food."

"Oh please don't talk so" she pleaded: "If-if one

"Oh please don't talk so," she pleaded. "If—if one of us wout be must go that way—why should it not be me! I am only a wesk woman. You are great, strong men, with your work to do in the world."

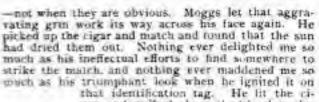
Ah, she was a heroine! Soggy hair, draggly dress and all—she was every inch a queen at that moment.

"Miss lufrow," I heatened to say, "I would never consent to such a thing. No! I would be content to remain here, waiting away, onth my shadow was thicker than I, and even then I would not agree to such a course."

such a course."

"I know that I do not look very appetizing just now," she sighed. "Mercy! I shall never again complain when I am caught in the rain without an umbrella! On, how-bow melted I feet. Please don't look at me. I know i must look as may as that chocolate"

You look just as sweet as that closcolate." I vowed I believe in making compliments when they are needed



that identification tag. He lit the ci-gar, and walked about the isle gloomily, paffing clouds of smoke. Methodically he paced from one end of the knoll to the other, his hands clasped behind him and his head bent in thought. Occasionally the smoke would drift to me and the taninizing odor was trying indeed.

"Haven't got another cigar about you, old man." I asked, kindly,
"Only have one more," be said, without pausing in his walk. "You must excuse me if I keep it. Man never knows, when he is shipwrecked, how long his stores will hold out, you see."

I turned away from him and gazed another over the bay. For offseers a number

grily over the hay. Far off were a number of gulls, their wings flashing in the sun as

they dipped to the water and up again.
"What are those?" quivered Miss In-from. "V-voltures?"

"Gulls, girl! Gulls!" was Mogga's statement, as he wolked by us on another round of his beat. We were silent for an-other while. Then Mugge stalked dramat-hally before us, stopped, and declaimed:

"I are monared; of all I warvey; I am first over the bells and this beaut?"

My wrath rose again. "I certainly shall be glad," I said, "when hunger gets the better of my naturally gentle disposition." I fear that I gnashed my teeth with this remark, for Miss Infrow shuddered, and stared appealingly at us.

"No, you are out of the question, Miss Infrow," Mogga stated, lifty flicking the ash from his cigar. "Perkins is the best solution of our commissary problem. It will be the approprial of the fittest. I make we

lem. It will be the surrival of the fittest. I move we draw lots and decide upon Perkins as the victim. I'll find some way to cook him, it I have to swim to the mainland and borrow a stove."

"A stove?" she asked. "Why, Mr. Moggs, a stove would sink and take you with it. But you might push some wood ahead of you."

Great heavens! "Wood?" Moggs stonily said. "I can drag enough driftwood up on this beach this afternoon to harbecue Perkins.

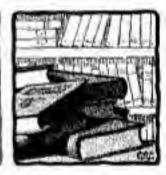
Man alive" I cried. "Are you going to discuss

"It is bad manners," he calmly told me, "for the lobater to interfere with the cooking arrangements or

"I'll inbuter you?" I retorted madly. I jumped at him, but Miss Infrow select me. (Continued on p. 20.)







"THE FEET THE YOUNG MEN" By Robert Bridges OF

and it must the west said at their through the number must dive be so. And the one the creak of anow-shoes on the creas!" Kyrisec,

HERE is a whole group of young writers, among them men of marked ability, who have undoubtedly been awakened to literary consciousness by Kipling. They are of that great body of "gentleman adventurers," foll of joy in the infinite variety of life in the out-of-the-way places of the earth, of delight in the hazard of the chase, of pleasure in strange and daring vocations calling for nerve and bravery. They are no new class, for by them have the dark places of the world been nonevered—and one of the bravest of them died in England the other day. of the bravest of them died in England the other day. So Henry M. Stanley. But for the most part the men of this temperament are inarticulate. Life itself is so full of sensations that they have no time to write about Besides, their idea of literature is of something made at a desk, by lamplight, in a stuffy room, with much consultation of dictionaries and eyelopædiss. How any big, healthy man, who has the world to ream over, can engage in such a stupid occupation is beyond. their comprehension.

But in the early nameties Kipling caught hold of the fancy of boys and young men, sitting in schoolrooms and chafing at their tasks. He made articulate their corest, "the old spring fret," the longing for adventure in strange lands. How many of them dropped their tasks and took to the woods or the sea, no one But this is certain, that a number of those who did are now putting their adventures into books. Ripling revealed to them, not only the charm of the life, but its literary possibilities.

Three recent stories are typical of this. They are "The Silent Places," by Stewart Edward White: "The Sciners," by James B. Connolly, and "The Sea Wolf," by Jack London. They do not resemble each other; they are not imitations of Kipling, but he is the literany golfather of all of them. These young men are nearly of an age—one from the Atlantic Coast, one from the Middle West, and one from the Pacific Slope. Each one of them studied for a time of a university typical of his section—Harvard, the University of Michigan, or the University of California—but it did not spott him. Then the sea and the long trail called them, and they met with strange adventures in strange lands. When they began to put them in stories, they met with immediate success. The situality of their tite got into their style, and it made its way easily. A reality sittal thing thes not have to wait. Considered separately, the marked differences of the stories are easily seed.

"The Silent Places" is a tale of the great Camedian wilderoess, which has been for so long the undequated bilington of the Hudson Bae Camenter. In it Me

kingdom of the Hodsen Bay Company. In it Mr. White has put the romance, the beauty and the ter-ror of the trackless torest. Nowhere, even in the resords of Arctic exploration, is there a more vivid picture of the courage of man pitted against the implocable barriers of nature. Only actual experience of the way in which resourceful men combat hanger, cold, physical weakness and mental strain could have given the au-thor the material for this narrative. When everythor the material for this narrative. When everything is against them, there remains the anconquerable will. That is the spiritual basis for what without it would be a worded and depressing tale. In "The Sea Wolf," by Jack London (which has

reached bulfway in its serial publication), the author has undertaken a more ambitious task. Mr. White's has undertaken a more ambitious task. trappers start with their moral qualities; Mr. London's sea-captain-old Wolf Larsen-is a crue) and deliberate materialist whose side belief is in the right of the strongest to survive. Through almost incredible cruelties the nature of this Caliban among vikings is revealed. Horror is beaped upon harror until the reader revolts. An artist who had learned the value of restraint would

have known that the effect of these is not cumulative. but deadening. Beyond a certain point the reader re-fuses to be scared. From these terrible experiences the Sea Wolf is to rise to the discovery of his own soul. If Mr. London succeeds in depicting this apar-itual evolution, he will have justified the grossness of the earlier chapters. Whatever the result, it can not nullify the wonderful vigor of his style, and the wholly admirable pictures of life at sea which he has created. Mr. Connolly is a for more regulal solvit than either

Mr. Connolly is a far more gental spirit than either of these. In "The Seiners" he draws from the life the Gloucester fisherman at his best. They are a picked body of men, the best of their class in the world. They are just as brave as Mr. White's trappers or Mr. Londim's scalers, but they are far more human. romance and Irredom of their life never seem to lose hold apon them. They would rather be Gloucester fishermen than anything else in the world. They have the poids of a yachtsman in their boats-and they are the pride of a yachteman on the sea to-day. Lucky are the greatest sail-carriers on the sea to-day. Lucky are hio: they are not literary material-but congenial comrates whom he likes to reveal to his friends.

This is Mr. Controlly's first long novel, and it carries the sails easily. In Tommy Clancy he has created a veritable Mnivaney of the Sea—a man of heart and infinite resource, with an endless flow of amusing pa-

laver to hide his deeper feelings.

Mr. Kipling ought to be proud to have made men like these conscious of the literary value of their adventures. It is the heart of youth expressing itself in a manly, vigorous way. Moreover, they know how to write. They have drawn on that great reservoir of language, the speech of men who are doing things well The founder of the all over the world. Crockett Club (now President of the United States) also can take pride in them, for they are his disciples.



A LITTLE PHONETIC

SENATOR BLACKBURN says that some years ago there were among the members of the House of Representatives hailing from Kentacky two gentlemen from the mountain districts who were anything but strong in their orthography. Mr. Blackburn stysthat Proctor Knott once told him of an amusing conversation between these two state-over with reference to the spelling of the word "horse," which occurred in a document brought to them by the clerk to one of the committees.

"Here's a funny paper, John," said the first member to his colleague, "in which one of our Kentucky law-yers spella horse h-o-r-ce"

The second member took the paper, examined it carefully, and then replied, in all seriousness: "It is funny, isn't it? Why didn't be leave off that 'e'r"

THE REAL THING

ONCE upon a time there was a beautiful princess who lived in a palace, such as is invariably provided for folke of that class. As is also customary in the lives of beautiful princesses, the time came around when it occurred to her that it would be a good idea to get married. Suitors were, of course, flocking in from all parts of the world, sitting around in groups in the front yard talking politics and waiting for an opening. And so she sent for the Lord High Chamberlain and said.

"Formulate me a question for these young men to answer, and the one who gives the best answer, of which you, O Lord High Chamberlain, shall be the judge, shall have me for a side partner all the rest of his days."

And so the Lord High Chamberlain put on his think-And so the Lord High Chamberlain put on his thinking rop and flocked by himself for a while, until be made the I flowing announcement.

"Rnow all men by these presents that the one who gives the best answer to the question 'What are we here for?' shall asnex her royal highpeas."

The first suitor, who had been standing in line three whole days, stepped up promptly. "We are here," he observed. "To satisfy our cursosity."

"Grand" exclaimed the Lord High Chamberlain, "There is much score in your answer. Step lively now, number two."

The accord suiter lost no time. "We are here," be

The second suitor lost no time. "We are here," he said, "to extract as much comfort as possible from the

"First rate!" cried the Lord High Chamberlain.
"There's wisdom condensed for you! I perceive that I'm going to have hard work to decide this important matter. Don't dally, number three. Plenty of room forward."

forward."

The third actor came to time: "We are here," he said, "to love, to hate, and to be resigned."

Now, wouldn't that interest you!" said the Lord High Chamberlain. "That was a great reply. Boys, you are running pretty close together. Well, number four, what have you to say!"

The fourth suitor came up promptly. "We are here." he said, "to hope, and to go unrewarded."

"Great!" cried the Lord High Chamberlain. "This is certainly a puzzler. Next."

The fifth suitor spoke: "We are here," he said, "because we can't help ourselves."

cause we can't help ourselves."
"Could anything be better" exclaimed the Lord



"I'm not hungry!" "I'm starwed! Puzzle-Who is paying for the lunch?

High Chamberlain. "There is philosophy, history, fate, and all-round inevitableness crowded into that one answer. Your majesty, surely no answers can be any better. Let's limit the contest to these five."

"Just one more," said the Princess. "I have a kind of curiosity to know what the next fellow will say."

The sixth suitor came up. He was a quiet, modest, retiring looking chap. "We are here," he said slovely.

'to run on errands, hand not the spot cash, walk the

the run on errands, hand out the spot cash, walk the floor with buby, appear promptly at all receptions, keep our opinious to ourselves, and listen patiently."
"I'll take him," exclaimed the Princess excitedly.
"But my dear young lady," expostulated the Lord High Chamberlain. "you said I was to be the judge, and surely this tellow base"t given the best answer," "He may not have given the best answer," said the Princess as she becknined manter als into the royal conservatory, "but I'll bet my that to a doughnut that he will make the best horisand."



THE MUSCOVITE'S EXCELSIOR

By WILLIAM F. KIRK

THE shades of night were falling fast When o'er the Yalu River passed A Consack who, mid snow and ice, Carried a flag with this device: "Wjhtqjkhaijskyroff!"

His brow was sternsky, and his beard Made in the breeze a whistling weird. Cold, wodks-numbed, he wished to die, But still that pi line waved on high "Wjbtqjkjaijskyroff!"

"Beware the Japa!" a private said,
"Beware you flying pills of lead!"
The stubborn Cossack only sneered
And muttered, through his icy beard:
"Wjhtqikhaijakyroff!"

Stay here," the tavern-keeper cried; "We've got an easy game inside.
You ought to win full many a stack." The whiskered borseman answered back: "Wjhiqikhaijskyroff!"

A chorus girl lisped, "Mumm's the word! Let's have a bottle and a bird."
In vain she couned, in vain she cried; The mumbling Muscovite replied: "Wjhtqjkhaijskyroff!"

They found him at the break of day; On a Korean weldt he lay; And so these minions of the Castsky A voice came like a falling starsky "Wjhtqjkhaijskyroff!"

A JAPANESE GARDENER

THE late Sir Edwin Arnold had a great many stories

in illustration of Japonese traits.
"The Japanese gardeners," he once said, "have carried their art further than we have carried ours. landscape gardener in Japan is esteemed highly. He is looked on quite as we look on a poet or a painter.

"And these Japanese gardeners are, truly, remarkable men. I was riding with one of them near Kinto on an August afternoon, and we came to a steep hill-

side. "'Tell me,' I said, 'how would you plan a road to the top of that difficult hill?"

'The gardener smiled humorously

"I think," he said, 'that I would first turn some cows loose and see how they got up."

TAKING NO CHANCES

SPEAKER CANNON, at one of the unique diamental that he gives in Washington (these dinners as strictly limited to one hour of time), talked ab a mean rich men.

"The meanest rich man in Illinois," he said, "Ind in Vermilion County. He is a bachelor, and we'll all

him Crost.
"One day the superintendent of the local cemeter told his lot salesman to call on Crust and see it couldn't work off a cemetery lot on him.
"The salesman set out with a hopeless air, and a part of the salesman set out with a hopeless air of the salesman set out with a hopeless air of the salesman set out with a hopeless air of the salesman set out with a hopeless air of the salesman set out with a hopeless a

half-hour he was back again.
"'No go,' he said.

"Couldn't get him, ch?' said the superintendent "No, said the salesman. 'He admitted that I we soned well, and that the lots were fine ones, but said that if he bought he mightn't get the value at the country of the said that if he bought he mightn't get the value at the said that if he bought he mightn't get the value at the said that if he bought he mightn't get the value at the said that if he bought he mightn't get the value at the said that if he bought he mightn't get the value at the said that if he bought he mightn't get the value at the said that if he bought he mightn't get the value at the said the superintendent in the said the superintendent in the said the superintendent in the said money in the end."

"Why, said the superintendent, there's no lead that. The man will die some day, won't he?"
"Yes,' said the salesman, but he says he might bot at sea."

MODERN SHORT STORIES

By TOM MASSON

1.- THE NEUROTIC STORY

CALEB, who had been away on a long photographic tour, his Nature books having brought him a million and a half in three months, suddenly met his bouriend coming out of the house, accompanied by in

"As I suspected," said Caleb, who, though in-wardly calm, felt within him a perfect hell of jed

ous rage. "Wisher away?" he asked lightly.

Caleb's friend did not deign to answer, but got in-his automobile and sped away. Caleb's wife did no permit because to be disturbed.

"Just in time, dear," she said. "Have you he toncheon?"

"No," said Caleb. "Reep it for me. I will be cack at four. Meet me in my dark-room at the hour.

A sudden thought struck him. He would have to revenge. In the distance he could hear his briga-Caleb had given him for Christmas to keep he quiet. But already his mind was made up.

He hastened madly to a clump of woods on the makints of the town. He called the old familiar of and in a few moments he was surrounded by his sm.

company of trained rattlesnakes.

"Ah, Fanger," he said to the largest one. "Got! did you a service. Now you must do me one. At feel o clock this afternoon I will take you to my dark-rose You must bite my faithless wife, Fanger. Then I skill and taunt her while she slowly dies."

He out the snake in his tail pocket and harried home.

He put the make in his tail pocket and hurried some

She was waiting for him as he entered the dark-(Dissist) "Here, dear," she said, "is your luncheon. I cookel

it myself."

Caleb locked the door. "Woman," he said, "my calmness has been a most You were about to clope with my best friend. Not



"Ak, Fanger, once I did you a service"

is the hour when my revenge is complete. Here, Fanger, strike while the lunch is hot."

The snake prepared to obey, while the terrified woman sank on her knees and pleaded for her life. At this moment, however, the strains of a hand-orga-were heard outside. Willie had come to serenade them



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The make heathard. He was sharped.

The snake heartaged. He was characted in the same could be book hote with a fored senior to think he had once saved his mather's till a called a wife, with a fored senior to think he had once saved his mather's till a called a wife, with rare assumed, know that the same called a wife, with rare assumed, know that the same called a wife, with rare assumed, know that

Caleb's with, with rare instinct, know that Willia's arm was beginning to exper Write a scaller morement she lumin of the sol light. At this instant the main atripped. "Now, Fanger," eaclasmed Caleb the last of Jealium rage will principling like. The scale struck out, intesting Caleb's wife entirely, and biting the fauch she had prepared instead. He never moved again. The next day, when Caleb had valued should have been day, when Caleb had valued should be had simply good to to horse a gain for or calcium.

As for Calebia wife, the was very greateral of 1 had not been the president of a realing action?" the soul. "It would have been all they will me."

APPARENTLY

She: Supplied has seen to be special to be special to be to don't believe in about a spirits or spirits of Wall. I don't know suppressions as in their books.

in their layer.

THE SHOPPING

MARSHALL P. WILLER tells of a most police and disput long as became in a certain large depart, one stand by a largeliness absocsor. This woman had council the police and obliging believes to be both at your largeliness absocsor between every both at your carryer our military was on the top shall saving our military was on the top shall as more policy to be taken from the saving of the saving



"Each Line its law party have become and

RODE SPRINGISTS ETERNAL

DR 3. (0.140 MITCHELL only) retine at the interview that tack place because a certain wealthy old Faladelphian and to neft relative and they, a force give of twenty three who has store their old known that he can to intervie the stude a fortune. It appears that the neithers we hearing that the old are depose was all bud harried from Respect to the behinder of his wealth relative. Oh under a relation in as in hurriedly entered the aich case. As fully many to find your are life, by one that you marry to first your ar ill. In it from that you are threatened with appendicular

are therefored with appendictor.
The old scattered amind growly bringly think it is not led," replied to "Are a matter of fact, it's only the risconsistent Yues manne's be no optimized, you know?

CONSISTENT AT AUGUST

Smoothy from an ourself disposition of Pro-Propriet Quite the service. See to always the same-linurrealite."

COURTEST OF THE HOUSE

ONE day not long any Session Decises his New Jersey, who channed in males the Senate chamber a full boar or once before the convenies of that had for the day, of served a milespec, troubly early in his agentiance, who had drawn a chair near the wall of the chamber upon a projection of which he had carefully propose the fact of the materials proposed to fact of the materials of a resource, "Come, tome, Senator," and Mr. Depleto, tapping the second Senator on the materials of the materials of the materials of the materials of the second Senator on the models. "Take down your feet. This isn't the House of Representatives, you know the

ALMOST CURED

Mrs. Suifen "Did that Lieutus girl ever succeed in reforming her imstant! Mr. Suifes: "Not completely, although I hear that he has reached that point where he can train everything but remptadic."

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ONE WORM'S TURNING

(Entireard from page 19.

"If you are so fond of me," remarked Mademonselle Reiss, regardless of the waiter, "where is the fittle ring I maneed? I think that you are a false old serpect, that's what I think."

"A support! I! Vilaine petite va! What would you say if the ring were in my pocket this very instant?"

this very instant?"

He put his hand to his breast and withdress from his pocket a small leather how.

Mora gave a little scream of delight, but
as she gated she can his fare grow pale
and his very mustache droop with terror.

Was in drum? she taked, half-fright-

Was an drum? she asked, half-frieht-resel.

St. Pol case a barried look amound the more. Thank find, it was now empty. Empty for for his party and for that which seemed to melt his very loones within him. "Ben soir. Victor?"

A fat abort woman in a loose brown cinuham grown, covered with a grease apron, hal rune in from the next room, and stood, with her hands on for hips, emiling, though with whicking lips, at the tenor,

"You have stoved on late," went on the coverising apparation, "that I'm shrough with my work, and thought I'd some in and most the look."

St. Pol sat staring vacantly at her, and Vice Hunter cave a short gigele.

"Le or'd better op..." gasped the tenor at lant, "it is late...

But Madamy Vacher, whirling a chair around from the text table, say down on it with a shake of her brad.

"It would be a note to go before you have exten the sweet. It is very good: I made it mysell, and I call it 'Peches a la Mimi Reise."

"I'm save I'm very much flattered." waid.

"I'm sure I'm very much flattered," waid the lady in marstinn, "last M. St. Pol., hoth; see better introduce your—friend to us!" St. Pol tried to speak, but his voice was

St. Pod tried to speak, but his value vas some.

"En him, man homene—san't you tell their about some I am not his friend. Mademo." welle: I am—bis wife.

"His arise!"

"Yes: and further. I am second cook by this restaurant. We have always key tale a sorret, but—I am lonely sometime." whe about with a slowly brack of the restaurant. I am lonely sometime. "whe about with a slowly brack in her volue. It was well for Marie-Rose Varher that think Reiss was not in the least in large with her bushand, for the little Vienness and like very rathbour. As it was, her direction with the tenor, whose eyes were fine through his throat was fall, was note or loss a positive and kept up merely because it was, in a spail way, profitable.

Now, as the young some assured the five of the middle again sometime of footon, her heart as suddle again sometime of positive, but a starr's face.

"I'm sharrowd to make your ampaintance. I san the starr's face.

"I'm sharrowd to make your ampaintance." Yesher. Our name's Varior, Mademonisable.

"Yether. Our name's Varior, Mademonisable."

"The I are by I'd is his stage-name.

Well Madane Varior, I am also to meet

"7th, I are St. 1'of it his stage-name, Well. Madeo. Varior, I am glad to meet you. Let me it 210-lace Miss Hunter to you and M. Drume."

and M. Brann."

Theren howed entry gravely. His own father had been a middler in a village in Silesta, as he are mand to be conservative.

"We have had, ment on Mini, more and more delighted with her role as she observed the astractes of the others," a deligned mapper? M. Vacher told as he would have our support cooked by the best sould in New York, and he was right.

"Gewine marmared Brann, backshiding into his native tangue, which he hated.

St. Pol straightened himself should in his chair. Some champagne, Marre-Rose "he asked (aluth).

St. Pol straighteners. Marre-Rose he chair. Some champagne, Marre-Rose he asked (aimtly.

Thanks. Madame Vacher had had her revenge, and now she was paradosinally, but quite not rolly, very corry. The look in her handomy tage amoute her to the heart.

"I—I think I'll go now," she marmured:

"M. Hyacinthe would be very angry if he came.

"M. Hyacinthe would be very anary if he came."

"Let the devil letch M. Hyacinthe," interrupted Mademonselle Reins: "it is early yet. Why didn't row devia before you joined us?"

"I - I - think I'd really better go. Victor. Victor. you will lorgive me."

The poor woman rose, trembling so that she could hardly stand.

"Sit down, Madame Vacher? And why are you so frightened? Whenever I see married people having a little joke together I am thankful! am free! (heer up, M. St. Pol. row look like a slice of Stillon cheese." I shouldn't have come; I shouldn't have come; and you. Mademoiselle, are very good to one, but I don't deserve it. I was

good to use, but I don't deserve it I was very angry with you.

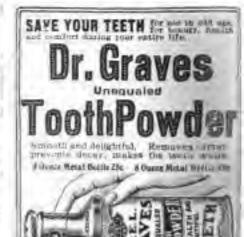
"Of mourse. Because I've I een fliring with M. St. Pol! My dear woman. I'd have clawed your eyes out if I'd been in your place and you in mine! I'm as jealous as a tigee! But you see, I didn't know be was married, and though he's ten years too old for me, he's a great actist. Isn't he, M. Brann?"

This speech, simply delivered, but deeply wily, brought a certain lalmy sentiment to both of the Vachers.

Marie-Rose sighed, "I know I am a fool —and he'll never forgive me, but I couldn't

belp it."
"Why should be never forgive you?"

"Why should be never forgive you?"
"Because he is, as you say, a great artist, and I only—a cook."
Then Mism Reiss became wonderful.
"Ah, bult!" she exclaimed, shedding beaming smiles on every one; "what difference does that make? Miss Hunter's father is a switchman on the New York Central, mine has a pawn-shop in the Joden-Gasse in



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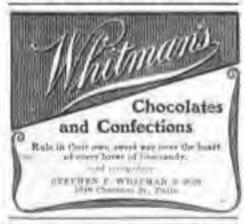


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II.-The Reiormer Reiormed (England from page off

"There seems to be some trouble over these county funds that concerns you," the President told him. "I don't quite understand what they want, but it might be worsh while for you to see what's wrong."

Marshall knew shall was wrong, but be fook time for reflection before deciding on his course, and during this time be received word that Hobbius had changed his mind about the \$400 contribution to the reform fund.

fund.
"Discouraging!" he muttered. "I section my own quietests and can't even get support from the meh who wai profit most by my

Then Pendicton told has that they were in fair way to lose the Southern pendentiary

Then Pendleron told how that they were in a fair way to lose the Southern pendentary stone contract.

"Wou'll have to had that out for yourself," replied Pendleton. "I was referred to Wark, but I can't do anything with him. Perhaps you run. Vou're it politics—too much in politics." Pendleton paneed, to see how Marshed! would take this, and then hipsted out: "Contound it! I believe you we just about his ne this contract and some others may follow. I never did belowe in the political foliopers, anyway. It takes time and it makes custome. There's nothing in it example the the thickers, he others it means a bose on that the thickers, anyway. It takes time and it makes custome. There's nothing in it example for the thickers, he others it means a bose on that the task lose, as in this yase. And it is my howeas well as youts."

A flow works intime Marshall would have resound this being rency. Furthermore. In was a trained and man, and, from a basiness poster of view has partner bad some reason for his anger. He was angry time if, but in a different way angry crossip to broken for board, but has just may have him free to act, but he comided very well reason he has a more larger. If was angry crossip to broken to be and in a marshap All in all, it was a reason for his hard would not yet even grantum. Stadlerd and Hubbins already had deserted; the basis was ma take way to been constitue, has partners a present him of time and cents, and when a successful business and consons in dollars and cents he conson in dellars and even, and when a successful business man consons in dollars. a successful business mais crassus in deliace and softs he coases to be capable of distriaccounted account

"I will me what I can do with Wade," le-

Now was the situation anded to Wade's jurgane. The aggression telegrane had been forced to some to him, the keysters of the retorn movement was becomed.

About more empet was becomed.

Marainsti was unconfurtable, and Water pare been no belong hand, appearing to be ignorant and somewhat operated as to the occasion for the wint. It was policy to force the returner to make all the overtime. The norm who make is out at a disadvantage when confloated with the man in whose power it has to grant or refuse a request.

I have not come on polices." Marshall blurted out findly. "I have come to see about that bouthern pusinessiary stone con-

"Theo it is politice," returned Wade

There is in politics," returned Wade blacely.

"It enght not to be "assorted Marsial)

"But at it and Wade.
"Decrementation," decrement Marshall, "that you pay your political doubt with public contracts, that you reward your felocits and punish your resemies by deflecting position beaution, that you use the auffert of the State or rought to attain your personal ends."

"To question. Mr. Marsiall, or an involit, "eturned Wade with digney. "I said make ing that rought be so interpreted. There are friends in position as well as in besimens, and our triands are very true to use. They reason actually an order to assert to the They reason actually an order business integrity. It a becomes assaid were made on your business reputation. Mr. Marshall, would your friends are stated to the pain who had so assailed you?"

of any knot to the pain who had so assailed you?"
"When you go into beginess you take the necessary toke stid stand the boxes as well as accept the profits, do you not?"
"When you go into politics you have got to take the privalless as well so the remark."
"But there are no personal rewards for the ! I want none," arged Marshall.
"Then you got not you the losses, the personal

"Then you get only the bones, the peral-ties," retorted Wade. "I don't think I should go into a game where my seek chance is to

"It's outragrous!" declared Marshall.

only human nature, business nature. Frachly, Mr. Marshall, what jon tell me in the first information I have had of thes, but I have very good friends in influential places, and so have Carroll and some of the others. My friends naturally feel very bitter toward you, and they are doing just what your friends would do in similar circumstances. I can't very well uplicated them for these loyalty,

"If you knew nothing about it, why was I directed to come to you?" asked Marshall.
"It is possible," said Wade, with graille significance, "that this was intended as a hint to you to make friends with me. It, as I suppose, loyalty in me and my associates. a what hes back of it all, this is a plausible explanation,

explanation,"
Marshall looked fixedly at Wade for several mirutes, but Wade only smiled pleasantly back at him. The business instinct in Marshall triumphed after a better struggle. It was humilisting, but what other source lay open to him?
"How can I do this?" he asked finally.

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HAY FEVER A Pros. E. Harry Harr

"I am in the funds of my friends," smiled Wade. "I am satisfied when they are."
An angry result came to Marshall's lips, but he smothered it. He was reasoning in

figures again.

A paper was lying on Wade's dock. It had been carelessly pushed saids, and now lay almost in front of Marshall. He could not help seeing the line, "Copy of the specifications for the new industrial school." What was Wade doing with it? Marshall's plans contemplated furnishing the stone for that structure, but the specifications might be so drawn as to exclude his stone. Why should drawn as to exclude his stone. Why should the thing be submitted to Wade before the

the thing be submitted to Want before the bids were asked?

"What do your friends wish me to do?" asked Marshall.

"Nothing," replied Wade it was devery put. He was asked to do nothing. It had an isnosynt sound, this attempt to his question, but Marshall knew what it meant. The man who does nothing is not

Marshall hated brossiff as he left the office; he despised himself when he told Pendleton that the stone matrice was all right; he felt contemplible while he was informing the hate president that he med not work about that he was informed to president that he weather that the president that he was informed to preside the was informed to be a subject to the way in t the county funds; but he continued to reason in figures, and tried to convicue himself that be half done all that could be expected of him. Surely he could not be expected to carry the whole burden of the reform move-

Mesnwhile Wade waited and watched the papers, and a day or so later be was rewarded by sening a society item to the effect that Mr. Lerry N. Marshall, whose wife had been in Lulifornia for several months, would join ber there, and together they would visit a number of Pacific Coast points of interest, retorning by way of the Canadian Rockies. Theretopon Wade railed up Carroll on the polesium.

"The reform unoventent has collapsed," he

And so far as effective and cobesive action was converted, it had collapsed, although its actual demise was gradual.

B B

The "Beat" That Was Lost

ME manner in which B. L. Dunn, Cou-

THE manner in which it. L. Durin, Conline's special war planner upher, beat the
world with his pictures of the liattle
of Chemalpo is familiar to all the readers
of this paper. Mr. Dunn was the only protrassional plantercapher who now the liattle,
and be tells the fidhwarin story on one
of the austeurs who took a photograph of
the liattle—a plantercaph which afterward
reached Takin and was sent in us by not
correspondent. Frederick Palmer, after Mr.
Dunn's photographs had been received.

There was a licutensor on the United
Status camboat Pichabarg, writes Mr. Dunn,
who was at Chemalpe when the Russian
vessels were sunk. He made a striking
phonograph of the sinking of the Kornitz,
an explanion which threw up a perfect geyser of another the Russian vessel sank.
Von will have seen the picture; it is widely
circulated. That is why the bauch is on the
limitement. The offerer had made the picture
when I boarded the Publishing. It was
small, thad a fine one. But I also wanted his.
I affered him Sino for the use of the film
to reake a print for Contains to The officer
thought that if the use of the film was
worth more to hom so by refused the offer.

"Soon afterward the officer wont ashore
and sought a Japanese photographer. Before be went I offered like \$100 just for

Soon afterward the officer wont ashore and wouth a Japanese photographer. He fore he went I offered him Rico just for the use of the print. The officer could come and stand by while the film was developed and the film need never leave his possession but he thought he would get more out of his picture by retaining it.

Terhaps he could if he had retained it it was late that night when he went all anxiety, to the studio of the Japanese photographer to see the print. The photographer met him at the distributed, hat the picture was forged, the light must have struck the film. It was too had. It was unfortunate, but the officer thought it was just a little touch of hard luck, and he went his way.

Two days later he was offered a print of the studing of the Koract for the sum of twenty sen—ten rents—by the Japanese photographer in whom he took his film. The poets

twenty seed are sents—by the Japanese pho-tographer to whom he took his film. The prior was strangely familiar. It was the size of his him, the identical view he had seen in his finder. It was his view. His proceeded to lay down the law to the pho-tographer, but the imperturbable Oriental only repeated that he was very sorry. The officer must be mistaken; he was very sorry. only repeated that he was very sarry. The officer must be mistaken; he was very sarry. The officer was mure than sarry. He swore for a short space. Then he went and found a policeman. He had the photographer arrested for theft which was a mistake, for it gave the wastrone of the Fichthurg much munition for jests at his expense. There was a trial; an all too public trial. All the friends of the officer went, for it was great fun. The photographer swore it was not the film of the haval man from which he made the print; that film had been spoiled. He was very sorry. It might be that an employee had stolen the tim and placed a forged one in its place. Yes, that reight he true; perhaps it was. He was very sorry. He sould not find that employee. He had gone north with the army. He was very sorry. He sould not find that employee. He had gone north with the army. He was very sorry. He sould not find that employee. He had gone north with the army. He was very sorry. He sould not find that employee totaling to yen—\$25. He had to spend that in refreshments—for the laugh was on him. In his cabin some one has posted the legend: "A bird in the hand is worth two in the laugh."

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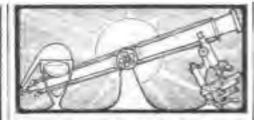
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By GARRETT P. SERVISS

THE new country recently discovered by Professor Brooks, although a small and Incomplectours specimen of the fierry baired tribe, possessor as interest that it could hardly have had a year or two ago, because we have lately been acquiring some startline new notions almost the nature and significance of comets, and every one that now poken its most not of the cayers of space and filtre a while around the sain's carolle presents an apportunity for study along movel bines, which may usuat a good deal of what we have been taught to reverence as the Wisdons of the Moderns.

A country is a kind of the Moderns.

A country is a kind of the moderns, wherein experiments atterly impossible to us not the earth are tried before our eyes, but, there being no celestial professor to explain them, we must make out their meaning as fast we can. It looks move as though we pedagogueless schoolboyn, etiting on our marnes bench of earth and staring on at these arrange sights overhead, were beginning, of not own accord, to see a point of two. The tails of comets are pridently as full of meaning as signal flags; or as those transformations which seem like survery, though they are pure science, that occur in a chemist's test-toke.

So it happens that a new comet towardons rings a bell on its appearance which calls exery astronomore to his seat, cages to we need the next experiment. There is really no reagains about the it is liberally true that we set in a actenuity theory, with the interpretation of it must depend upon our eyes embinering a large part of the story of creation. Here it is a pactomine and the interpretation of it must depend upon our every embinering a large part of the story of creation. Here it is a pactomine and the interpretation of it must depend upon our more acuteness and perspeciety.

Camets are Instructive

Unly recently have we began in appreciate the immerce actionshie value of this solutial calculation. Commerce from being more bousen to reache ignorant terror, have now done to be promposed as among the more actively matractive phenomena presented to the intelligence of man. The planers and there satellines sell us of gravitation, but of little clae, the moon adares at on walt-roof changeless, with the blankness and gravitation, but of little clae, the moon adares at on walt-roof changeless, with the blankness and gravitation, which the same and his distinct provide the water, yield flavorating knowledge to the spectromorpe, but there do not almost themselves great distinguise conditions; the comets alone may be and truly to prefer in our presence. They move rapidly assume the same they ober a pail from Satura this way, then infering the most vivid object lessons on the law of gravitation; they ensure this way, then infering the most vivid object lessons on the law of gravitation; they ensure out of the investible depths of space, and moving in a fathomical values, and therefore would give its cyntestly to compared for experimental porposes, they draw note to the war, allowing in to watch the whole numberful process of its increasing action upon those; then the moster chemist in this case, and the resent is a bir of matter freely solicited in less in the moster chemist in this case, and the remet is a bir of matter freely solicited in his manignalation under conditions apattainable is one investigators. Fortunate indeed it is for as restrement to this case, and the remet is a bir of matter freely solicited indeed it is for as restrement to hopelessly beyond our sphere of gation. Yet, although this is one of the most united which man size on his little globe and with serine intellect trapscends his physical impirations, and masters facts of the impercal which man size on his little globe, and with serine intellect trapscends his physical impirations.

deemed altogether out of los reach.

What, without disrespect, may be denominated the new fad in accessor—the study of radio activity—has already found an applica-tion to comets. To call a count a hig piere of radiom flying through space, and to explain of radious flying through space, and to explain
its tail as an appearance along to the Impinosity inside an exhausted take through
which as electric current is massing, would
be going too fast and too far. And jet
the drift is more or less in this direction,
and hence the growing interest in counts.
We know that there is something lesides
radious in a count, but still radio activity
may be the count's dominant phenomenon.
If we could get hold of a count we might
find that we had in our burds atoms in
process of dissolution more decided thus that
which we seem to perceive going on its a which we seem to perceive going on in a bir of radium. Thus the courts would justify their ancient remove, though in an entirely unexpected manner. They would prove themselves to be pattents of the world's etd. brought about not through sail den disaster, but by an age-long process of



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to a training to be award varieties of eye and participal the matter of eye and participal the world.

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change, reaching to the very root of things and regenerating the universe.

Because of these new idean about their nature, the appearance of one or two immense councils, such as have in former times illuminated the heavens and thoroughly scared quarkend, would now be particularly network. Little fellows, faint even when viewed with powerful telescapes, are disappointing at a time when new issues are pending, and fresh and exciting theories awaiting conformation.

But imlurishly comets can not be com-

pending, and fresh and exciting theories awaiting confirmation.

But inducively comets can not be commanded. They have their exits and their entrances in obedience to a stage management that is beyond the reach of interference or suggestion from the audience. The impatient values gods must pound their hards in varn. At the very moment of this writing there may be a stopendous comet just on the point of making its entry into the planetary system. No astronomer can foresex its coming. All the great concess, have been strangers.

There is one partial exception Halley's comer. It is a moderately great conet, and it has made make visits to the son at institutions if three quarters of a century. It is due again in about six years: When it comes it will be selectoned like a returning hero, and the problems that it will be asked to solve around fill a book.

6 0

THE "HEARST" ARTICLE

THE conflicting manner in which the ac-ticles on "Hearst" and "The Newspaper Shell Game," coldished in Course's of May 21, was received by our readers, is fairly represented by the following commu-nications selected from many received:

Deaves, Core. May rue rung. I am not a Hearst man, but nevertheless I desire to commend your core example of fair play in allowing pro and con-cerning fair play in allowing pro and the to appear in your columns.

As appreciative subscriber, W. D. R.

Sy. Large, May 27, 1992.

This communication is interested for that interlectual phenomenous also writes the fine editorials that I fairly ulout over and deviate mark mark in your splendid publication. I can hardly enumerated the narrowness of mind that would prompt subscribers to cancel subscriptions at anything he writers pur recularly his severe but fair criticisms of that glaring frond, William R. Hearst, who hopes by "lama add to gain the star octation of the Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Chrysland, and McKinley. G. W. B., Is.

NEW YORK, May 24, 1904. In view of the article published to Cot-chan's on May 25, entirled "A Fernanal Sketch of William Randolph Hearst." I desire you to kindly cancel my subscription and to dis-continue and magnitur at the experision of the time for which I have already paid. W. H. D.

Maximarinan, Merce, May 21, 1404.

Minnearman, Menn. May 21, 1904. Being one of poor many sobarribers. I larg leave to ask how it came to pass that your good paper ever lowered in standard by giving me much space to William Hearn or you have just those in this week's issue. You know, as well as thousands of others that the only reason be was able to get his name in your paper was by the liberal unroll somey. Would you noted stating what the consideration was? You have always be consideration was? You have always be consideration when you from over. We of Minneapolis would like to be set right.

N. Mayorresten, Inn. May 21, 1804.

I desire to thank our for the publication of Brisbane's article on Hearst. I and many of my acquaintances have been greatly disappointed in the way. Mr. Hearst has been attacked in your editorial columns. If there is anything so very wrong about Mr. Hearst, why not come out openly and say so:

A. G. E.

New York, May 26, 1984. Mrs. E says you are humming Hearst. Had I known it I certainly never would have had Couldw's come min my house and will be pleased to have my money refunded.

W. E. E.

Daves, W. VA., May 21, 1904.

I have been a regular subscriber for Contain's for two years, and have all the time welcomed it as the best independent paper published in the country. But have not explained to the satisfaction of the reading and thinking public, you have taken up arms, through ing public, you have taken up arms, through your columns, against Heast, and, in the squarest of many, have made your once experiment paper seem small. We usuarally think one of two things—that you are paid for your columns by the anti-Hearst people, or the cry is against a lively competition. I have decided now that I don't want to read any more of the Hearst war, and my subterprison will stop. I have no personal ferling in the matter, because I am not one who tribeyes Mr. Hearst the most available man for Presidential numines on the Democratic tickes. For one, I don't like to see a great paper, like Contain's has been, deal in small personalities.

W. H. Y.

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The True Story of the Invention of Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums Told by Geo. H. Wilson, the inventor.

I was deal from infancy. Enument doctors, surgeons and our specialists fronted no in great expense, and yet did not no gived I reset out the restore in applicants that chained to restore bearing, but they falled to bought use of the least. I even went to the least specialists in the world, our time efforts were manyaling.

My case was promisingly meaching

At reason was promissioned sceneralist. I great desperately my deafnoon terramented now. Tapels 2 was becoming more and a produce writing the communication of propie because of the ambiguinest my deafnoon of propie because of the ambiguinest my deafnoon of propies of the ambiguinest my deafnoon of product of the ambiguinest product of the product of

With these drame I can now hour a whiteer, I jum in the general conversation and hear everything geing on around use. I can have a serious or lecture from may part of a large content or had. My growest breath a improved because of the great change my Ear Drams bave made to my life. My spring are bright and chreeful, Lama rured, changed man.

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With my devices I can cure deafness in any person, no ometre how acquired, whether from catagon, accords fever, typhoid or brain fever measures, who gong rangh, gatherings in the ear, abooks from artillery or through here; denis. My instruction and only cures, but arome stops the progress of deafness and a reason and busing noises. The createst arral surger as in the world recommend it, as well as physicians of all schools. It will do for you what no medicine or medical skell on earth can do. earth can do.

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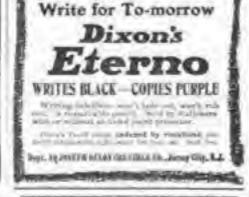
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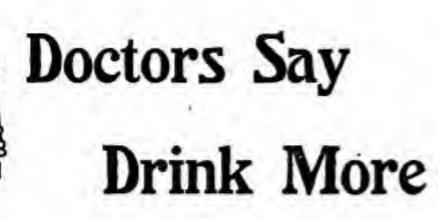






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COLLER'S

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1904

P. F. COLLIS & SON. TURNINGEN - SIGNAL AND THE HER NORT THE RES NO. TO ADMINIST HE AS ALCOHOLOGIS MATTER



AFTER THE BATTLE

A JAPANESE HOSPITAL CORPS ORDERLY CARRYING A WOUNDED SOLDIER TO HIS QUARTERS AFTER AN OPERATION FOR THE EXTRACTION OF A BULLET FROM THE FOOT, PERFORMED IN THE FIELD HOSPITAL AT ANTUNG. IT IS NOTICEABLE FROM THE VARIOUS PHOTOGRAPHS PUBLISHED IN THIS NUMBER THAT MOST OF THE JAPANESE SEEM TO HAVE BEEN WOUNDED IN THE FLET OR LEGS, WHILE THE RUSSIANS APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN STRUCK IN THE HEAD, OR UPPER PART OF THE BODY. THIS IS NO DOUBT DUE TO THE FACT THAT THE BUSSIANS WERE BEHIND INTRENCHMENTS



R. BRYAN ASKS US for an explanation of our views on the independence of the judiciary. He admits that our opinion may be due to lack of information, but he goes on to suggest that if, as is very probable, the writer "understands the influence that sympathy exerts upon the courts, his criticism merely proves that his own sympathies are with the corporations that are to-day controlling some of our judges, as well as the Executive, the Senate, and Congress." The statement that the corporations control Mr. ROOSEVELT is part of Mr. BEYAN'S . fixed and almost single idea, the absorbing successor to the cross of gold, "If the trusts make a man rich with big fees, and then make him a Supreme Judge by the aid of a President elected by trust funds, may he not lean toward the trusts? What does Con-LIER'S WEEKLY Say?" What COLLIER'S says is clear. We are as much interested as anybody is in confining the power of concentrated and monopolistic wealth, but we believe that all changes should be made with the old Anglo-Saxon prudence and respect for law. Mr. Roov, for example, has been vigorously attacked, of late, by the professional trust-busters, because he has taken part in an argument about the effect of the Northern Securities decision. He has certainly grown rich with hig fees from corporations. Nevertheless, we do not hesitate to say that, because Mr. AN ANSWER

Roor knows the law and would, we believe, interpret TO MR. BRYAN it, we should prefer him on the Supreme beach to Mr. BRYAN'S friend, GUMSHOR BILL, to Ton WATSON, to Mr. BRYAN himself, or to any attorney more notable for radical opinions than for knowledge of the law, Mr. BRYAN asks a series of test questions, of which we select the one of most recent application and present bearing. Will we, he wishes to know, "say that the nine judges who divided five to four on the merger case each had 'an eye singly to what is law'?" Does Mr. Bayan imply that the judges divided upon their political affiliations or their "sympathy with the people"? If so, he makes out a strong case for the Republican party, and the easiest course would be for him to come out flat for ROOSEVELY. We do not say that all irrelevant sympathy can be excluded from a man because he has been made a judge. We are making no extreme statements whatever. No institution is infallible. What we say, and, if spared, may say again, is this: That the independence and stability of the judiciary is a bulwark of free government, and that the grounds for making a man a judge should be his legal knowledge and his personal integrity, not his agreement or disagreement with Mr. Bayan on corrent politics, or with Mr. ROOSEVELT on race snicide.

FROM TEXARKANA, TEXAS, comes a wail which moves us to

colorless or indifferent, "Your roasts of the ROCKEFELLERS," he

reply. Our friend, if incoherent, could not he called either

observes, "while amusing and instructive, doubtless only serve to gratify their vanity of being noticed. But you offer no specific remedy for wrongs you acknowledge to exist. Of what avail to merely make faces and protest, though ever so ably? Or is there in your opinion ever likely to be any redress forthcoming? Or must the 'people' simply remain as they are, the long-suffering (m)asses? Your laudation of that platitudinous, treacherous, hypocritical old humbug, GROVER CLEVELAND, makes Texas tired. Consign it to innocuous desuetude, for Christ's sake. Amen." So concentrated an expression of feeling admits of various modes of response. We choose to overlook Rockspeller's delighted vanity and the wrath of Texas over CLEVKLAND, and to emit a few words on the topic of remedy for the people's wrongs. In the first place, we are not expecting, within a decade or two, the VOICE advent of elysium. In a novel published about five years FROM TEXAS ago, the then Pope, LEO XIII, was made to tell with approval the following Sicilian story, "When Our Lord was busy creating the world, He wished one day to know if He had much more work to do. And He sent San Pietro out to see if the world was finished. When San Pietro came back, he said: 'Every one is weeping and sobbing and lamenting." 'Then the world is not finished,' said Our Lord, and He went on working. Three days later Our Lord sent San Pietro again to the earth. "Every one is laughing and rejoicing and playing,' said San Pietro, when he came back. 'Then the world is not finished,' said Our Lord, and He went on working. San Pietro was despatched for the third time. 'Some are weeping and some are laughing,' he said, wher he came back. 'Then the world is finished,' said Our Lord. 'And so shall it be and continue,' said the old Pope." Some men will always be too rich and some will be too poor, but

there will be improvement. The statement that the poor are

getting poorer is childish. "The people," as our Texan calls

them, have comforts and opportunities to-day that nobles lacked but yesterday. There are, nevertheless, certain grinding monopolies, able to corrupt legislatures and contravene the laws, one of the worst being the Standard Oil Company, used as a text by the gentleman from Texarkana. The country is happy and prosperous, as human nature goes. The best step toward more happiness is to elect to office incorruptible men, who will enforce the laws we have. Men like FOLK and ROOSEVELT stand for the doom of the system of HANNA, PLATT, and QUAY. Wealth will be shorn of its illegal powers whenever the American people will take the trouble to govern themselves.

LTHOUGH THE PRESIDENT'S PERSONALITY must be an

A issue of the campaign, the degree to which it is used by his opponents may become so offensive to ordinary taste and justice that he will be helped by abuse. When he made a commonplace address to the boys at Groton he was attacked by many newspapers with well-frigned indignation because he put his old strenuous vocabulary once more through its paces. It is legitimate to laugh at his infatuation with fighting and the Decalogue, or even seriously to regret that insistence; but it should always be remembered that Mr. ROSSEVELY is an exceptionally good man and an exceptionally good President. When that is remembered, criticism of his shortcomings will have the proper tone. We humans are all tiny creatores. Even presidents and editors are but bubbles. Let us, therefore, not be hard upon our good men if they hap-FORCING pen not to shine in their occasional addresses. One recent object of criticism was the President's allegation that any country whose people conduct themselves well can count upon our friendliness. This statement was attacked as presumptuous by many of the same critics who have formerly declared that the Monroe Doctrine should imply some responsibility for the good behavior of our Southern neighbors. Such desperation to find an issue is a profound compliment to the present Administration. If one wishes to be honestly critical, without forcing the note, it is almost necessary to take the tone of homor. It is easy and natural to discuss with Mr. ROOSEVELT the fact that a single pair of boll weevils propagate 134,000,000 other weevils in a season, with its bearing on race suicide. It is fair for the President's cleverest. opponent to invent such campaign songs as this;

> "With the truits We'll wipe the floor; We are out For good red gare. Ruch of un Has fifteen boys; We are full Of fight and noise. Knock 'em, soak 'em, eat 'em up, roar, Four years more of THEODORE!

Mr. RODSEVELY, in short, is a legitimate target for wit, but not for obloquy. It is just to temper his exoberance with humor, and do what criticism can to strengthen him against temptations, but to make him out either had or dangerous, with such a record in public office as he has had for many years, is usually insincere and mean,

5 THE FISCAL ISSUE in Great Britain has been definitely put

A over until the next Parliament, another victory is scored for the redoubtable Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, since he is the head and front of the attack upon a system which has become almost sacred with the educated English. To realize how Englishmen feel about free trade some knowledge of history is needed. The repeal of the Corn Laws was the result of one of the hardest fights in Parliamentary history. It meant a victory not merely for the doctrine of free trade, but for critical, rather radical opinion generally, to such an extent that the contest had all the excitement of a class issue. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has challenged not the correctness of a CHALLENGE OF fiscal computation only, but the soundness of a theory of government. The doctrine of free trade has been inseparably mixed up with the doctrine of laissez-faire in general, or, in other words, of the smallest possible amount of government and the greatest possible amount of liberty. "The Wealth of Nations" has been accepted as inspired. ADAM SMITH has been almost worshiped, and Connen has been his prophet. CHANGERLAIN'S plan of campaign means disproving in two years certain propositions which have been held in England as passionately as the Monroe Doctrine is held here. He has thrown down his gauntlet to what his countrymen have long accepted as an integral portion of Advanced Thought.



OVERNOR BLACK'S NOMINATION of President ROSEVELY at Chicago is merely part of the strategy of politics. It is what is known as "presenting a united front to the enemy." Between the two ex-Governors no love has ever been lost, and they have not changed since one of them became President. But New York is the most important State in an election, both parties in it are in a state of family turmoil, and the President is a sufficiently skilful and interested politician to make what plays he can, apon the checkerboard of politics, count toward consolidated work for his victory in the Empire State. When the Republican split was most acute there was a widespread feeling that any strong Democrat

would carry New York, but the Republicans did not CASE OF GOVcease to work, especially the President and his shrewd FRNOR BLACK advisers, and now the Kilkenny debate between Hill and MURPHY makes the outcome doubtful, even if the Democratic nominee should be PARKER, McCLELLAN, CLEVELASD, or another man chosen with an eye to New York prejudices. Part of the President's skill as a politician consists of his versatility and daring. One day he shows that he can act far outside the laws of routine polities, as in his preference for national chairman. Another day he plays the stereotyped harmony gambit, as in the choice of Mr. BLACK to make the nominating speech. It is to his credit that independence is shown in this instance, and usually, in the more

important offices, and conciliation in those of lesser consequence,

THE W. C. T. U. was spoken of in these columns a few weeks ago as "busying itself with such important matters as christening ships with wine," the implication being that it did less thus it might do toward remedying the particular cvil then under discussion, namely, patent medicines. The Union now informs us, through the superintendent of, the "department of non-alcoholic medication," that its work in apposition to these dangerous "cures" has been considerable. That this work is not better known to the public is said by the Union to be due to the fact that the daily press is so to complicity with the patent medicine business that no mention is made of the thousands of public addresses in which W. C. T. U. speakers touch on this theme. Of a publication sent us in support of this contention, the most valuable part consists in citation of medical authority. Thus the Massachusetts State Board of Health, in its report for 1888, points out that opium is contained in Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Hooker's Cough and Croup Syrup, Moore's Essence of Life, Mother Bailey's Quieting Syrup, and others too numerous to mention. No wonder a haby finds opium "soothing." A medical paper is cited as auw.c. t. o.o. par thority that in cough medicines nine times out of

ten the principal ingredient is opium. A case is mentioned in "The Journal of the American Medical Association" of a man who used large quantities of a "seaweed tonic" to core himself of inebricty, when suddenly he was taken with delirium tremens and died. The "tonic," according to the article, contained, miknown to the victim, 40 per cent of alcohol. Dr. Buckland's Scotch Oats' Essence is sold as a cure for both the whiskey and opium habits, yet contains 35 per cent alcohol and one-fourth grain morphine to the ounce (see "Journal of Inchriety," July, 1897. page 276). Parker's Tonic is advertised as a "purely vegetable extract. Stimulus to the body without intoxicating. Inchriates struggling to reform will find its tonic and sustaining influence on the nervous system a great help to their efforts;" yet it contains 41,6 per cent of alcohol. Hoofland's German Bitters are said to be "free from all alcoholic stimulant," yet are 25.6 per cent alcohol. These bitters are much used among women. Figures about cocaine, antipyrine, and other drugs are collected from medical publications, and altogether the Woman's Christian Temperance Union proves that its activities in this direction are varied and persistent.

THIS HAS BEEN A LIVELY WEEK. More people have been after us than usual. Among the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune is a dart, thrown by the Washington "Post," which reeks of convenced and honest philistinism. By philistinism we mean density to the meaning and principles of art and to the finer shades of thought. A philistine may be the most useful of men. Uncle JOE CANNON is a useful man. The editor of the "Post," we dare say, is useful also. He distrusts "little cliques," which, as the "Post" assures us, are "mutual admiration societies." This refers to any commission of leading artists. What the "Post" wants is "competition"-honorable and useful word, which means that a job lot of designs are submitted, by all artists unsuccessful

enough to submit to such a judgment, and the final opinion is pronounced by the members from Duck Run and Jumping Off Valley, art thus safely keeping the level of taste characteristic of Congress, but not at all satisfying the knowledge and talent of such men as McKin, St. Gaudens, La Farge, or anybody else who might be selected as standing at the head of the arts in America. It is a simple question, almost too ridiculous for serious debate. Do the American people wish their national monuments to be chosen by some body of the most gifted and experienced artists in our country, or by the petty pulls and untrained tastes of Congressmen with needy friends and spotless ignorance of art?

THE WORLD IS FASCINATED, just now, by contemplating the vast consequences that may follow the awakening power of Asia. If Japan is showing military efficiency and courage unsurpassed in history, and if China and India lie ready to follow the island leader, it is no wonder that Europe and America dwell excitedly on the future. In a military sense we have plenty to think about, including the Philippines. Industrially, we may one day be met by the dilemma of stepping out of Asia or allowing Asia privileges in America. Ethically and intellectually the possible consequences are particularly interesting, more especially regarding China and the spirit of Consuctos, which has influenced so many great men in the West, but has never been brought directly to the Western peoples. Confucius was an agnostic, who said, "Knowing not yet of life, how am I to talk of death?" His religion was merely ethics, much like some branches of modern positivism, except that he taught more complete subordination of the individual to society. He gave his name to a gospel which the Chinese nation had been practicing for ages, the gospel of work and of obedience. This spirit has proved of great power through the centuries. The Chinese, as Mr. Oxaktha expresses it, who are agricultural Tartars, just as the Tartars are nomadic Chinese, in settling, untold ages earlier, in the rich valley of the Vellow River, had begun at once to evolve a grand system of communism, entirely distinct from the civilization of their wandering brethren on the Mongolian steppes. From this moment, lost in prehistoric night, the function of the Veilow River peoples has been to receive periodically fresh increments of Tartar nomads, and assimilate them to a place in the agricultural scheme, thus "beating the sword of the nomad into the plowshare of the peasant." One emperor carried Confucian socialism so far that he tried to divide his land equally among all the people, whereupon he was killed by the nobles. Other parts of China have been more individualistic than the great Yellow River, but everywhere is a degree of socialism to-day that would seem restrictive and discouraging to the Western mind. Different as the Asiatic peoples are, we see in China's docile industry the same spirit of individual abnegation which lies beneath the wonderful courage of the Japanese.

the early Samurai, expressing in their knightly spirit the sentiment of Asia. There is gloom in numbers. Small nations are less likely to be fatalistic than large ones. Mr. BRYCK found in the American character a trend of fatalism, which will probably increase as our country becomes more densely populated. Caused first, perhaps, by geographical size, which helps to make man seem small, it will grow with the increasing sense that each of us is but an atom among millions. Varied and original action tends toward belief in freedom, and such action becomes less marked as nations become older and men more closely packed. As the Western world is becoming rapidly more dense in population, natural causes would rend toward making our spirit more like that of THE GLOOM the Asiatics; and the closer and more vivacious com-OF NUMBERS munication which is likely bereafter between the two continents, while it will make Asia more experimental, will make the West more fatalistic. The sadness of numbers is not like the spiritual revolt which makes so large a part of the highest poetry. It is the quieter melancholy of acceptance. HERBERT SPENCER, on a walk one day, spoke to HUXLEY of life's being so short that it sufficed only to make a mark before the end. "Never mind the mark," said Huxley. "It is enough if we can give a push." With age and immense population comes not only a keener feeling of how little the individual can accomplish for himself, but also frequently of how little he can accomplish for others. If this fatalism induces a lesser fear of death, it also encourages a lower valuation of life, and bence would be an unfortunate influence for the West to undergo,

"TO KNOW THE SADNESS OF THINGS" was the motto of



The Japanese reserves behind the hills on the Kernen side of the Yalo River on the morning of April 30. A Russian battery in action is visible, to the left, on the Manchurian shure

CROSSING OF THE YALU THE

By FREDERICK PALMER, Collier's War Correspondent attached to the Japanese General Staff in Manchuria

AT THE PRINT, April 27 T FOUR A.M. the word same that at daylight there was to be an action. You stumbled into your clothes, you stumbled out of your test, with field-glasses over one shoulder and flask over the other, and a piece of chocolate in your pecket. As your eyes strained to make out the path in the darkness, you felt the cold night mist on your face. From a hill where you waited for dawn, you could see the outline of other hills, and in the valley something dark the town of Wiju.

There, expectant, in the oppressive stillness, one looked toward the east for the suprise, and intened for the rattle of musketry, at once the merriest and the most terrible sound of war. It began far away on our right in volleys, as company after company of a line pulled their triggers. It was not a heavy fire; it did not signify a battle, but only one of those many opera-tions by which an offensive force gets the positions that provide striking ground for a great action. Ex-cept that one heard the musketry, you at home knew as much of what was passing under cover of the ridges in the breaking light as the spectator who had come twelve thousand miles and waited long in Tokio. The moment of "darkness before dawn" was theatric, as if the lights of a stage were turned down and then up. One second you could see nothing. Ten seconds later, only the mist hanging in the valleys and cut by the heights shut out the view.

From the left, with a great stretch of silence between, came more musketry and some gun-fire. The left, one was told, was to see the work of the morning. On a ridge near the guns you had the positions of the two armies separated by the river, which may be the scene of wast slaughter if the Russians are strong—and if they choose. Nature here has made a natural barrier of empire; but when a sea free of an enemy's shops permits of landing a flanking column, men, riffes, gums, and indomitable energy are superior to nature. To Korea and Manchuria, the Yalu is what the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence are to the United States and Canada.

It runs through a country of hills and mountains.

Were there roads, the precipitous banks would be an obstacle more than offset by fords higher up stream. An army, however, is tied to its transportation. Men who climb over untraveled ground must have their dinners and their blankets. So the Japanese keep to and Wiju is on the read. including the Koreans, serve the Japanese well.

Topography of the Battleground

The situation of Wiju is typically Korean, with the water from the ascents making a stew of its own filth. You go downhill to approach it from any direction. Every house is unseen from the Manchurian side. A natural wall protects it from one shore at a point where the Yalu's waters pass in a single channel. Above and below there are Islands, low and sandy. This one point in the enemy's lines is an unassallable centre.

From the Manchurian bank rises a bare and rocky

bluff, with one high hump and one lower, like a camel that is kneeling. A winding path leads between the bumps. This is the only sign of human occupation, and no one ascends or descends it. Until the Russians put their mountain guns there. It was never of any human service. Behind it, as the Japanese do in Wiju, the Russians may move as openly as if they were in a peaceful valley at home. Further down, the banks on both sides are still high, and on the Japanese side are formed of ridges which are natural breastworks and Shelter for reserves is ready to hand as if made to order.

With the sun rising gloriously, silhouetting numer-

ous great pines that srown the heights, the sheet of mist, lifted from the town; revealing its dark thatches mist, lifted from the town, revealing its dark thatches and the watch-tower at the highest point, where the master eye may see all possible that will serve the master mind which carries the fortones of an army lier an especial nation. Dots, patches, and how of blue uniform have taken the place of the possibly who, in other times, would be showing spring activity. The only plowing that is done is by ballets and shells. Rare is the figure of the Korean. The work in band is war: the scene distinct in its cleavage from all gatherings of humanity. The hillsides where there have been only paths are cut by roads prepared for a battle's work, as the mechanics of the stage prepare for produc-

work, as the mechanics of the stage prepare for produc-ing a play. In a word, this means mubility. The passage of a field-gun must be made as easily so that of the theatrical star. The gims are the stars that impress and demoralize the enemy, and the little rilles do the work of killing. Below the Tiger's Tail, as the natives call the bumps of the smeeling camel, the current is divided between channels that make three mands.

The Russian Position

Whoever crosses the river with an army must possess these or those above Wiju. Whoever possesses them may no longer screen the movements on his immediate front, and submits his force to shrappel from the enemy's heights. Two channels may be forded, the third must be bridged. If the Japanese are to open the way into Marchuria by this roote, the making of the bridge, and consider it is sufficient back to detect the state. and crossing it in sufficient force to drive back the Russians (should they resist), form the diamond point of interest in this war. It means more than a pass, for here the pass must first to built.

The first of the islands the Japanese already held. The taking of the second I understood was to be at-

tempted at daylight —I understood at 4 & s., daylight being at 5 yo. I Vour spectator of buttles does not get his reserved seat weeks ahead.) On the ridge chosen for seeing opposite the second island (Genkato), we still heard occasional rifle-fire for to the right (up the river) and occasional rifle-fire to the left (down the river). On the first island (Ranshi), held by the Japaness, we could see the Japanese infantry in their trenches, and the details for water, and mood, and provisions going and coming. There were no signs of an arrange by the Broad an height to the Broad and beginning to the Broad an height to the Broad and Probubly from the Russla by toens the Russians in their trenches on their island, Genkato, were as visible as the Japanese to us, and the Japanese equally as invisible from the Russian heights as the Russians to us.

On the Russian island is the custom house and a small village, which needed no Goldsmith to sing its So far as we could see, not a soul was in desertion. sight on the whole Russian front except a Russian officer, who rode up and down on his trutting Cossack puny as if he were on his morning constitutional. Was he riding along an intrenched line or not? Were there Russians on Genkato or only the pretence! To the on-looker it seemed as if the Japanese might cross over from Ranshi and take possession of the empty bouses. But a gun is silent till it speaks. Later, we had a foretaste of what might happen if the Japanese should rise from their cover.

At the summit of the path leading over the Tiger's Tail, between the two humps, were visible three figures, the only others besides the itinerant horseman which indicated the presence of an enemy. At intervals one of the three would bend over and the other two would stand back. Then there was a puff of smoke, and a shell went flying down the river. Where it burst you could not tell. The solitary borseman rode back again. Some reserves nearby were formed in line and marched

away: transportation trains and soldiers on fatigue, and an secasional officer, rould be seen coming and going while the roofs of Wiju covered whatever activity existed there.

Ever this is the Land of the Morning Calm, where the still cold of night breaks into the still warroth of day. As I counted the seconds from the time of the Tager's Tail gun-fire till we heard its report (in order to judge the distance), I could hear no sound in this area where two armies faced each other except the tick-ing of my watch. Directly from the cover of the Tiger's Tall two companies of Cossacks rode out widely deployed. They were a fair mark; too fair a mark. The Japanese are not so naive in the art of war

mark. The Japanese are not so naive in the art of war as to disclose their gun positions on such slight temptation. The Japanese gunners sit and wait. Where their guns are no foreigner knows. Where some of the Russian guns are ne learned before the day was over. Just opposite Wija itself a number of Japanese engineers were building a bridge over to Ranshi. They went about their work in a prethodical way, as if their task was the most natural and commonplace thing in the world. They crossed back and forth in beats with the world. They crossed back and forth in boats with timbers, and they laid planks with seeming unconcern simbers, and they laid planks with seeming unconcern as seen through the glasses, when doubtless they were making every minute count. It is distance that gives perspective. The doubts or worries of the bridge inciders did not occur to the spectators on the heights, who as we simply so many moving figures, ascertained their object, and passed to other things. They had the advantage of an army of offence. Either the Russian had to unmark some of his batteries or allow them to make headway. He acted on his decision as to which was the lesser of the two evils with a burst of shrapnel, which made the bridge builders take to cover. That which made the bridge builders take to cover. That So was the diversion of the Russian battery's attention to the town, where circles of blue smoke from bersting shrapnel hung fleecily in the air and then were blown away, and the hits of iron that rained in the streets formed the first souvenirs of the great land conflict that is to come.

MK. I'Al All K words his description of the bulle of the Vain in three parts—the first describing the reasing of the river, which took place April 30; the second, describing the buttle of May 1; and the third, probably a summing up of the rectory. The following letter (dutof Aniung, May 3) is the second one of this parist. The heat letter has not yet reached this office, although it was unadoubledly mailed before or at the same same on the one we are not printing, at Mr. Palmer refers to it in the afth line of the first paragraph of his letter from Aniung: "The account of the own I have already unit." This best letter was either hold up by the Japaneae military censor after leaving Mr. Palmer's hands, or failed to satch the same teamer which beaught the other correspondence. It will be published in Consider as your as it reaches that offer ME. PALMER upote his description of the fulle of

ATE HAD expected that the battle would come with the crossing, but the two were entirely distinct. The crossing took place on one day (April 30), and the battle occurred on the paxs May (). The account of the one I have already sent. Draw a line approximately north and south through Wiju, and both banks to the east were already in possession of the Japanese on the night of the 30th. Opposite Wiju the Ai River joins its waters to those of the Yalu. On its bank the right flank of the Japanese rested at the end of the first day's movement. All that night troops were crossing into China till morning found Korea without the army that had been a self invited guest for many weeks.

If the speciator on this famous rat of May had some

Collier's for June 15 1904



MATIVES ATTEMPTING TO SAVE A BURNING HOUSE IN ANYUNG, SET ON FIRE BY THE RETREATING RUSSIANS



BUSHAN CANNON CAPTURED BY THE JAPANESE DURING THE TWO DAYS' BATTLE AT THE CROSSING OF THE YALU

In his efficial report to the Wor Department at Tokio, so May 2, General Kuruki said: "Twenty-eight quick-firing guns and large quantities of small arms and ammunition were captured." Most of these cannon were taken from the Russians at a place called Hamatan, where the Japanese surrounded the Russians on three sides. General Kuropathin, in his efficial report of the same date to the Crar, says: "The second and third betteries of the Sixti, Brigade, having lost the greater number of their men and horses, were compelled to abandon their sixtem guns after rendering them useless. For the same reason six guns of the third battery and eight Poulemetts which would not be brought away were also disabled.

The mountainous nature of the country and the hot attack of the enemy made it impossible to save the guns by means of drag-rupes." From the Russian General's report it is apparent that the Russians lost thirty guns, although General Ruroki mentions the capture of only twenty-eight. A subsequent report, however, telling of mathine guns and others taken to various parts at the field, has brought the number of japanese trophies up to fifty. It will be seen from the photograph of the captured caonan, gathered in the compound of the artiflery headquarters at Antong, that most of the guns are without branch-blocks, these having been transved on destroyed by the Russians before they took to flight

THE FORTUNES OF WAR





Kurnans and foreign correspondents watching the first day's artitlery duel from the beights above Wiju. A Japanese postoon bridge across the Yalu, joining the Korean shore with one of the river islands, is visible in the distance. The mein army crossed over two other bridges further up-stream IT IS NOT SHITTED IN THE PARTY. m at large a constraint and a second

idea of what he was going to see, the vagueness of that idea added to the interest. He knew that the day before had been one of the great days of his life, and ex-pected that this would be another. Rising at dawn becomes second nature when you are with an army. As I rode through the South Gate of the city, Captain Okada, who has the correspondents in charge, looked at his watch and asked if the others were close behind. He was a little worried, like a man who has guests to dinner. There was to be a charge in force, and the time for it was almost as exactly set as that for the rising of a theatre curtain. This charge, even in a period of long-range rifles, we were to see as distinctly as a fostball game. If there were parts of the play that were obscure, so there are when Yale and Harvard struggle for the pigskin.

The bluff above Wiju was no longer forbidden to the correspondent. Lifting your glasses to see what new tableau this ever-prepared army—that shows you nothing till it is inished—had in store for you, no glance was wasted on Tiger's Hill, which rises out of the river's bed to the height of a thousand fest or more. Its sides are precipitous. On a first thought, it seems an impregnable position of defence. infantry could not storm these steep rock-ribbed ascents, no more could infantry escape down them. To take Tiger's Hill the Japanese had only to march fround it. For a short time the Russians had a mountain-gun posted there. After firing a few shots, this was withdrawn. In the dark ages of Europe a cobber baron would have built his castle on such an emience and defied and ruled all the country round. In this conflict it was in the centre of an artillery duel, with shells flying about its ribs, but none fired at it or from it. On the other side of Tiger's Hill there is a sandy bottom, and the Ai River, flowing between heights, here enters the Yalu. On the western side of the Ai the high bluffs, with the broken skyline above and the stretch of river sand below, continue till they disappear in the hase. Four or five miles from the mouth of the Al are the white walls of a little village. Chiu-Lien-Cheng. From this village runs the main highway toward Feng-Wang-Cheng and Lloyang, which the armies must follow.

This then was the position of the Russians who had evacuated the broad sandy islands in the river below Wiju two days before. They had formed on the road. The case with which the Japanese had crossed on the previous day above Wifu, surprising the Japanese themselves, led to only one conclusion. The Russians had not intended to give battle at the Yalu. All that The Russians they sought to gain was delay which should fatten the numbers of their gons and men at the point where they should make a stand. Whenever they could force the Japanese to elaborate preparation for a general attack they had gained a week for their overworked railroad. Every mile the Japanese traveled inland was a mile further for the Japanese and a mile nearer for the Russians to the all-commanding thing of all armies—the tween the two stools of a general defence and simple delaying tactics was not contemplated.

Two Russian Regiments Gut to Preces

At the end of the first day you thought that all was over except deploying to brush the hills clear of the rearguard. But the second day held a surprise for the Russians and for the Japanese. For the Russians the annihilation of two regiments and the loss of twenty-eight guns, as reported. For the Japanese this made a success that was unexpected. The spectators are still in doubt whether to marvel most at Russian

curelessness or at the marching power of the Japapese infuntry

On the night of April 30 the Japanese occupied the islands the Russians had evacuated and crossed in force. The morning of May s showed us clearly the Russian position, how it was to be taken, and the force that was to take it. Along the crests of the Kussian heights you could see the dust-colored line of the Russian trenches from eight hundred to one theband feet above the river bod. The trenches were long enough to hold a great force. They might be manned by a thousand or by ten thousand men, who rested for the moment in peace and security, with their antagonists as clearly outlined before them as the streets of a town to a bulloonist. Every man there most have known that in the end be must fly. Meanwhile he must take as great a toll of lives as silent rifles, with magazines biled and waiting on the triggers' call, could command. On the sands below, distinct to the naked eye, the copes of two field hospital tents bespoke preparation for what the Russian rifles could give. Not a man of the Japaness lines needed a dector at that moment. In an hour thousands might, the numbers all dependent upon the size of the force hugging the dusty line on the Russian heights. All was to be real in this drama of the meeting of two organised groups of men who had marched far and carried heavy loads and lived on hard rations for the privilege of mutual destruction, and to that group whose power of destruction was the greatest would belong the glory.

A Grand-Stand View of the Battle

Lining the wall of Wiju, perfectly secure from fire, were the unwashed non-committal Koreans, whose land was one of the subjects of contention. (When I crossed the river the next day, the first man I saw was another subject of contention—an old Chinese sifting out of the sand and ashes the purched remains of the grain from the ruins of his house, which the Russians had

In the Japanese line were some thirty-five thousand men, forming an intact blue streak from the bluffs' edge beyond Tiger's Hill to Chin-Lien-Cheng. They would remain as stationary as trees till the order came which should set them in motion as one muchine toward the Russian position. Without glasses this line seemed no more than a long fence bung with blue, the Russian position only an uninhabited height, where storms per-naps had eroded the summits. Between the two, over the stretch of sands where the skirmish line and the reserves were to pass, and on the further channel which they were to ford, was no moving object. It was a some free of life which soon would be the scene of human activity that would hold the attention of the world a stretch of river-bottom where was to be fought the first infantry battle of account in the most picturesque of modern wats.

Before the charge began the onlooker had time to realize that he was about to witness a frontal attack with modern weapons which many tacticians hold to be no longer practicable. The Japanese infantry had been marching and hill-climbing all the day before. Those who had sleps at all had slept little. Some had spent the night in getting into position. Now they are their rations of vice and fish, and lay packed close in the convolutions of the river-bed, seeing the long levels that they had to cover at the double and the heights they had to cover-a task set sternly before them in the clear light of morning. Their guardians, the guns, still had suspicions of the conical fort that had been pounded to silence on the 30th. They spat fire with the viciousness of bitter memory. No an-

swering flash broke through the columns of dust tossed up by the common shell from the Japanese hewitzers or the blue smoke rings of the shrapnel. The skir-mishers had sprung to their feet, company after company of that line four or five miles long had deployed, and yet our breathless waiting brought no gun-fire from the enemy's beights.

Had the Russians entirely withdrawn their guns over night? If they had, then they meant to make no proper defence, they sought only to force the Japanese to make a battle formation; to gain time for the increasing army on their chosen ground for decisive resistance. Or were the Russian gons waiting for a fairer chance? This was a dramatic possibility, but it did not stand to reason. The frontal attack was to have no savage test. We were to see more of a field day than a battle, you thought, not counting on the determined

resistance of the Russian infantry unassisted.

With smakeless powder, with field guns of the latest patiern, with all other modern accessories, we had two armies not in khaki. Every Japanese soldier on this arena was as sharply defined as pencil marks on white paper. Could the mind have worked rapidly enough through the glasses, one might have counted them all. With reserves crowding in, they became like a young orchard. For the first fifteen minutes there was no orchard. For the brat fitteen minutes there was no rifle-fire. Was it really war or was it only manceupring? We listened for the rattle of musketry; at any sensod we expected to see some of the figures fall. With the undulations of the ground and individuals avoiding bad footing, the line would grow bunchy in places, and then thin out again to better skirmish order.

But the units were much closer than the order of either the British or American armies. The Anglo-Saxons were seeing the German theory tried—the German theory of numbers and pressing the attack home in face of the enemy's fire as against ours of widely sep-arated units and flanking manusures. If there were five thousand Russians in the trenches on the heights. it seemed that they ought to mow that river-bed clean of Japanese. Such was the distance that the line seemed to go ahead from the steady impulse of mechanics instead of being carried by human legs. Their double seemed a creep. At one and the same time you wanted them to basten in order to bring on the dramatic finale, and you wanted them to wait in order to give you time to grasp in full the panorama they afforded. They had two miles to go, with sand to their ankles in many places. The first rifle-fire came from far to the right, where the end of the Japanese firing line was obscured. We could merely hear, we could see nothing, which is the used experience in a modern battle.

The Attack on the Trenches

Along the trench on the Russian height we could still see the Russian officers moving backend forth. They were not nervous for the fight to begin while they kept their men in tune with majestic opportunity Soon we heard the crack of their rifles and tir answer ing vollers of the Japanese, who lay under coat of the drifts in the sand between their rushes. No utering among the Japanese was evident, but you kill, you felt, even from the distance of the Wiju wall, tru there the fire was hot. Something in the attitude of the ad-

vancing figures said as much. They were berling to their task as if at pulling ropes. For it was wo now You turned from the effect to the cause, at, despite that living, pushing line of human 11th on the river bottom, you scanned only the 11ghts, trying to count the heads above the dust. Wered streak of the Russian ridge (Continued on p. 21.)

□ guized by Gr



WOUNDED BUSSIANS BELONGING TO THE LITH AND JETH EAST SIBERIAN REGIMENTS, TAKEN PRISONERS AT CHIU-LIEN-CHENG



THE JAPANESE BRINGING INTO ANTUNG SOME OF THE CANNON CAPTURED FROM THE RUSSIANS AT CHIU-LIEN-CHENG

JAPAN'S VICTORY AT THE CROSSING OF THE YALU RIVER



JAPAN'S VICTORIOUS PROGRESS

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NAVAL AND MILITARY EVENTS IN THE FAR EAST FROM THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES TO THE PRESENT TIME



Vica-Admiral Alexieff Russian Phorey of the Fac-East, originally in com-mand of the Can's forces in Asia, but now in displayer

HEN the Russe Japanese War was suddenly started by the Japanese attack on the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, millions of people ten thousand miles away awake to the liveliest interest in a miles away awoke to the liveliest interest in a tegion of the earth whose geography was strange and teaffling. It was only a matter of days before the names of Chemulpo, Seoul, Ping Yang, Harbin, Mukden, and Newchwang were tossed about with easy confidence, and the Yalu and the Sungari were more often mentioned than the Hudson or the Mississipps.

It is now possible to trace the operations by land and sea which have culminated in the second vital phase of the war. The first was the control of the sea wained by

of the war. The first was the control of the sea gained by the ships of Admirals Togo and Uriu, in the blows deliv-cred at Piert Arthur and Chemulps, and the subsequent bombardments and 'bottling' expeditions at the former stronghold, coupled with the blockade and isolation of Vladivostok.

Then followed the defeat and rout of the Russian symy at the Yalu, and the attack on Port Arthur from the rear, driven home by the assault and capture of the outer line of Russian defence at Nasshan Hill. The curtain has

of Russian defence at Naushan Hill. The curtain has been lifted from the sequence of events which brought these things to pass, and the map on the opposite page shows the positions held by the troops of the Mikado and the Caur and their strategic import.

When the first weeks of Pebruary brought war, Japan was ready to take and hold Korea, as the opening move in the great game. The Hermit Kingdom was not only the probable theatre of the early land fighting, but also the quickest read to Manchuria, because the northern ports were ice-bound. Only one day's sail from the naval bases of Sasebo and Shimonoseki was the port of Chemulpo, the gateway to the Korean capital, and to the great anthe gateway to the Korean capital, and to the great an-cient highway that leads straight north through Korea to the Valu River and the Manchurian border.

Japanese transports landed five thousand Japanese troops Chemulpo within four days after hostilities began. Two days later, Seoul was occupied, and the first base for the advance north established.

Before the grip of winter was broken, a Japanese army was toiling northward, suffering entrome hardships, but heading steadily for the Yalu River, two bundred and twenty-five miles away, with Ping Yang as the first ob-The map shows that this town is about twoective base. thirds of the distance to the Valu. By the 10th of April, it was possible to send a transport fleet to the port of Chenampo, one hundred and thirty miles further north than Chemulpo, and a second army was landed, as can be seen only seventy miles from Ping Yang.

Meanwhile the advance column had swept north and

captured Wiju, driving from it the advance guard of the Russian scoots, thus commanding the approach to the south tank of the Yalu. The mooth of the Yalu was incontrol of General Kuroki, commanding the Japanese operations, before he began to mobilize his co-operating

Columns late in April.

One expedition, landed at Gensan on the eastern coast of Korea, had been turned back by the difficulties of the mountain passage and reshipped to another point not revented. The main movement, therefore, covering the first three months of the war, is easily traced. Two forces were blaced on the south bank of the Valu, forming an army of thirty thousand men. This movement took the aggressive from its start, and by the end of April General Kuroki was ready to force the passage of the Valu, and fight his way into Manchuria.

During these three months Russia had been massing an army whose objective point was the north bank of the Valu, but under contrasting conditions. Instead of naval and military bases close at hand, back of the Russian army stretched the thin and fragile line of the railway across Siberia, 5,000 miles from Moscow to Makden, the base pearest the Korean frontier. In southern Manchuria, however, 125,000 troops, under the command of General Kuropatkin, were harriedly massed to meet and crush the Japanese invasion. But with an oos of them needed to guard the railway lines from Mukden to Newchwang and Port Arthur, the effective force was far below the Russian estimates made before the war. Up to this point the Japanese strotegy was as simple as the map shows it to be—10 get as many men as possible in the shortest time possible to the nearest point for invading the enemy's territory, and threaten his lines of communication. General Kuropatkin did not wish to join decisive battle at the Valu, but to check the advance in a fairly heavy action, then to with-draw on Mukden, thus protecting the main base at Har-bin, which is three hundred miles further back in the

On May 1 the first great land buttle was fought, resulting in an overwhelming victory for the Japanese at the crossing of the Yala River. The story of the action is published in the present issue, written by Frederick Palmer. Collier's War Correspondent with General Kuroki's army. Through May there were no decisive managures by the opposing forces. General Kuropatkin was content to strengthen his defence of Mukden, to hurry troops to the front, and make ready for the crucial battle with Gen-eral Kuruki, which should decide the control of southern and central Manchuria, and of the Trans-Siberian Railroad between Makden and the south coast. Kuroki was a little more than one hundred miles from Mukden, and the Japanese announced that they would not stop at Muk-den, but would force their way three hundred miles be-yond as far as Harbin, the strategic key to the Russian possession of all Manchuria; as is shown by the railway

routes on the map.

It was seen that Newchwang was doomed to fall even before the Japanese army had crossed the Valu into Manchuria. This port, fortified with the intention of holding it indefinitely, was abandoned by a large part of the Russian garrison early in May, or as soon as General Kuroki had established himself across the frontier. The first Japanese army was intrenched midway between New-chwang and the Valu, able to swing its direction toward any point of the compass. An advance column was re-ported as pushing westward as far as Hai-Cheng, menac-ing the railread to Port Arthor. The main body was in position to cut across to the Lisotong Gulf when rein-forced, to extend itself northward and strike Kuropatkin on the flank, or to prevent Russian reinforcements marching southward to Port Arthur. The only aggressive tactics shown by Russis during the period of delay in Manchuria has been the series of bold Cossack raids into corthern Korea, led by General Rennenkampf. Their purpose was to cut up Kurcki's line of communication and carass his bases, but the Japanese plans had worked out amply projected and supporting bases on the coast, at Checampe, and the mouth of the Valu, and these raids have been more spectacular than dangerous.

This, in brief, surveys the movements and positions of the First Army Corps, in its opening campaign of the war by land. Its march, its battles, and its present strategic position are traced by the Japanese flags which dot the map of Korea and southern Manchurta.

The second large and concerted operation was aimed at Port Arthur, wholly distinct from the invasion of Man-

It was recognized by all military experts that Japan could never push far into Manchuria so long as a Russian garrison existed at Port Arthur. Although uncless as a source of naval operations, thanks to General Togo, the fortress and its garrison was the great strategic prize of the war. The map shows that it commands everything, from Newsbwang, the port of the fertile Manchurian plain, to western Korea.

The army of General Oko was landed on both sides of the Laiotung Peninsula, at Pitsewo and Port Adams, during the third week of May, cutting railway communication between Port Arthur and the outer world, and forming for the advance about forty miles from the stronghold.

The narrowest part of this peninsula is called Kinchow
Neck, thirty miles from Port Arthur. It was vitally impertant to Russia that she should hold this point as long as possible. If the advance on Port Arthur could be checked here, and the fall of the place delayed about three months, the Russian Baltic fleet would be able to reach Eastern waters, and might succeed in wresting from Admiral Togo the maritime supremacy.

The first indispensable step toward the taking of Port Arthor was the occupation of this isthmus, Kinchow Neck. Steep and rugged hills bristled with cannon and rapid-fire Between 14,000 and 20,000 Russian troops held these heights, and, according to all precedent, should have been able to beat off almost any number of assailants. Up Nansban Hill the Japanese infantry began charging early on the morning of May 26. Whole companies (ell in their tracks, battalions were wiped out, but their comrades kept on charging until late in the afternoon, when a part of the Fourth Division broke through the first line of the

Russian defence on the heights. The other divisions fol-lowed in an irresistible rush, and the Russians fied to the southward, leaving Namshin Hill, and almost all their guns in possession of the enemy. General Okalost 4,000 men in killed and wounded, and the civilized world had no longer any doubt that Port Arthur could be stormed by such troops as these.

General Oku followed up his victory by pushing on to within a dozen miles of Port Arthur, where he waited for the reinforcements pouring into the peninsula to gather headway for the final attack. The next important land-ing was made at Takushan, one hundred miles north of Port Arthur, where the supporting column could join Oku, or block any attempt of Kuropatkin to send any army to the rescue of Port Arthur. Meanwhile, Dalny, the new commercial port of the Russians, almost within the shadow of Port Arthur, was taken by General Oku, and

used as a convenient base.



General Kurokt Commanding the Japaness army in Manchurta which defeated the Russians of the crossing of the Valu



Communiting the Japanese fact in front of Port Ar-thur, which has destroyed a number of Russian chips



General Hassgawa Communiting the Guards Division under General Knocks in Mancharia



Vice-Admiral Uriu Commanding the Japanese Seet which cank the Eus-zian warships at Chemillo



Lieut-Gen. Noden Commanding the Third Japanese Army veces-ly landed at Tabusan



Rear. Admiral Sarydioff

Ensile's Naval Command-ter in Far Eastern unters, appointed after the double of Vice-Admiral Makaroff

General Europatkin Communding the Russian army in the field, with headquarters at Lineyang



General Stoessel Commanding the be-seeged Russian military forces in Port Arthur



General Kondratovitch Commanding the Eussian Propent Newsbrang, new-acing General Oku's flank





HUSSIA E ENGLAND

THE BATTLEGROUND

BIRGIS-EYE VIEW OF KUREA AND MANCHURIA, SHOWING THE KELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE ARMIES.
WITH THE ROUTES FOLLOWED BY THE INVADING FORCES IN THE ADVANCE AGAINST THE TALLI RIVER AND PURT ARTHUR

For a full description of these compaigns see opposite page



GENERAL KUROKI AND STAFF AT THEIR FIELD HEADQUARTERS, ANTUNG

It is not possible to give the names of all the officers shown in the group, because the Japanesis crosser will not now permit correspondents to send out the names of any officers or repa



WOUNDED JAPANESE SOLDIERS WAITING TO BE TREATED, IN THE HOSPITAL COMPOUND AT ANTUNG. THESE MEN WERE ALL WOUNDED IN THE BATTLE OF MAY

THE AFTERM.

SCENES IN ANTUNG DURING THE DAYS FOLLOWING THE BATTLE AT THE CR



JAPANESE TROOPS BURTING TWO BUSSIAN OFFICERS KILLED AT CHIU-LIEN-CHENG

s funeral occurred May 6, at Arming, with milliony humors. Buddhise prieses performed the during more for prieses began their change



WOUNDED JAPANESE IN THE IMPROVISED HOSPITAL AT ANTUNO, MAY 2. ONLY ONE MAN SHOWN IN THIS PICTURE WAS STRUCK IN THE HEAD

OF VICTORY

IE YALU RIVER BY THE JAPANESE ARMY UNDER GENERAL KUROKI, MAY & AND 2

*THE THOUGHT OF THE NATION AN OPEN FORUM OF INDIVIDUAL OPINION

Does the Army Invite To-day? By General Nelson A. Miles

More than to any other American officer our pump men may book to General Miles, a less of our ways and the retrend Commanding General of our army, for west counsel on the making life as a surger

THE fromier service has passed. When the arms was accupied in reconnoitring, exploring, and campargring on the Western frontier, musally occupying several months of the spring, summer, and autumn in marching over a new and unexplored country, covered with an abundance of large game of all kinds, our mile tary life was astractive, interesting, and, to some extent. exciting, especially when comparential against Indians or protecting the groncers and home-builders against forayand depredations. After following that adventurous bic during the early years of manhood a soldier could, it he desired to retire from the service, select and locate open the or are acres of rich and valuable land-the possibilities of which he may have noted when marching or campaigning over it-build himself 4 home and have an almost certain prospect of independence the rest of his life.

The fact that a smaller percentage of men re-enlist now than formerly indicates that the life is not so altractive to a resolute, ambitions young man. Our properity, high wages, and alumdant opportunities of employment in all the various industries of the country at unusually good wages makes the civic life noire attractive than the military. Only in times of great depression, serious panics, and great distress throughout the country are recruiting rendervous crowded with young men seeking an opportunity to enlist purely for the take of occupation. War excites embassium and ambition among the venturious spirits of the country, and at its outbreak the ranks are acually increasud by that class of men. But after a war, when the excitement and enthusions have subsided and the opportunities for gaining distinction are fewer, the service loses its attrigition to them. The fact that recently a large part of our army has been occupied in a remote quarter of the globe has attracted many men to the ranks for the purpose of availing themselves of the opportunity for travel and observation. The novelty, however, soon disappears, and few re-culist to return. And yet there are many features of the service now that are more bene-ficial than formerly. Subtlets have better food, chafting, medical attendance, comfortable barracks, etc., and sufficient opportunities for reading, studying, and recreation, all of which, if taken advantage of, would promote their physical and mental welfare. At all times the rules governing the service have tended to inculcate proper deportment, orderly liabits, sobriety, and industry,

Is the Vice-President Important? By Adiai E, Stevenson

For loar years the Vice Proudent of the United States and twice a carelelate for the office, Mr. Severane more than any other American is fixed to usual on the importance of this prominent policical class.

WI)EN, after protracted debate, the consention which formulated our Federal Constitution had finally determined on the manner of electing the President, and his powers and duties had been defined, the necessity for guarding against the vacancy of this great office because obvious, and to provide against this contingency the office of Vice-President was created.

The Constitutional provisions for this office in substance are that he shall he the President of the Senare and that the powers and duties of the great executive office shall devolve upon him in the event of the death or resignation of the President, or of his removal from office, or of his inability to discharge its duties. No person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be cligible to that of Vice-President.

The duties of the Vice President are in no sense executive. They pertain wholly to the legislative department of the Government. Not being a member of the hody over which be presides, he can take no part in dehate, and has no vote except in the event of an equal division of Senators upon the pending question. He is, however, the officer designated by the Constitution to preside over the Senate—"the most august legislative assembly known to men." He is its presiding officer during the exercise of its ordinary legislative functions; also when during executive session the Senate is "advising with the President" as to appointments to high office, and when the ratification of treaties—upon which may hang the issues of peace or war—

is under consideration. In one contingency only can be be superseded in the exercise of his effort; that of the trial upon impearlment of the President, in which tree the Chief Justice presides. In the contingency mentioned of an equal division of Senators, the wore of the Vice-President becomes the determining factor. In some instances this vote has proved of far-reaching consequence. The Walker tariff hill of the upon equal division of members—passed the Senate by the vote of Vice-President Dallas. In later years the supermacy of his party in that body was secured by the casting vote of Vice-President Arthur. Other instances of like significance might be given.

During the one hundred and fifteen years of our Constitutional history, twenty five Vice Presidents have been chosen, there of whom Adams, Jeffer on, and Van fluren were anhoquently elected President, five Vice-Presidents—Tyles, Fillmore, Johnson, Arthur, and Novsevelt—in the order named, succeeded to the great office upon the death of the President. The Chief Executive office of the Republic during a third of a century of our history has been filled by men who had been first elected to the office of Vice-President. In view of the foregoing—of the names above mentioned, and the stirring historic events with which they are associated—it can hardly be possible that future generations of the American people will regard this office as less important than did the founders of the Government

The University and Free Speech By Arthur T. Hadley

The current of academic breedom has at all town here stall in our national life and in worse of some entered attribution to magness this liberty that need by the Prendest of Yule University is important

VERY rellege president is constantly receiving appeals in restrict freedom of teaching. then come from parents of the students; others come from graduates and friends of the institution. If he to a wate man be will disregard the great majority of these appeals. He is in a position to see, as parents or Iriends of the institution cometimes can not see, that a university which snught to proceed its studentsagainst all opportunity of event would be a very had place to study or to teach. A student who is thus artificially protected goes to perces when suddenly expused to the temptations, intellectual and moral. which are hound to meet him after be leaves college. A professor who is they artificially prevented from teaching things which the trustees think erroncouswould almost mexitably find himself hampered in that feeling of independence which to assential to seventific progress. A place which tries to avoid error at the sacrifice of the development of independent strength should not be called a university, or even a college. It should simply be called a school-to matter what might be the age of its pupils or the number of subjects taught

by the members of its faculty. This freedom on the part of professors and students carries heavy responsibilities with it. Any president or board of trustres charged with the administration of a university is bound to exercise the atmost care in apprinting usen who will accept these responsibilities The professors should be, and in a place with proper traditions will be careful to use their power of teaching what they believe to be the truth in such a may that their teaching prepares their students for what they are to meet in after life, instead of making them prejudge life's problems. Occasionally a man will above this freedom. Then the board is face in face choice of evils. If it lets such a man continue his teaching unimpeded, it may give well-grounded cause of offence to the parents of the students and to the friends and benefactors of the institution. If it tries to repress his atterances, it interferes with that feeling of independence in the pursuit of truth for its own take which is an essential an element in the atmosphere of a really great university. No absolute rule can be laid down to decide which of these considerations is the more important. We are face to face with a problem which requires the exercise of administrative fact rather than the application of formulas. In doubtful cases the probabilities are on the side of freedom rather than by repression-because the arguments in favor of repression are the tangible ones, and those in favor of freedom are the intangible ones; so that we are likely to overestimate the former and to underestimate the latter. But the man who goes further than this, and claims that freedom of teaching is an absolute and unlimited right, claims something which no educational institution, public or private, has ever yet been able

To Solve the Negro Problem By W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr De Ben to o graduate and a Ph.D. of Harrard, has unded at Berlin, and occupsed there in Sociology in Harvard, Universities of Pennsylvents and Adiants, and is President of the American Negro Academy.

SO FAR as the presence of ten million men of African descent in this country forms a "Negro" problem at can only be settled in one way—by treating every individual according to his deserts with absolute impartiality if he is a seer, herd him; if he is a poet, listen to him; if he is an artisan, work with him; if he is a criminal, reform him. Treat these men with unwavering parties—neither wheelle nor curse them, open the doors of opportunity and closer them through, giving them sympathy, vaccouragement, punishment, correction, and supportunity and closer them will settle the problem of rice and caste to day as it did in the world's yesterday

So far as the presence of ten million freedmen and their children in this land forms a problem of ignorance; idleness, and crime, apply to these social diseases the very remedies which the world is using on all submerged classes. What is ignorance? It is a wrong and narrow estimate of life and its possibilities, and its cure is the public school, which puts the keys to knowledge into the hands of all. What is idleness and shiftlessness and meliciercy? It is ignorance of the satisfaction of work and doing, and it is cured by strong pure home life and by the training of head and hand. What is erime? It is the careless or vicious deal of the unsocial creature who refuses to bow to the canmon good. We cure it by all the ways in which gordness and beauty and truth creep into the human heart-by inspiration, by the letting in of the light.

So these black men must be lifted; they must have common schools; to day not one in three of their children have them. They must have thrift and skill which come from industrial training in home and school and life. But above all they must have impiration: the up-thriften above, the voices of preachers and leaders, the guiding hands of teachers and writers, the light that streams from such human institutions as men have invented to conserve and increase and hand down the configuration of the present and past—call them what you will: churches, libraries, social settlements, colleges—these are what men need who are climbing heights they have not known before. They that walk in darkness need the light. Light is justice. Justice will cure caste,

The Future Kentucky's Feuds
By John Fox, Jr.

There is no being writer who knows the important men of Kennicky better than Mr. Fox, who has been a student of their frack, which just the invasion of commerce mond as a social cancer on the sountry

T IS must hopeful. The old fend that sprang from the war-the fend that embroiled a mountain county as large, perhaps, as Rhode Island; that absorbed national. State, and county politics; that developed a bired class of fighting men (four dollars per day was the wage of each man), and that kept two bodies of armed men-fifty and seventy-five in each faction-on continual watch for each other, has passed, never to come again. Commerce killed it. The purchase of vast tracts of coal and timber lands drove thousands of mountaincers westward and is still driving them westward. Within the last year or two the Hatfield clan of the famous Hatfield-McCoy feud went in a body to Washington State, leaving grim old Devil Anse in his mountain fastness alone. Among those who stayed at home, the intelligent mountaineer went to buying land and timber, sometimes for himself, oftener as agent for some investment company, while his followers cut down trees, floated them down the river, and learned that there was an easier and better way of earning a living than by sleeping on his rifle in the woods and fighting menwho had done him no harm. Moreover, the coming of State troops brought in the power of the outside world. The change of venue to the lowland Bluegrass region was a mighty help, for the mountaineer hates and fears nothing more than a trial by a jury of "bigoted fur-Signs of widening intelligence and greater tolerance were perceptible, and the law awoke even in the mountains and dangled a murderer here and there at the end of a rope,

Curiously enough, when the collapse came in the early nineties and railroads ceased building, the feud, as it was in the old days, awakened perceptibly, but never got its full force again. So that, to-day, while the spirit of the feud survives, while feeling is still bitter, and

while now and then a victim falls, I venture to say that even that spirit is distinctly modified. Churches and schools have come in. The mountaineer has gone out and seen a world where things are different. The strength of the dazed and horrified public sentiment outside has come back with him into the hills. The mountaineer is busy and himself has grown fired of feeds. The law has grown stricter and the terror of a trial in the Bluegrass ever threatens. And the power of the one man is gone—the ignorant follower has learned that his leader is not omnipotent, has learned, too, that the man who hires him to kill is equally guilty with himself, and this has now, and will have hereafter, a gently probabilitive effect on the principal that is most pleasant to contemplate.

Nothing better shows all this than the form and the methods of the Kentucky mountain feed as it exists to-day. In the old days there was no concealment—the feudal way was regarded as the proper way to adjust difficulties. When a man was killed, everybody usually knew who had killed him, and when and where and how. The officers of the law rarely entered active protest, even when they themselves were not involved. protest, even when they themselves were not involved in the fend, as they often were-even county judge, county attorney, sheriff, and jailer. The fights between county attorney, sheriff, and jailer. The fights between individuals were more open, and there were often pitched battles between the factions. Now there is no open fight between factions—not often between individuals. The dastardly ambush is the way now, and the principals have stopped ambushing each other. Recent examples of the feud seem to show indeed that now it is ancrely the question of which of two hired assassins can nursher the other principal first. The assassins fight not even each other. This miserable and propeakably cowardly deterioration in method is due not only to a deterioration of manlinests in the leaders, but to fear of the law; and in that fear, aided by other reasons before mentioned, lies the hope of the final undoing of the feud But let no man dream that because the mountaineer will shoot from ambush he is necessarily a roward. Inst as quickly he will tight you in the open.

One qualification I make to the foregoing. A recent wise policy of land companies is to lease the land pur-

chased back to the man from whom it was bought, thus leaving a friendly guardian to keep, through possession, their titles clear. This policy has kept many a mountaineer at home who would be westering instead. As long, then, as the mountaineers, for this reason and others, stay at home, the spirit of the fead will survive, but even that spirit is distinctly modified by the ever-spreading spirit of the incoming civilization. And that is why I say that the outlook for the fead districts of Kentucky with their vist ruckes under and shows the earth. tucky, with their vast riches under and above the earth, is most hopeful.

Lovely, Tertible, Little Japan By Jasquin Miller

For even the "Fon of the Serva" has been recognized as a knot stadiest of the peoples of the Pacific. Ha minute of Jopan's tem-perament and power in theselose at this time coupolists applicant

MOST important of all new things in flowery little Japan, or Nipso, which is her right name, are her wonderful coal mines away down on the south end of the inland sea at Nagasalci. They are so new that there are as yet no wharves. The coal is put on board by little brown women, little bits of sawed-off creatures, sawed off at both ends, some of them! To see fifteen hundred of these little women fift two thousand toos of roal into a huge mail steamer from flat barges in six bours is indeed a sight. The coal is of the ratest, excelled only be Cardiff and cannel. Our less mining engineers have proponed the mal mines wonderful coal mines away down on the south end lest mining engineers have pronounced the roal mines here practically exhaustless.

All the way up and down the hundreds of miles of this wonderful sea, among the froitful and precipitous hills, where every hill is a garden, forts, forts, forts, on every hill-top, on eather hand. No hostile ship will ever enter this still, sweet sea hiding down among the vines and orchards. It is so narrow in places that it looks as if you might sink any fleet that tried to pass by simply turning the cannon-halls loose and letting them roll.

them roll.

The persistent industry of these little people is something astonishing. Their politeness makes an American ashamed of timself. They are the only entirely soher people in the world. Their wildest dissipation is on plain cold tea. In every city you see not only hundreds but thousands of great earthen jars, just high enough for the little tots of flowerpots to tiple an and reach down the greated and get a drink of cold. up and reach down the gourd, and get a drink of cold tea. And they are so kind, so kind to each other, to all! You can walk up and down any city all day and not see a policeman.

The Buddhist temples have been disestablished; that is, they are no longer supported by the empire, but they are supported by private contributions, and all religious are tolerated, the same as with us. Their religious are tolerated, the same as with us. Their kettledrums at their silent vespers give out the most melodious sounds as the devotees kneel and the priests read silently from their sacred scrolls. You lay down your contribution in a bit of paper before the altar. I once put down a piece of silver while many pour were putting down their offerings, but a priest took it up and handed it back, pointing to the poor. I must give secretly, not hurt the poor by a show of charity!

These gentle people are the most terrible in battle I represent the poor of the poor of

ever saw. They simply runk and keep rushing! They use their pointed little black swords with an up-thrust, no pose or floorish. You never see the sword till it darts forth and thrusts on, into and through the body. Lovely, gentle, terrible little Nipon—she will last and last and last!

IN THE PROPHET'S TREASURY



T IS not altogether a pleasant task this I have set myself, for I come in the guise of an impenitent to make a confusion that can not full, whatever other effect it has, in proving my own frailty. I can but make again that good old escuse, and invite you to reflect on the magnitude of the temptation, laying this unction at least to my soul, that I have robbed no one in particular; for the rest, you must judge me according to your standard. Here, in any case, is the frank record of my cupidity.

It was on that memorable occasion two years ago. when we, his Britannic Majesty's very faithful troopers, had accomplished what the Koman legions feared to do —had marched through the Nubian deserts and crom-pled up the power of the Khalila under the walls of his own stronghold. That evening, as we sat about the camp-fires fretting secretly over our wounds and interthe one subject on every man's torgue was, where was the treasure which we ought to have found in young great robber metropolis and had not? That such a splendid hourd existed was certain; that it had me been taken away in a harried and unexpected fleals was equally sure. Little did I, a raw lieutenant during among those talkers, with my head on an empty biscon-box and a sword-cut smarting accuracely on my wrist dream that the treasure was mine, the secret in my

That afternoon I had been among the first to enter to town with an advance guard. There was no fight the town with an advance guard. ing in the streets, as you know, but in the back alleyscream now and then, or a muffled cry, told that that grim, unavoidable side-play of war was at work. could not help it, our men were well enough in hand. but do you think that such a place as the capital of the Kingdom of Misrule could change masters without a few hours of chaos? Well, I had stopped behind for a moment to tighten a gaiter strap, the last rank had gone on out of earshot, the dust of battle still hung in the desert sky like the first twilight of the coming evening, when in the dark and narrow alley at my side there came a sound of scuffling feet and a man's voice said in Arabic, more fluent and strong no doubt than ours at Sandhurst, but still intelligible enough to me, "The Kaffirs are gone-bring her along!" and the next moment three men came out from a doorway dragging between them a girl. And there on the doorstep she made her final struggle under my eyes, screaming loudly for help through the blood-stained fingers they held over her mouth just like a rabbit with weasels at its throat, and struggling till her veins stood out like cordage on her pale Abyssinian skin. and her blue gown was in tatters on her whiter bosom.

Norg. - Mr. Edwin L. Arredd, the author of his story, is a see of the late Sir Edwin Arnold, one of the increment English poess of recent times and the author of "The Light of Asia.

The spoils of years lying hesped on every side

What could I do! I am not a prefessional poladina and dislike girls who acream. I do! not stop to think, browever, for long; but, torgetting A Company and all the Articles of War, whopped out my sword, and with a shoot as though my whole trade were the rescue of distressed damages charged up the dos lowery with its tumble down much brokes on either hand. Perhaps the



two leaser regues thought, as was but natural, my men were at my nrels, anyhow they did not wait to see, but dropped their victim and bolted at once. The third one, a tall, cell-faced, half-caste Arab, was made of sterner stuff, and seging, by a glance over my shoulder, I was alone, drew, and we flow at each other with the ntmost heartiness. There were a few minutes of fierce parry and langing, a good deal of dest, a half-stiffed cry, and then I felt my sword go through that great black body as easily as though it were nik-I felt the black body as easily as though it were nilk—I felt the weapon bend like a green withy in my hand as the dead weight of the big man came upon it, and then he slid off, falling in a writhing heap in the kennel, and it was over! As I leaned parting against the nearest wall, up there sprang my distressed damsel and whicled round and round the fallen Arab with the wildest exultation in face and action. Fury and hate blazing in her eyes, she cried and stamped about him for a minute or two, and then, deliberately stooping down, dipped the corner of her bernome in his blood. It was not a pretty sight: I turned away, and tearing my handkerchiel in half, set to work to bind up a deep cut on my wrist I had somehow taken in the struggle, and before a couple had somehow taken in the struggle, and before a couple of turns had been taken up there came my friend—as soit and tender now as could be: "Was I burt? Al-lab's curse again and again on that black-hearted ruffian for doing it -- see! she herself would bind the wound."
So, of course, I let her, and as she twisted the linen with elever fingers, the girl-for she was hardly more than suppern-told me a pitiful little story of how she had been brought from her native hills when a child how the dead rogue yonder. "whose very shadow she hated," had bought and destined her for his harem, and had meant to carry her off that night among the last of the fugitives. And as she cursed him again and again in bitter Arabic, while her tears fell hot and thick on my wounded hand, and the strong passions went quivering through her bare boson, I thought I never had seen a face of such mingled pathos and fury

Well, to be brief with this part of the narrative, I deposited Sulime in safety for that night with a friend of hers, an old sweetment seller, in the next street, and went to see her again on the following day. That was natural enough, but perhaps it was not to wise to go again the next day, and the day after that. You know how these things happen: I was but a lieutenant, and, in short. I fell desperately in love with my nut-brown Each night at dusk I went over from the camp alone in a little native boat, and, under shadow of the mud walls of ruined Omdurman, waited for that charming waif where an alley came down to the softly lapping river. And oh, the glorious evenings we had in the quiet of the palm-fringed banks, the shores on either side black as abony, the river between them a golden pathway leading up to where the after-glow hung in

the desert sky, a sea of tender lavender and primrese lights. It was an ideal place for love-making, and we enjoyed it to the full, until one day Sulimæ accidentally changed the whole current of our thoughts. She had been nestling close to me for an hour, her warm little hand in mine, while the light faded and the stars came out with the ghostly brilliancy of an Egyptian night. Presently, in soft dulcet Arabic, but with start-ling abruptness, the girl asked, "Why do you not say. Howega, that you will marry me?"

It was an embarrassing proposition, and in the sur-prise of the moment I made the first conventional ex-cuse that came to my lips, "I am too poor, Sulma:" Then that little lady drew back as though she were offended, staring at the black Libyan tills for a moment, until-impulsive as ever—she came back again to my knee. "Howega," she said with suppressed eagerness, "I can make you rich, make us both rich with a word! Swear to me that if I say it you will let no harm come to me—you will protect me.

"Ah, little one," I answered laughingly, taking her

pretty face between my hands, "I have no doubt you have a few silver coins hidden away somewhere a bit of silk wrapping, or an amber necklace and an carring or two buried in a clay put in the corner of the garden—but that is not enough to marry on, sweet-

Whereat those black Arab tresses were shaken vis-Whereat those black Arab tresses were shaken vio-lently, and the damsel clambered into my lap, and there told me her secret. It was simple enough, yet what a world of possibilities it opened up? Once when quite a child, she said, she had been wandering about as children will among the hills a mile from Omdurman, and chanced upon a tumble-down shed boilt against the side of a small sandy chiff. The rough mud walls were cracked, the roof of dead palm leaves full of holes-no one but a child would have given such a place. -no one but a child would have given such a place a moment's notice, but the little maid ventured in after a time, and finding it quite empty, began presently to think it would be a fine place to play housekeeping in She had searcely commenced to set things in order with feminine zeal; when she heard feetsteps approaching, and saw through a chink two muffled men and a mule coming directly toward the het. To hide herself deep down among the lumber by the door was just what any child of any country would have done. She was scarcely hidden when the strange men pulled up outside, unloaded their beast, and came staggering in with two heavy burdens. They glanced round, and then—if it reads like a page from the "Arabian Nights" I can not help it—they pulled away a mass of broken rubbish and disclosed a small, heavily barred door in the cliff face. Sulimm, with dilated eyes and little heart that scarcely heat for terror, saw them go in loaded; saw for a minute in the gloom of the inner chamber piles of costly stuffs and weapons, horse furniture, armor, and all acets of dim wealth she was loss frightened to note in detail. Then the men came forth—one of them she afterward knew as the Kealita's saws brother-without their burdens, and, after closing and hiding the door again, went away!

Never from that day to this had Soliouz, in a town where it was dangerous to know even lesser scorets, breathed a word of what she had seen. "You are the first to hear of it," she said to me as we puddled back that night. "It is all yours—save so much as you see fit to give afterward to me who love you. Come out to morrow, when the sun gets low, to the paim tree in the dearer myside the wear gare, and I will show you. the desert outside the west gate, and I will show you

the place.

Well, to make a long story short. I went with her the tollowing dusk to the hills, to the south of the town, and after some search in a lonely corrie, we found the imi-just as the girl had described it! We acrambled up-the rocky path to the doorway, and there Sohma re-coiled suddenly, for on the threshold, propped by the door-post, a figure was grounding with his chin between his knees. However, he did not move, so I went forward and touched him on the shoulder. response, so I gave him a gentle push, whereat he rolled over hard and dry, just as he was crouching, and I saw he was dead—not only dead, but dried like leather by weeks of scorching sunshine. I was in mood for turning back, so the shriveled body was dragged to one side, and we easierly entered the turn. It was all just as my nut-brown comrade had said-the rubbish against the sandstone rock, the heavy boited doorway behind it, and, when that opened-wonder of wonders! the dim, close, dark crypt beyond with headache in its stuffy air, and the spoils of years of bloody pillage and plunder lying heaped on every nide.

It is useless to attempt an inventory of the contents of that wonderful treasure house. There somed to be something of everything in it, all in the wildest disorder, from great bugs of musty dates to earthen potsful of half-melted gold earrings and bracelets. There were rich horse trappings and camel gear piled up to the ceiling, and swords, spears, and gons in codless abundance. In one place by half a dozen mule loads, partly unpacked, of the most beautiful Person shaves and proportional and swords and account of the ceiling and swords and partly unpacked, of the most beautiful Person shaves and embroideries ever seen; in another, piles of splen-did tion and leopard skins. There were inlaid armor, and brass work, and banners; and Sulime, with a cry of womanish pleasure, in one place promeed open a buildle of unpretending bumboo sticks, and, even while I was wondering at her attention to such worthless-looking things, had drawn the waxed plugs from their ends and was proceeding to pull out a regal collection of ostrich feathers, black, white, and brown, crisp, curls, and arm-long-a sight to move any woman's soul. But four strong wooden chests in the darkest corner of the hiding-place were what fascinated me most. I broke them open in turn with a battle-axe, and there in bagand jars lay enough money in bard cash to send a powrly paid lieutenant quite out of his mind. Much which I sampled was exceedingly old, many of the coins dating back to mediaval times; but in the newer-looking suckages the greater part was strikingly new -one bag, indeed, contained just a thousand gold twenty-francipieces of the present much respected French Republic. and I laughed and shrugged my shoulders as I tied them up again. Besides actual cash, we found in these boxes the jeweled hilts of two swords of honor; a great

deal of broken gold-setting ready to be remelted; eighteen fine silk bags in a tin biscuit-box containing a small fortune in precious atones, both cut and in the rough; a bundle of blood-stained paper notes hadly printed and apparently struck by General Gordon, to my his troops when other money had run short; the base of a fine gold crucifia, about a bushel of fingerrings, and a world of other beautiful things I have not space to mention. Darkness came on suddenly before our capidity was half satisfied; so, after putting every-thing to rights again, we stealthily found our way back to the town without any one having had in inkling of where we had been. But there was no sleep for me that night? I tossed and turned, and, by the time daylight had come, had out into fashion the scheme—I can not help it if you call it larcenous—that developed during the next few weeks.

The first necessity was a waterside depot to which

we could secretly bring the great find before getting it on board ship. The next was a treatworthy man woo on board ship. would help us in consideration of a recompense, which we were prepared to make very high. At our next meeting Sulliner supplied both these wants. A certain young Greek convert to Mahometanism named Lipante had, before we came, been making love to Sali-me, when the Arab, her master, was not about. He possessed an indifferent character, but would probably do anything for gain, and, above all, he owned a mud-



The Plack-knarred villain kept me covered with that Parrel

walled tenement actually overlanging the river, and a wood-ward with sheds for a couple of donkeys adjoin-ing. We laid siege to that son of Hellas, and in a week, when we had worked him up to the right point. told him our secret and abowed him the hourd. As it turned out. I never did anything in my life which more nearly less it to me.

Meanwhile I had publicly developed a great interest in the local geology of the district, and collected heavy specimens all day of rock and mineral, which were ostentationally packed into a lot of old wooden commissurfat cases in the Greek's house. When these prelimmaries were working smoothly. Lepanto began, under our guidance, to take his doukeys into the hills to collect brushwood-a plausible sample of which, it is true, came back each evening on their backs, but below that humble merchandise was secreted, each journey, a load of wealth from the treasure house. And each evening we chucked the geological specimens into the Nile without companetion, replacing them in the cases with "abelies of brass and she'cels of silver"; with gold dust, and ivory, and precious stones, and bugs of morey, until that dirty bitle turnible down havel by the river was surely worth as much as the whole broad province that stretched around it.

How we did work! The beads of perspiration rise even now on my forehead as I remember those torrid days in the Nobian desert hills and the sweltering evenings that followed them of pasting, ceaseless toil But in a month the whole thing was accomplished. I had bought a swift felmora for the run down to Cairo. had moored her ander the Greek's windows, and sucressfully shipped my precious cases of "geological specimens"—at last we were ready. The Greek had specimens—at last we were ready. The Greek had been soft as silk, and seemed amply satisfied with the splendid reward we had given him. Softman was to stay behind until I had realized the plunder in Engtand, and sent or come for her—the parting between us had been the one letter dropout that evening of infinite

relief, but it was over now. I had had the ship taken over to the opposite side of the Nile, and moored in the shadow of some palms, the crew had all gone off for a final carouse on shore, and you may imagine my exultation in knowing the great task was finished at last, There at last was the best half of that wonderful treasure in the hold below, not a suspicion had been aroused. the crew would be on board in an hour (for it was nearly daybreak), and then Cairo, England, and all the world at my feet!

But how transient are human certainties. At that very moment I was nearer to losing it all than I had

I was walking up and down the deck-house roof, lost in these rosy dreams, and judge of my surprise when turning suddenly at the end of a walk, I found myself face to face with the Greek. "What," I said. "Lepanto, you here! You were not to have come on board until the crew came an hoor hence: how and why have you come?"

I came," he answered sullenly, pointing as he spoke to a tiny little native boat moored alongside-which must have stolen through the thick shadows of the night without my noticing it—"by that boat, and be-cause I had business here." As he spoke he reeled a little as though he had been fortifying himself for the business, whatever it was, from the brandy skin-ashure, and there was something about him which filled me with vague suspicion. We stared at each other for a minute or two, and then the Greek auddenly stepped up within a few feet of me, and I could

see he was trembling with passion.
"Did you really think, Lieutenant L. that I would let this had you have got down below—and Sulinae, who was my triend long before she ever saw your right white face—do you think I would let it run through my fingers! You must have been mad it you did! I a Greek and stand by socking my thombs while such a prize was carried of! Look, Lieutenant L.—see yonder prize was carried on! Laok, Lieutenant L. - see yonder came) drinking on the sandy spit?" I looked where he pointed, and there in the dim light was one of those great brants on the nearest beach, its long neck down, and its muszle beginning to suck up the cost night water in the particularly slow and deliberate manner of its kind. I looked, and while my eyes were still on the shudowy form, the voice of the Greek again tell, suffer and ominous, on my ear. "When the came stops drinking you are a dead man". I turned round upon him in an instant, and there was the rascal covering me with a heavy revolver. He was steady enough new, his left hand supporting his right to make his aim more certain, and behind that deadly barrel his "You bound!" I exclaimed. "Surely it is you who

are mad now?"

I am sane enough." "Do you mean to say you will shoot me here for certain as I stand!"

For exchin-the moment that beast lifts his headpray, it you have a mind to, and quickly, for cameldrink lightly at this season.

What was I to do? The black-hearted villain kept me covered with that barrel, and I could see in his eyes he meant what he said—the slightest movement in any direction, and he would shoot and toss me overhoard. "It a whisper of this got abroad, you know, you would be long," I said to him.

"I know it well, and for that very reason," replied the Greek, "I am going to take good care no whisper ever does get abroad. Fray, pray!"

"If you think you have been badly paid for your help

you shall have more,

"I mean to have more-down to the last con, the last grain of gold. See, Englishman - the carnel has had enough?

It was true. The great beast was satisfied. He was inizing his long shadowy neck from the water, and just as the dawn was beginning in the east I folded my arms upon my breast and (aced the Greek again. saw the cruel barrel quiver a little with the determination of the rascal behind it, I saw the gray morning light reflected from the metal, and I said. "You will not give me quarter, or a chance to fight for my High

You awear by the gods you reverence most that you are going to kill me here and now as I stand

"I swear it."

"Then may those same gods deat mercifully with I, too, was armed! As we had talked, my right hand

had stealthily, inch by inch, crept into the bosom of my loose shooting jacket, and there gripped the handle of a revolver I had carried unknown to any one since we began this treasure quest. As I spoke that last sentence my own weapon swung from its hiding-place, and before the man could even recognize the sudden gesture, I had flung it forward and fired full in his

For five, ten, for a dozen seconds, he never moved a muscle, but stood covering me like a dark image in the morning twilight. Then, very slowly, the muzzle of his pistol sagged downward, his head drooped, his knees quivered, he staggered back a step to the very brink of the deck, half turned round—and then suddenly fell like a log overboard without a sigh or a motion.

There is nothing more to be told. I got the treasure safely down the Nile transhipped it at Alexandria with the help of a little diplomacy, and here I am converting it cantiously into good plain banking account in this great city. When that is done, I am going back for Sulime. Meanwhile, that charming intle lady is learning to read and write Beglish in careful hands, and sends me once a week quaint examples of her progress. And two main themes appear to delight her above all others. One is, of course, my returning. The other is the gossip that fills the Omdurman because and the quiet but unremitting efforts the Government is still making to discover the Khalifa's buried treasure.

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By JAMES BALL RAYLOR

WHEN old Adam was weedin' the Carden of

(Beg pardon for dropping the "g"; ut there's no us in busting one's brains out in hunting

A rhyme that now? rhyme, don't you see?)
Eve was darning the stocking of Adam, and rocking.
The cradle. (I hold this a fact;

Though the clerical college may claim that my

Is just the revene of exact.)
And the primeral mother, and Cain and his brother
And even old Adam, the dad.

Didn't deem it a duty to model their beauty of its physical-culture lad.

But to-day -- Heaven save us I -- the looks that God Are unsatisfactory quite;

And we rase an objection to form or complexion-And but in to make matters right. Sister, weretheart, and mother outdo one another

At fencing, massage - and all that : Each one striving to get 'et weak points modeled

better Then nature intended that's flat.

And she follows the notion that police

Or powder or face-mask or pad.
Used at night by the dreamer will prove a redeemer.
It's the physical culture fad?

And the hig Sunday papers I Such wonderful

Are cut by the maidena who show

How to have winsome faces, and marvelous graces.

And willows forms—don't you know.

That the male biged rages while turning the pages

And throws down the sheet in diagnat.)

(Scornful verman, you doubt a ? I know all about a;

You've got to believe it -- you must /) Still there's no use in jerking me's hair out, and working

One's self up—and essenting like mad. For Dume Fashion's direction w: Set your affec-

On the physical-culture fad?"

So to just make the loss of it just make a jea of it. Man-lay your wrach on the shell;

And permit your dear dove to imagine you'd live to lindulge in the fully yourself. Don't attempt to prevent 'er, but just supplement

And thus save your temper and heresh;
My dear friend, I have tried it—when suce you're
activide a.
You ride the lean hobby to death.
And you'll emile till each wrinkle fades out in a

Of minth—and you'll laugh tike a lad; And her own you'll be getting great good, I am

From the physical enforce fad?

The Louisiana Purchase To-day

WHEN the Louisiana Purchase, the one W hundredth amiversary of which the St. Limbs Pair communicates, was made, there were people who believed that fifteen millions of dollars was too much to pay for a patch of wilderness was no brown to pay for a patch of wilderness wast of the Mississippi. To-day the focuses for one year from agriculture alone in this tast traci would repay this purchase-price much more than a bundred times over. Even now this empire has vast resources autouched. Only a small portion of the land is under cultiva-tion, and the mineral resources are just even-ing to light. Scarcely a decade less passed siece Cripple Creek was discovered, and it is now posting forth its millions of wealth annually. Within the past few months there have been all deposits anbottled in south-sastern Kansas which bid fair to rival the great oil fields of Pronsylvania, while the same locality has enough natural gas to light the nation. The juccine from its farms and the nation. The income from its farms and ranches last year was \$5.5%,554.53. The manufactures of this region last year manufactures of this region last year amounted to \$1,000 yp.611, enough to buy the province of Louisions sixty-seven times over. The mines of Colorado and Montana and the other States with mineral wealth last year turned out products to the value of \$350,000,128. The total product of the four States of Missouri, Kansas, lows, and Minnesota amounted to more than two billion dollars last year, divided as follows:

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Kansan).	0	ж						E	gira, grid, Bert.
Misseurl	ķ.				F					Settle allegan

The prairies of Kansas and the fields of Minnesota are to-day the world's greatest granaries, the former of winter wheat, the latter of spring wheat. These two States furnish one-fourth of the bread produced in Minnesota and Minnesota are specifically as the state of the entire country. From the farms of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minossota and the Dakotas come millions of cattle and swine, and from the ranches of Montana and Wyoming countless numbers of sheep. No other like territory on the fair of the globe produces such an abundance of food products.

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with \$63.708.025.
The moneral wealth of the province of Loustana is varied. Foremost, of course, comes the gold of Colorado, followed by the copper and other metals of Montana. The greatest tipe and lead mines in the country are in southwestern Missouri and southwastern Kan-tas. Coul in abundance is found in practisay. Coal in abundance is found in practically all parts of the trans-Mississippi region. The full extent of the oil and gas fields of Kansas and the Indian Territory is not yet fully determined, but their product at present will account to militors of dollars annually. The East commonly looks upon the Lewissans Furrition as the Far West, yet St. Louis is in the eastern half of the United States. To reach the geographical centre of the nation the Eastern man will have to travel nearly five bundred miles west of the World's Pair, or as far west of St. Louis as World's Pair, or as far west of St. Louis as Cirveland is east of it.

Round the Horn with Coal Oil

RUSNIKG redward incomplives and steam-ships with oil for fuel is no new thing, but there have been doubts as to the advantages claimed for the oil-burning over the coal-burning marine carrier. These doubts appear to have been dissipated in large broadure by the American Hawaiian steemskip Arbender, which used crude California oil for the mute run from San Diego to New Veria, a vegage of engagement. She was clean and away, her lurances and boilers were in good condition, and the trip was made in tending less time than her conducing eister, the Naradan, consumed. Not only the two days are time than the real that would have used tool less than the real that would have love necessary for this long jositrey, but only one-fourth so many men were required in the formace rooms.

formers reason.

The arrival of the Volcashan was an event of important to the Naval Bureau of Steam Ragingering in Washington, which sent two officers to import the veisel with the object of obtaining data to constitute Navy Depart-ment in descripting the important matter of worther oil shall be substituted for coal as steam making fuel on men of war. These offi-cers, Commander Jodin R. Edwards and Lieu-lescot Commander Wythe M. Parks, comthe past two years, has been conducting com-parative tests with both oil burning and com-parative tests with both oil burning and com-burning furnaces. The Board has made a preliminary report and will used submit its of burning oil on mand cessels, but on vessels of the merchant marries as well. Indications point to sentiment in the Board against the are of all on battleships and other large men-of-war on the score of safety, but in layor of the use in running torpedo craft.

For some years many shipowners have shown a denire to spinaritate oil for coal be-cause of the thermal, mechanical, and com-mercial advantages that would result from mercial advantages that would result from the change. Nearly every reason that can be advanced for using oil as a fuel in the mercanide marine is also applicable to the nevy, and there are military benefits in he secured in the case of warships that are as important as the commercial and mechanical advantages. But the Liquid Fuel Board, while acknowledging these things, has been impressed with the ritrometance that the more the question is investigated the more the question is investigated the more the species the problem of successfully mistaling an mi-fuel appliance on board is intricate seems the problem of successfully mainting an sol-flust appliance on board a battleship. Except where unusual conditions prevailed, the cost of oil for marine purposes would generally be greater than that for coal, in the case of the Arbeitson than the for coal, in the case of the Arbeitson the obtained almost at the very sleer of the oil fields. The same advantage will apply to vessels from Golf of Mexico ports near the great Texas oil direct. It is the expense of transportation that now prevents the oil from being a chasp combination lier marine putposes, but the enbuscule for marine purposes, but the em-pleyment of tank steamers between Gulf and Attactic Coast ports of the United States would partially avercome this objection. In the Arbrackan the oil used as feel was stored in the double byticin and in a hoge.

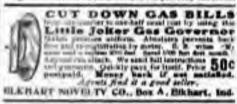
tank with a capacity of 4,900 burrels. On a warship the great bulk of the off would also be kept in the double bottom, which would be the most convenient place as well as the my's gam fire. But the Liquid Foel Board believes that it may be a difficult matter to free these compartments from explosive free these compartments from explosive gases, especially when the compartments are partly empty. By reason of the great number of electrical appliances in use on a warship, thousands of sparks are likely to be contest, any one of which might produce as explosion and set the sil fuel on five. Rear-Admiral George W. Melville, who was Chief of the Boreau of Steam Engineering when the tests of the Liquid Fuel Board were begon, was impressed with the dangers of keeping large quantities of sid on big naval twessels, but did not hesitate to declare that in view of the results already secured by the Liquid Fuei Board, an installation should be effected without delay on at least a third of the torpeds boats and destroyers." So far, however, nothing has been done to carry out this suggestion. In connection with the opinsons of the American naval officers who are sens of the American naval officers who are studying the question, it is of interest that vessels of Russia's Babic first, and the ar-more's cruisers Russia and Gramousi, now en-gaged in the Far East, burn oil in their fur-nace rooms. The Arivocker was the first oil-burning vessel to pass through the Straits of Marsellaer. The Standard Visible Writer The Oliver Record has never been equalled THE DLIVES TYPE WRITTER OF 187 Websah Ave., Chinage, III Factorical reasons serves. It speech Princip Street jamaios. Cognand



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my own case and learned of the diet recommended by the Postum Cereal Co., so I gave up coffee, park and all greasy foods and began using Postum Pood Coffee. Gradually I got better and better until I am well now as I ever was in my younger days, have no trouble and eat anything fit to cat.

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ing off coffee and using Postum can do. "

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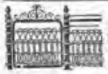
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RAISULI THE BRIGAND

BY HENRY COLLINS WALSH

RAISULI, the bandit chief of Morocco RAISULI, the bands chief of Moroconhas for some years been quite a marked
character to his own country, but his
list remarkable escapade, in copturing and
holding for remains an American and a
lititish subject, has given him a world-wide
distinction. To be sore it was only has
summer that he captured and hold to captivity until a settlement was made Mr. W.
It. Harris, the Tameire correspondent for the
Landon "Times." It was on the righ of
Jone that Mr. Harris was taken prisoner by
some of Raisubl's bond near the village of
Jinah, Balsadi's stronghold, which had first
been attacked and limited by the Sultan's
troops. Mr. Harris was attempting to get
the details of this fight when he was captured in the vicinity of Zinah, and taken to
Raisuli, who had sought refuge in the Auagea Maumains. Mr. Harris was held in
captivity for three worls, and finally, through
the good offices of the Sharred of Wassen,
who went personally to see Raisub, and the
negotiations of the Urritals Minister at Langier, he was each anged for statem prisoners
helonging to Raisub's load who had been
captured by the Sultan's furers. In this
case no money indemnity was asked for, and
no international complications arone.

The present case in a far more serious

take no money indemnity was asked for, and no international complications arone. The present case in a far more serious one, for Raisuli me only asks a ransom of \$55,000 for his prisoners, but he diverands that the American Levernment shall enforce the payment of the same to the Saltan, and that his Shareefan Majeray must be maitrained from purculing the handit or from interfering with his liberty. He also demands the removal of the Saltan's troops from his district, the removal of the Conserver of Tangler, and the release of a number of imprisoned bandits. Thus a very peculiar situation has arisen. The Saltan is held responsible for the desings of a bandit who is openly in arms against the power of the throne and who has been constantly harasaing the Sultan. Indiced, the Sultan long age set a price of \$10,000 upon Baisuli's head.

Social Status of the Bundit

Altigether, an extraordinary condition of affairs has been brought about which could only be possible in a country like Moracca. Here, when the "enterprising burglar had burgling or the bands burditing, be goes about and is received as if he were quite a respectable member of the community. Here on fine distinctions are stade between the open third and the servet hinter, be he a rubber of government finances or a private speculator. Raisuil is quite popular in Tanger, and has been a frequent visitor there; indued, he had been often entertained at the home of Mr. Ion Perdicaria, and was consequently enabled to effect the capture of his

Farmerly Raisuli was a farmer, and at one time he was an employer of the Moncish Government. He holds, and probably truly, that the Government owes him some back pay, and now he is going to collect it with interest. He is noted as a man of keen intelligence, although, like most of the Moors, he is uneducated and can neither read our write. He began his career as a hundit fur looting a village which contained a number of Jewish money-lenders. He undoubtedly found that such a method of acquiring occass was vastly more easy than by farming, for farmers in Morocco have but a poor time of it; they have no modern implements what soever. A forked stick of wood is used for a plow, and even a harrow is unknown. Then the sparse crops that are raised must he hilden away in pits in the ground, clie they will be carried off by governmental robbers and tax-gatherers. For there are but two classes in Morocco, the losters and the looted. By joining the former class after being a member of the latter, Rassoft has in-creased wonderfully in wealth, in influence. and, strange to say, in the respect of his countrymen. To-day he is a power in Northern Morocco, and may, as the forces of the pretender are weakening, become the leader of all the rebel forces that are arrayed





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against the constituted nuthority. This poor farmer, this during handit, may yet become the head of a movement that may cause the thrane itself to totter and fall.

France awaits her apportunity to assume a protectorate over Moroccus such as the has over its neighbor. Algiers; this right has leen accorded her by the tecent Franco-British treaty. She has gone into Morocco-with gold in her right band and with steel in her left." She has loaned the Sultan \$10,000,000; but, on the other hand, she has undoubtedly, though secretly, supplied the rehels with arms and ammunition. It is quite possible that Raisull will yet afford to France the opportunity that she is waiting for, and the opportunity that she is waiting for, and that thus this erstable poor and ignorant farmer will be the means of introducing into his country a civilization that has never yet been able to make the least impression upon

AN AMERICAN VICTORY

IT 15 doubtful if there is any sporting vic-tory—with the exception perhaps of the winning of the Challenge Cup at Henley, which American crows have contended for a which American crows have contended for a number of times in vain—that could cause to great a thrill of delight and pride in the hearts of an many Americans as was accused by the winning of the greateur golf changelouship of Great Britain by Mr. Walter J. Travis. That Mr. Travis is an Australian by hirth does not lessen in any tost a purely sentimental way the fact that this was a vactory of American golf over English golf. Mr. Travis learned the game in this country, and he is a self-taught player. That such a player could beat the best men of England on their house grounds and in the house country of the game itself means that, se long as such players as Mr. Travis are with us, Americans do not need to take their home victories with a certain amount of mental reservation—means that American golf is as good as the best.

means that American golf is as good as the best.

Mr. Travis's title to the amateur championship of America is unquestioned. He has won that title three times, held the Metropoliton championship twice and one nove open tournaments than any of our other players. He visited England in your, but was beaten there by the clover Hillon, whom he succeeded in disposing of this time, and by other players. Mr. Travis began to play not in the someone of 160t. The first hournament in which he empressed was at Van Cortlands Park, where he competed in a spe-



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rial match for prizes given by the St. Andrew's Golf Clab. He was meither first nor second, making what to him now would be the absurdly high score of 110 strokes for the course. Shortly after, Travis joined the Oakland Golf Clab, which had been started near his home at Bayside, L. L. and there he devoted careful attention to the In 1897, Mr. Travis won in several open

tournaments, and in 1848 be got as far as the semi-fical round in the aesistent championship, when he was beaten by Mr. Find-lay S. Douelan. In 1800, Douglas repeated this heating, lest in 1900 Travis turned the tables and won from Douglas, winning at the same time his first amateur championship. In 1901, Travis successfully defended his national championship title at Atlantic City, defeating Walter E. Egan of Onwent-sia, Chicago, now a Harvard student, by 3 up and 4 to play. In 1902, at Glen View, Chicago, Travis was defeated in the third championship round by F. M. Byers by one hole; but last year, at Nassau, Traves won lack the championship, while Byers was the lack the championship, while Byers was the

remort-up.

Mr. Travis is now a member of the Garten City Golf Club, and there he does most
on his playing. His apparent in the finalas Sandwith, on June 3, was E. D. Blackwe'l,
of the Boyal and Ancient Golf Club, whom
he defeated in a stiff, the wind, accompanied by flurries of rain, by a up and a
in plan in a 36-hole match. Mr. Travis',
game is not cettraordinarily long, but it is
accurate, steady, and consistent. Mr. Travis
is above all things, a student of the game.



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The Crossing of the Yalu

(Continued from page 8)

Such is the concentration of thought and gaze in the development of one particular phase of such a spectacle, that you may be missing completely something new and vital to the whole which is passing at the other end of the field. How long had they been coming? I wondered when I first saw black objects about a foot high under the glasses scattered and running like men out of the rain—out of safety into danger they were in fact—over a knob at its left and plunging into the Russian trench. This was the greatest moment of all. Here were eninforcements; here was a prospect of resistance that provided another thrill in the drama. Every rifle added to the speaking ones in the trench meant more patients for the surgeons waiting in the hospital tents for the first arrivals.

Here, too, was a mark to gladden the Such is the concentration of thought and

Here, too, was a mark to gladden the heart of the artilleryman. How long before the gunners would see it? Or was not the knob in the range of their vision? If not, they must soon receive the signal from those who could see. There were no longer thirty-five thousand men about to assault a position. Nothing except batteries and some Russians running scross a knoh into a trench—where they were to go through hell in order to keep an enemy in check for a quarter of an hour. Still they came, still the guns said nothing in protest. Seconds-became minutes.

A Vieless Sacrifice of Life

The altitude was great; the tange was new. When the worst I have ever seen Japanese gunners do. Higher and higher they lifted the bursts, which still did not reach the mark, while the Russians kept on coming as unmindful as if shrapnel were fireworks. "That surely will be high enough," the gunners must have thought with each discharge, only to find that it fell short. They kept on lifting and lifting them—a progress of explosions up the hillside—till finally the blue smoke of a shrapnel curled fairly over the heads of the targets. The Russians paid no attention to that or the next or the next. Then one exploded a little over them and a little in front of them, so that they got the full benefit of its spread. And now all the guns had the range. Common shell tossed the earth skyward; shrapnel was scattered from above. Like so many paper figures under a bellows, one burst blew a half-dozen Russians down. Then we saw no more except those who came out to bring in the fallen. The daredevil Slav had taken the straight path, while the breaking roar of muscles mocked his temerity. Afterward we learned that he could have gone round under cover, but that would have lacked aplomb, which is important in this old-fashioned war.

Unremittingly the Russians held to their task. The Japanese line, which had moved out in a semicircle to envelop the whole Russian position, had to deal with the situation as it developed. The adversary's defence had been outlined exactly. Every man on the plain knew the limits of its length. At either side of this trench were ravines leading up to either end.

The most natural human instinct—or animal instinct, for that matter—will seek to get an opponent on the hip, that is, on the flank. The idea was simple. Putting it into

The most natural human instinct—or animal instinct, for that matter—will seek to get an opponent on the hip, that is, on the flank. The idea was simple. Putting it into execution was the finest bit of military work of that day. Under the galling fire, the Japanese changed front by company. Then pressing under cover of the heights, we soon saw a column passing up either rawine. In this feat there had been no faltering step. It was done with such drill-ground exactness that the dropping units seemed a part of the evolution. Those who pressed up the rawines were only a part, a sensibly part of the evolution. Those who pressed up the ravines were only a part, a sensibly delegated part, while the extreme left of the line filed on into the little town of the line filed on into the little town of Chiu-Lien-Cheng, and the right—we saw little of the right little of the right little of it in the occupation of nearer impression, little anticipated the part it was to play before nightall. Did those in the trench know of the streams of blue coats, either with a hig Japanese flag at its head marking every foot of ascent like an indicator?

A Horrible Mistake

Mindless of fire as of raindrops, a solitary Russian officer now stood on the parapet stiff as a watch-tower. A shell-burst sent stiff as a watch-tower. A shell-burst sent him down for a moment; but he came back. It was plain that he was counting the min-It was plain that he was counting the minutes and proposed to use every one with
the vengerul opportunity it gave. The ravine at the right was deep enough to show
only occasional moving blue spots, and always that defant flag which rippled and rose
and fell with the color-bearer's scramble over
the rocks. The flanking column at the left had arrived on the summit of a broad knoll certainly not more than five hundred yards from the trench. There with Japanese pre-cision they were nicely forming into close order preparatory to a rush. But their rush order preparatory to a rush. But their rush was never made. One of those accidents—those keen, murderous satires frequent in engagements-dealt this flock of warring humanity a crushing blow from its own side. (In the march to Peking, for ex-ample, the British gunners who thought the Chinese were still there killed sixteen of

our men who had just taken a position.)

Deftly the Japanese gunners had covered the Japanese advance; now the black powder used in the howitzers showed its ridiculous inferiority to the Shimose powder of native invention, which, such is its even-ness of quality, will with the same length of fuse land shell after shell in the same place in a manner that seems superhuman

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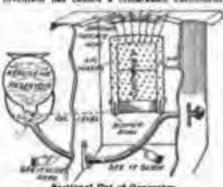
that the same time often saves \$5 to \$5 or cost of fact.

How often have many women remarked that they would give anything to get roll of the deadgery of using the dirty woul and would allowed allowed and would have allowed and their gravillar stores which are so dangerous and lights to cause explorious or fire at any

Well, that day has arrived and a flor substi-tute has been discovered and every family can now have gas fost for cooking, baking and brailing and too have their katelorns a but, there foreases in summary, and be carrying unit and sales — rining their holes and health.

Thousands a Week

A call as the factory would show that this invention has caused a cemarkable excitonent



all over the U. S. that the factory is already

all over the U. S.—that the factory is already realed with thomsands of orders and that aponts are making big profits through the splendid induscripents offered.

As will be instiged from the engraning, this OffeGAS GENERATOR is emilierly deferred from any other stove—although its construction is very simple—may be assily and safely operated and is built in the latest industrial principles, backing no ratives, which is a marked improvement, as all valves are liable in leak, carboniae, clog up or overflow.

By simply moving a knob the oil is assiminateally feel to a small, seed because houles extent where it is instantly thanged into gas, which is drawn upwards between two rad be perforated stori channers, thoroughly mixed with air and consumed, giving a bright blue finne—botted gas fire, similar in moor and hearing power to natural gas.

This invention has been fully protected in the U. S. Patent Office and is known as the HAR-RISON VALVELESS, WHEK LESS, AUTOMATIC OfficeAs GENERATUR—the only use per discovered that castumers the tarton and beproducts of the cit.

The extremely small around at Kensene Off that is needed to

The extremely small amount of Kernsene Od that is needed to produce or large a volume of gas makes it use of the mast economical fuels on earth and the reason for the great success of this Generator is based on the well known fact of the enormous ex-pantiveness of oil-gas when mixed

paracromess of oil-gas when mixed with saygen or common sic.
Oil-Gas is proving so cheen that rise to jue a week should furnish fuel gas for cooking for a small family.

Kernsone oil from which oil-gas is made may be porchased on every grocery—is cheap and a gailier of it will farinsh a bot, him flame gas fire in the burner for about it hours, and as a stown is notly used j or 4 hours a day in most tambles for cooking, the expense of operating would be but little.

little. In addition to its cheopeess is added the comfort, cheatliness—absence of spot, coal, dirt, ashes, etc.

What pleasure to just turn on the nli—light the gas—a but fire ready to cook. When through farm it off. Just think; a little keysene oil—one match—light—a beautiful bine gas flame—bottest fire—always ready—public speaks—a gas store in your home.

It generates the gas only as needed—is not complicated, but ample—chally operated, and another feature is its PERFECT SAPETY.

enmplicated, but ample easily operated, and another feature is its PERFELT SAPETY.

And liable to explode and cause fire at any moment. This surve is so safe that you could drop a lighted match in the sel tank and it would gh out.

The Oil Can Stone does any hind of cooking that a and or gas range sell on—to-alreadable for the kitchen, laundry number outlage with fire time country—with a portable often area and the barries splended baking ten be done.

Another Important Feature

Is the invention of a small Radiator Artach-ment which planed over the horses naive a deprohle heating stress during the full and winter as that the sid cook stove may be done away with enterely.

At the futury in Concernati may be seen thomsands of letters tross contourers who are using these semigraful of gas above, showing that is in our on experiment but a positive microws and giving apientid astarfaction, and as a few restricts may be interesting we reposi-tions them:

enteress and giving aptendial autofaction, and as a few cuttories may be interesting we reproduce them.

L. S. Nieria, at Ve., writers "The Harrison Onlike Geogration are wonderful severy of feel- at least post to as gover wood and coul."

Mr. H. Harrison in N. T., writers "I had the Harrison is the first and only perfect origin above I have very sever- as anyte account can active use it. It is what I have mainted for peace Certainty, a bissing to burstee kind."

Mr. E. D. Arendo, of Nelle, writes, "That be saved \$4.23 a month for feet by using the Harrison Onlike Store. That his gas range cout him Laps yet mouth and the Harrison Onlike Store. That his gas range cout him Laps yet mouth and the Harrison Onlike Store subset on interest braif from a small quantity of all-centirely from from another another great improvement over any other oil store. Has a perfect arrangement for continuation—and security the development from a material gas fire.

Mr. H. B. Thompson, of Otton, artists, "I congratulate new on search a grand inspection to an the poor in this time of high fire! The mechanism or as a simple—casily apprehed—an danger, The infer of the gas flame is a becoming dark biles, and as lost perma almost double as perserful as gasolone."

Mrs. J. L. Hamilton writes, "An delighted—oil dark biles, and as lost perma almost double as perserful as gasolone."

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Mrs. J. L. Bendeke, of N. Y., writes: "Well pleased with the Harrison Lar abend of gasoline."

olime."

Chas. L. Bendeke, of N. Y., wester: "It is a pleasure to be the owner of your sunderful Dil-Gas Store—on coal yard, plumbing—sales for doct. One match lights the above and in

J. H. Haiman, at Troin, writes: "Aiready have ye orders."

This is certainly a good chance for wide awake people to make money this summer. Hundreds of other promisent propie highly endouse and recommond might fuel and there creatingly actual to be no desire that it is a wonderful improvement over other stoves. A writer on the Channati "Christian Standard" any he naw those full has been a fact, uses one in the own bosses in delighted with its working and after a therough avertagation can say that this Harrison Olitical Stoves made by the Continual form is the only perfect better of its kind. It is made in three stors it, a or i generators in a stove. They are made by the Continual thoroughly bested before slaggong—seal out template—ready for use as soon as received—namy finished selfs night thromonys, and as there seems to be nothing about it to sear out, they should last for years. They seem to suitally and desight every user and we the makers furly generates them.



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The charge did not carry the howitze projectile as far as mathematics—war made by mathematics in these days—in cated that it should. At the edge of t closely formed men on the knoll the eplosion of a common shell carried its froments into their ranks. We saw the settering of forms through the dust; the druption of a mass into its parts, and before the air was clear—fired before the result the first was apparent—came a second sis. Down the hillside the blue figures car running—not out of panic, because they i mediately re-formed. That movement we electric in its suddenness. Sixteen be spots we counted prostrate behind the Within a stone's throw of where the Risians had gone out to pick up their of wounded, some of the Japanese, with the common pallantry that makes bitter enemakin, ran back to their fallen comrades of by one. Some they knelt over for only moment; these were beyond help. Other they knelt over at length, applying "Fo Aids." The next day we counted elevates made graves with wooden tablets this uport. A few already had sprays plant blossoms attack in the fresh can be should be general conflict they counted for the beside the lives the guns had saved silencing the enemy's fire. Taking the Trench Taking the Trench

in its application of theoretical mechani The charge did not carry the howitze projectile as far as mathematics—war

Could, the Russian officer, that sentis unmoved and the lightnings, have seen the accident it pright have meant a streak silver for his cloud. Was the flag at the head of the storming party at the right all hidden from his view? He remained so is that his surprise and capture seemed on tain, and I think that there was no meeter of the Japanese staff—such is courage admiration for courage—who did not have that one Russian might have the deserver reward of escaping unharmed. He more have been the very last to go, steadying his men—has hig, helpless, untutored, faith haired children—with his own rock-ribbet fearlessness. One moment you saw him still and erect, a lone figure poised between the forces of two empires. Then he was goas. The flag which had signagged and bothed up the ravine appeared at the end of the trench. That climber, the color-bearer, was not too out of breath to walk the leng of the trench, swinging aloft his flag in or der that all on the plain below might as that he had arrived.

It was not yet ten o'clock. Less that three hours had seen as a whole with panyramic fidelity. It was like seeing Lookou Mountain fought without the mists. You wanted the charge made over again, and made slower to give you more time for appreciation. You had seen the reality, and at the same time you felt a detachment feast which was at once uncanny and unsports manifice. The spectator had been as as fe is in an orchester chair when carnage reign on the stage, it was as if a battle had been arranged for him, and he had been taken in the less topation for seeing its theatrical effects.

No Rest fer the Japaneer

effects. No Rest for the Japanese

Nature would have called the morning task a day's work finished. Nature would have said to the color-bearer and all the men behind him, 'Well, you've done it; you are here, now rest.' What followed result the remark of a Japanese officer some towago, that the Japanese hoped the mobility of their infantry would offset the dash of the Cosack horsemen. These little mer, who had been ceaselessly at work for thirty-six hours, were only beginning the day. That supreme test of an army, when fortigue is the accomplice of a breathing apell to enjoy victory, was met by this army with tigue is the accomplice of a breathing apeil to enjoy victory, was met by this army with the smale—the Japanese smile. It followed the book as it always does. It followed up its advantage with Grant-like persistence. With rifle-fire reverberating from the bills your paid onlooker knew that "more was to come," a d in face of the official sign that he was not to cross the river yet, he returned to came.

he was not to cross and turned to camp.

That night in the little Chinese village of Chin-Lien-Cheng, where the staff had established itself, we had the aftermath of battle in its reality of detail. Russian prisoners were brought in with the news of twenty-right guns captured. Russian off-twenty-right guns captured. Russian offcers stood around the camp-fire with the members of the victorious General Staff. Russian wounded waited with the Japa-nese wounded their turn at the operating table. Surgeons nodding for want of steep had a harvest of vital cases. The Japanese smile had the realism of the European for nace. Success beyond the measure of expectation warmed even the modern Spar-tans to some excitement. Two regiments had been cut to pieces, ammunition and ar-The disasters of Port Arthur had been re-peated on land to prove the meaning of m-preparedness when set against preparedness. This much we knew. The morrow must set the summing up, the viewing of positions, the reasons in elaboration for this signal success.

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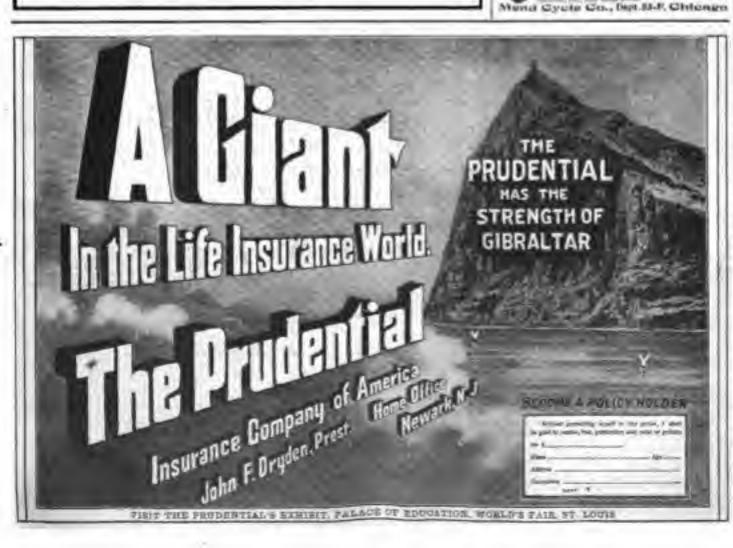
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AMERICA'S FOREMOST CLOTHES MAKERS CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON



which is ready to borrow from all the world. Japan is adaptable, Russia has genius. She has also an immense naive self-confidence, which shows trivially in her boasting and nobly in the calm with which she goes about her work and looks toward the future. The poet LERMONTOV tells of the hero His Mouromietz, who sat therty years without moving, and arose only when he learned of his heroic force. Dostolevsky, among many, prophesics that the other powers of Europe will be worn out by struggles of their classes, whereas in Russia the populace is naturally content and the national mind so spiritual that a general humanitarian effort will form a contrast to the constant conflicts of Europe proper, TURE "Universal democratic tendencies and absolute concurd among all Russians, from the greatest to the least," was the unhesitating language of the great novelist thirty years ago. Would he say as much to-day? Probably yes, essentially, with explanations and modifications. Russia is kept one by her separate The Russian peasants for generations have spoken of convicts as "unfortunates." Their sense of human brotherhood makes them sometimes weak, just as it has shorn Torstor of his strength. Totarot, however, remains great, and Russian history also promises to be great. A military check to-day is not likely to make Russia's future less spiritual or less useful to the world.

THE RUSSIAN LIES, according to one of Russia's greatest men, for the mere pleasure of the lie, and yet he has dug deeper into moral truth than any in our generation. The country is represented by the Czar, and also by Count Cassent. Russia is a bureaucracy, and yet it is the seed-ground of the most inspired socialistic doctrines of our day. With the religious socialism, or social religion, of the great Russian thinkers goes the lower form of socialism which belongs to the ignorance of the people. The power of society, says Spencer, over the individual is greatest among the lowest peoples. "The private doings of each person are far more tyrannically regulated by the community among savages than they are among civilized men; and one aspect of advancing civilization is the emancipation of the individual from the despotism of the aggregate of individuals. Though in an uncivilized tribe the control of each by all is not effected through formulated law, it is effected through established custom, often far more rigid. The young man can not escape the tattooing, or the knocking out of BIAN CONteeth, or the circumcision, prescribed by usage and entorced by public opinion," A development of this DICTIONS tribal socialism is found in Russia as in China, along with the most absolute despotism in the Government. That an Englishman, writing on America, should call his book "The Land of Contrasts" shows that opposing principles can be sought out in any country; but to the European type of intelligence Russia is the country of deepest contradictions. We are young in a sense mainly political. Russia has the youth of a people just emerging from intellectual darkness into education and the freeing of its own genius, little influenced by the ideas and traditions which we hold in common with western Europe. Therefore, many things which seem contradictory to us are only inchoate, like the modes of governing, or perhaps are merely different from ourselves. Others, like the contrast between mendacity and spirituality, and between charity and cruelty, are treated by the most intelligent Russians themselves as difficult to understand. The traits remind us of the Orient, and the Russian comments on them remind us of the Occident,

THE GREATEST NOVEL EVER WRITTEN, in the opinion of some of those best qualified to judge, is Tolsrot's "Anna Karenina." The later parts of that story appeared serially after the outbreak of the Crimean War, and, of course, long after Torstor had written "War and Peace." These chapters gave a judgment of war so opposed to the editorial views that the newspaper, the "Russian Messenger," refused to go on with the publi-O SIDES cation, which was continued elsewhere. "War," says WAR Levin, who represents the author, "is something so bestial, so savage, so horrible, that not only no Christian, but no man, would assume the responsibility for declaring it." Governments do what private conscience would refuse, says Totstor; exaggerating, according to his wont, as he celebrates the common people and opposes government altogether. Of the belief that all war is bad, he is by far the greatest living defender. When he was opposing powerfully the Turkish War, other Russian thinkers, only less great, were hailing it as a glorious burst of principle, of generous feeling, by which thousands of men were willing to die in order that Turkish soldiers might cease to morder Christian babies and women; and incidentally, of course, that Holy Russia might gain possession of Constantinople. Both views of war are true. War does bring out virtues which atrophy in peace. It electrifies whole peoples and stirs them to higher thoughts and emotion. The publist expression and expansion of a nation have frequently followed war. Touston sees the soldier going out to morder a human brother. Another sees him risking his life for his friends and country. War, like many great experiences, is full of contrast. It brutalizes and ennobles. It stimulates and depresses. It has its double aspects, like marriage, business, and other institutions in good repute. We can no longer hail the

It is immoral to praise war now, and we have no wish to do so. Only, looking lack on history, we are compelled to say that war has no monopoly of evil, nor has peace a monopoly of good. As Mr CHESTERTON eleverly points out, the ultra-pacific view of life is briliantly summed up to the celebrated stanza of EDWARD LEAR:

"There was an old mun who said, 'How Shall I flee from this terrible cow? I will sit on a stile And continue in spulle Till I solten the heart of this cow.'"

SOCIALISTS ARE OFTEN EARNEST to a degree that wins respect, however little one may think of the reality of their

beliefs. Their belief has at least the intensity of a religion. No letter of the present week has touched us more sympathetically than a long epistle from a Pennsylvania correspondent who thus introduces himself; "I am neither an eminent man of affairs nor an eminent man of letters, but simply a workingman who is after a cure for his industrial troubles, and after reading your editorial called 'Socialism and Democracy,' I am at a loss to know what cure to obtain. My disease is universal. I had hopes for socialism, Hoped that it furnished a cure," If the Government controlled all production and distribution, and the price of all commodities were based upon the actual time consumed in producing them, "if politics and money were eliminated," all, thinks our friend, would be well. There would be a cure for all the ills that poverty is heir to. It is not pleasant to argue against a man who has a Utopia and is happy in it. When we read this correspondent's incidental cure for the liquor habit, we are not tempted to laugh. Far from it, we wish that the nature of things held out more promise to our dreamer, "Drunkenness," he says, "is to be cured by the abundance and purity of liquor, whiskey being sold at about fifteen cents per gallon, no less sold to any man-well, my DNCE MORE dream is over. I wake up to find myself asking, If socialism will be a nightmare what have you got that is better? We all agree that we don't want the present conditions," No minor changes interest him. No minor change will give a man "every dollar he carns," or prevent money from being the root of all evil. He ends up quietly, and then flies off into this postscript; "Some one told me you are owned body and soul by the Trusts, I don't expect you to print this because of its radical nature, but conservatism never built a steam engine," This communication is sad to us, with the sadness of all passionately desired paradises. Ardent souls by thousands have believed that if the actual world could be enmeshed, and some toy system of their own given a trial, heaven would arrive, and the paradise would have no snake. It is socialists of this intense and irrational species who have made the word "socialism" in this country a symbol for insanity, instead of, as in some parts of Europe, a symbol for intelligent social progress, or what is elsewhere called liberalism. Any measure which undertakes to cure everything is on the face of it either an error or a fraud. The individual on whose views we are at present moralizing is not a fraud, but a very sincere believer in the contention that by a little change in the statutes everybody could be perfectly comfortable. Such a believer is beyond the reach of argument or history. May he live long and prosper,

DESPOTISM VS. ANARCHY IN COLORADO

FTER two months of comparative peace, the strike-troubled Colu-rado mining region has again been dynamite outrage. Early in the morning of June 6 the platform of the ranway station at Independence, in the Cripple Creek district, where a crowd of non-union inmers were awating a train, was blown up by an ingeniously decised in ferrial machine machine machine machine trains. fernal machine, twelve men being killed outright and several others fatally morred. Later in the sky C. C. Hamfin of the Mine Owners' Association, an organization of capital formed to fight the unions, was interrupted in an interrupterate speech at an open-air menting in Victor by a revolver shot. Indiscriminate fring followed: two men were killed and a number of others. shot. Indiscriminate reing tollowed; two men were killed and a number of others wounded. Two companies of the National Guard being called out were fixed upon an the streets, presimably by union numers or their friends. They retained by be sieging a miners' meeting, drying the crowd to the front of the hall, ficing a volume the most the mast their drying the ley into the mass, and then dragging the men off as prismers. In another part of the district there was a man-lunt on the mountains with general gun-play and further casualties

There followed the processes so dismally There followed the processes so dismally familiar to the Colorado mining regions; the declaration of martial law, the assumption of the powers of government by the Mine Owners A sociation and the Cirizens' Alliance, backed by the militia; the seizure of private property, the establishment of "bull pens" for the occareration of suspects, the wholesale arrests of citizens without warrant, without charges, arrests of citizens without warrant, without charges, merely on suspicion; the consorsion of the press, the removal of regularly constituted officials under threat, radical subversion of law, and in its place a complete and irresponsible typanny; what Mr. Ray Stannard Baker, in a recent article in "McClure's Magazine, justly sums up as "a break-down of democracy and, through anarchy, a reversion to military despection."

True Kinds of Anarchy

Anarchy in its present aspect in Colorado is represented by two opposed elements. On the one side is the Western Federation of Miners, a socialistic body to much more radical in principle and practice than any other labor organization that it seems scarcely fair to class it with the labor unions. This Federation has cought to enforce its will by methods varying from intendiation to organized murder. On the other side is the Mine Owners Association, formed for self-protection, and not only employing methods barelly less reprehensible than those of which the Federation has set the example, but also using its immense powers and financial renorces to corrupt legislation. It has been called "the victimina government of Colorado," and the phrace has not always been far from the truth. Sometimes the Citizens' Alliance, a sort of viciliance committee, has aided in the work of lawlescens by delegating its assumed powers to the Mine Owners' Association, at other times is has pursued its true vicinion of protect other times is has pursued its true constron of protecting the common interests when legal processes have

obviously failed.

Up to the strong of 1904 the Crippie Crock and Telloride districts, which are the storm senters of Colorado's labor difficulties, promised a solution of the murrado's labor difficulties, promised a solution of the murrado. ing troubles and an example to other communities of how labor and capital can get together. Through bardhow labor and capital can get together. Through hardlonght strikes they had went to a basis of operations
which hade fair to be nermanent. But the Western
Federation of Miners was not content to leave well
enough alone. In the Cripple Creek destrict were a
few non-union mines, running along quietly and peace
ably enough. These mines the Federation determined
to unionize, and undertook the task by indirect means.
If the workers in the reduction mills and smellers
could be brought into the organization, they would then
refuse to handle the "scab" product from the nonmines, which would thus be forced out of bosi
mess. Attempts to unionize the smelter and oill
plants failed. Thereupon the Western Federation of
Miners forbade its members to work in any mine which plants failed Miners forbade Miners forbade its members to work in any mine which shipped are to the "unfait" smelters or mills. As a result the district was field up, thousands of men who had been working at good wages, under satisfactory conditions, on a basis which they had won from their employers by a former strike, quit, and hard times began. In one mining camp the minn men broke their contract by going out. In none of the camps, if appears, did a majority of the men wish to quit work; but they had no choice and no vote on the matter, for they had delegated their powers to their executive committee, headed by President Moyer and Secretary Haywood, and these men gave them their orders. Here we see the sympathetic strike at its worst. Is it strange that public sentiment was against the faithbreaking miners; that the mine operators were roused to a high pitch of wrath?

Then and there the Mine Owners' Association was formed. First of all, it proposed to open the shurdown mines with non-mion labor. To do this it called upon the Governor for troops. But the Governor said the State had no money to pay the troops. "That will be all ruth," said the Association. "We'll advance



By SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS

the names. And they did. A strange speciacle this, of a State hiring and as militar in the fend of private of a State hiring and no militio to the fend of private interests; for it amounted to that Their complianment was not to preserve order, but as General Sherman Bell, one of the commanding officers, put it. "to do up this anarchistic federation." The soldiers were working for their employer, and the wagequer was not the State, but the Mose Owners' Association. As for the fact that there had been no discriber to warrant the calling out of the militia, the Governor passed that over. That there would be disorder following any attempt to open the mores without adequate unitiary protection needed no proof other than recent history. recent history.

For instance, in the previous big strike an order was sent to Denver for 230 roles and 30,000 rounds of am-munition, signed by the strike leader and written on the statumery of the Western Federation of Minors. I have never heard any claim that this armanism was intended for housing birds. It is, however, a fair guess that part of it may have never on an attack shortly after no the Smoggler-Union mine. Some of shortly after on the Smoggler-Union some. Some of the non-more marks who were working there against the orders of the Federation were about. The entire leady was captured, bruinly militreated, and roin out of the county. This weapon of departation, as the mion more were to find out later, could be used by more than one party. The sheriff called for troops, and it was then that a certain State Senator, allowd with the Federation, perpetrated this ingrumous tele-graphic joke on the Governor: No occasion for troops, Mine in peaceful procession of miners, he wired. He neglected to specify that the miners mentioned were the armed forces of the Federation who had driven out-tile owners. Later, Colleys, the manager, was that and the armed forces of the Federation who had driven out the owners. Later, Colleys, the manager, was shot and kalled through the sendow of his house. In another more two of the officials were blown to pieces by a provider-trap set for them in the shaft. A harrel of dynamics was robed down open a building in which "seab" laborers were at work. Assum, explosions, and train-wrecking became the common weapons of the unifiers. Assume and doubt account of the arribers were at these months are interpretable to the discounters were at these are trained to the discounters. numbers were of daily occurrency throughout the dis-trict. As the Federation elected its own ticket, it was generally understood that attacks on non-unionists could be made with imposity. Sheriff Robertson of Teller County, who figures in the present outbreak, re-leased a prisoner accused of several particularly flagrant could no "trade" while the level papers were in order. leased a prisoner accorded of several particularly flagrant assaults on "scales" while the legal papers were in process of being made not because "the lawyers were too slose." Magistrates were taught to discriminate always against the "scale" and in favor of the union man. One such object lesson had as its victim Police Jostice Hawkins, who, at a time when an unarmed non-unionist was in constant peril of his life, discharged several in desembers taburers who were accord by the Federadependent laborers who were accosed by the Federation of carrying weapons. In open day on the principal street of the town Hawkins was attacked by Federaion men, knocked down, kicked, braten, and jumped on Later he was informed that he "got off easy." By these and hundreds of other violent actions the Western Federation of Miners declared its intention of controffing the situation by whatever means were necessary to that end

The Gost Falls on the Public

Is it to be wondered at that the Mine Owners' Association would not open its works with "seab" labor until military protection was afforded? So they got their soldiers, and through the summer the mines were operated under constant threats, violence breaking out now in one district, now in another. Always the Na-tional Guard was growing in numbers and expense; business in all departments throughout the State was suffering; the mires were running under heavy outlay; and the private citizen was paying the cost of the war. Early in December matters had reached such a pitch

that martial law was proclaimed in Crypt Creek; in the beginning of the new year-Telluride was also declared in a state insurrection. Military rule is seldous benevolent despotism; but here it shows its worst aspect, first, because of the ch-acter of the officers in command; secon-because the suddery were not exerci-their proper functions of maintaining is pease, but were openly and often illega-acting as the allies of one of the r acting as the allies of one of the r-broiled factions. Men were imprison deported, threatened with ileath, even as claimed, tortured, merely on suspective right of habeas corpus was suspend striking miners were arrested for majeste—vir. speaking all of the Nau Guard. The entire staff of the Nau Guard. The entire staff of the Nau Record, were arrested and hustled to the hall pen. To what extent the soft thing industered the strikers may magned; and they had another and other cause of complaint; as sound a operhaps, as any which the mine sawes claimed against them.

One object of the Federation's formight against the melters and reductionals had been to get an eight-hour worday rule established. Failing this, the got the Legislature to pass a law long a day's work to eight hours. departed, threatened with death, even

ing a day's work to eight hours. In was declared meanatimically a Colorado Suprame Court; use only unconstitution but "abserd," although the United States Suprem Court, which is not largely given over to absorb tick, had upheld the same law in other States. In question of amending the constitution was put to people and carried by more than a5,000 majority a total population of accoon. This amendment methe passage of an eight-hour day mundatory upon the passage of an eight-hour day mundatory upon the passage of an eight-hour day mundatory upon the mining interests, gut at the Legislature of toos, and the will of the people was defeat. That we obelining majority of voice counted for less in a government of Colorado than the dollars of the lobbars. The hill was never passed. This was analyby ballot; not as brutal as anaechy by buller, but in though a first mine aware. Through their hobby they had not their declaration to the Federation.

"You need hope for postning from legal methods; a control the law-making."

Laguiereness on Both Sides

The refort was only too obvious; if the last process were to fad, the Federation would rest to the unlawful Thus the situation now start. In the matter of principle there is little to the between the two sides, in the present status the con-ers seem in base all the best of it. They are in a control in all the created districts, and they are not their power ruthlessly, backed by the Citizens' A bance and employing the National Guard as the instrument. They have, up to the present written imprisoned more than two hundred men; excludmany more, and arranged to drive out still further in dreds of circums and property owners; looted on stores (for, since they have wized the government, a acts which they permit must be credited to them captured the looks of the Federation, guited the ill of a reputable newspaper whose editorials displantion, appointed their own officials in place of pelected officers whom they have compelled to result threatened to lynch those what have apposed them, in plant, assumed whelly departic powers. In one of threatened to lynch those who have opposed them, or in short, assumed wholly despute powers. In one of their exent closed down a mine which was peaceful conducting its business with mine workmen "to present mines aren from contributing to the lawless similarity." It is their actived purpose to purge the district all mines laborers. One large body of men shipped across the border into Kansas and without food or shelter on the prairie, under this of death as the penalty for return, has been so back by the authorities there. It is a fair guess the sooner or later all these exiles will return, and remove their returns the prairie of the content of the content and these exiles will return, and remove the fight.

have referred above to the unfortun e characle the men who are in charge of the National Gua-General Sherman Bell it the commanding officer.
was a Rough Rider under Roosevelt, who pronounce
him the "gamest man of a game regiment." A braihim the "gamest man of a game regiment." A bras-soldier be certainly is, but a more dangerous militar-executive could hardly be found for the present some tion. I have moved him once as showing his point view of a soldier's duties. Here is another quota-

and a recent one: "One deportation after another will be made unthere is no one left who is persona non grata with ! Alliance and Mine Owners.

Two other officers who were hastily sent for who the trouble broke out are Colonel Verdeckberg of Major McClelland A quotation from each will sen

to place them.

Colonel Verdeckberg (in the former Cripple Cristrike, where he invaded the courts with his soldier"We are under orders only from God and Govern-Peabody."

Major McClelland To hell with the Constitution we are not following the Constitution."



MILITIA AND MEMBERS OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE IN PURSUIT OF UNION MINERS



WRECKED PLATFORM WHERE POURTEEN MEN WERE KILLED



SEAR VIEW OF THE RAILHOAD STATION AT INDEPENDENCE, COL.



AFTER A SKIRMISH BETWEEN MINERS AND MEMBERS OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE IN THE HILLS OF THE CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT

CIVIL WAR IN COLORADO

Early Monday morning, June 6, a dynamic bomb was excluded under the platform of the rathenal statum at Independence, Colorado, furting fourteen non-union miners to a frightful death and seriously infuring six. The explosion was directed by a wire which reached to a distant building where the assessin crouded. The miners and prominent citizens of once held a meeting and organized a vigilance committee. While the Miners' Federation was little to disasses and deplote the dynamic plot, the event has crossed the greatest public indignation, and coming as it does on the threshold of a Presidential campaign, this Colorado affair is likely to be turned and twisted to subserve apposing interests

The civil authorities are, of course, as thoroughly partisan as the military, since they have been put in office by the mine owners and the Alliance. One instance will show the methods employed in creating a desired vacancy. Sheriff Robertson, whose former malfeasures in office in aid of the Federation has been referred to, was summoned before a meeting of the Mine Owners' Association shortly after the dynamiting. He was placed before a table on which lay two hempers tones could not meanly the instance of the team. ropes, coiled and noosed, the insignia of the new goverument, and told that he must resign. He refused, "We want your place," he was told, "We will take it either by resignation or inherwise," and one of the coils of rope fell at his feet. He broke down and resigned. Under similar pressure the County Judge, County Recouler, Assistant District Attorney, several addernien, instinces of the peace, and other officials have hero forced out and semiorliners with the mine owners sworn in in their place

Because more hyes have been sacrificed and butterer

reprisals exacted than in any former outbreak, the any reprisals exacted than in any former outbreak, the part trouble has been generally referred to as the committee of Colorado's labor war. It is nothing of sort. It is no more the colonination of the blor as than a postule is the culmination of small-pox from merely a symptom of a deep-lying disease which is meates the whole body politic of the State, and we will not be eliminated until the citizens of Coloradorse and assert their rights over the two forces of he lessness now leatthing for control.



DEMOCRATIC THE OUTLOOK

By CHARLES A. TOWNE

After graduating from the University of Michigan, Mr. Towns processed law in Dulath, Minnesota, from which place he was sent to Congress, where he distinguished himself as an araber and a ingical and personness debater. While there he distinguished himself as an invested in the base advanced by the late President McKinicy prior to 1886. In 1960 he was appointed as a Demicras in the United States South in represent Minnesota for a other term. Force he made a notable speech, exponenting the contention of the Anti-Imperialists. He is a lawyer of recognized ability, a man of achidesty situatements, a few student of governmental and constitutional history, and a natural leader of men

THERE is a general feeling that this political year is big with possibilities. Everywhere there is a tendency to recognize that the national issue between the Republican and Democratic parties is at least debatable. Without attempting to determine the degree to which Democratic hope is justified, I shall to be indicate the conditions upon which as it seems

the degree to which Democratic hope is justified, I shall try to indicate the conditions upon which, as it seems to me, the reasonableness of such a hope depends, and to state the action necessary to be taken by the St. Louis Convention in order to realize those conditions. No candid Democrat will claim that he can now sit down with a table of the States before him and readily point out the sources of the electoral votes essential to the choice of a Democratic President. It is perfectly clear that something like a political revolution must be produced in certain localities or very generally if such a result is to occur. Manifestly the vote cast for the Bryan and Stevenson electors in tooo, plus the ratable increase, will not suffice. The nominees at St. ratable increase, will not suffice. The nominees at St.
Louis, if they hope to win, must receive the votes of
practically all Democrats, and must also secure
the votes of a large number of Republicans. My

conviction is that it is entirely possible for the Democratic Convention so to act as to ensure

Democratic Convention so to act as to ensure both these conditions.

First, then, as to uniting the Democratic This can be done by naming a ricket and adopting a platform in harmony with recognized Democratic principles applied to important present issues as these are to day presented in the industrial and political experience of the nation. It is the unspeakably good fortune of the Democratic party that the great general principles of its creed were declared coevally with the establishment of this Republic; that they are, indeed, the very principles upon which the Government itself was founded. These embody two fundamental conceptions, the one conditioning our conduct toward foreign nations, and the other regulating our demestic policy: First, that the consent of the governed is the basis of all just government, and that every nation is entitled to independence and self-regulation; secondly, that opportunity should be equal to all American citizens, the laws guaranteeing, and their enforcement effectuating. "could rights to all, special privileges to none."

While these are pretty comprehensive generalizations, I think the literature contemporary with the earliest movement toward nationality in America, and the great body of essays and

with the earliest movement toward nationality in America, and the great body of essays and orations that subsequent commentator and public men have produced, will sustain the contention that they substantially embody what may be termed our original and peculiar American doctring. The Declaration of Independence, which enquested the first principle mentioned. which enunciates the first principle mentioned above, was written by the founder of the Demo-cratic party, as was also the quoted formula that so succinctly and happily states the second prin-ciple. The mission of the party that sprang from the heart and brain of Thomas Jefferson is, and must always be, to keep both these propositions clear and distinct in the memory of the American people, and to see that they inspire and guide the enactment, the interpretation, and the execution of the laws. The temptations of power and the machinations of self-interest

will inevitably, from time to time, cause those responsible for the conduct of the government to neglect and betray these just and necessary precepts of liberty; and it will then be the high duty and provilege of sincere patriots to unite in order to re-establish the sway of our original national purposes. Such a duty was consciously assumed by Abraham Lincoln and his associates more than a generation ago, and there is much ground for helpful political reflection in that clause of the first Republican national platform, adopted at Philadelphia in 1856, which called upon the American people "to restore the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson,"

Thes, in my view, is exactly the political duty of this bour. The Republican party has not only repudiated the dectrines of its founders, but is to-day conducting this Government in flagrant violation of the "principles of Washington and Jefferson." It is not merely that the weifare of the country is endangered: the very nature of our institutions is menaced with subtle but fundamental

our institutions is memaced with subtle but fundamental transformation. We must return to first principles. Our obligation is to restore the old Americanism, so that in its name the Republic may achieve new virturies of peace and progress as glorious as our past. "But," it may be objected, "Democrata will find no trauble in subscribing to these abstract propositions; it is when specific applications of them are attempted that dissention arises. Doubtless under ordinary circumstances this would be true; but, as conditions have framed the inners of the impending campaign, no serious framed the issues of the impending campaign, no serious difference, as it seems to me, sught to be found among men of sineere Democratic sympathies in making prac-tical application of these ancient and honored formulas

CHARLES A. TOWNE

of party faith. The question that chiefly divided the organization in 1896 and 1000 is not now an issue in the contest before os. The supply of metallic money has increased from natural sources to an extent practically equal to the expectations of those who wished to aug-ment an insufficient monetary volume by returning to the himetallic system. Since, therefore, that question is not involved in this campaign, why ought a previous difference about it cause any present inharmony among men of equally sincere Democratic persuasion and devoted with equal carnestness and honesty to the duty that now is? My knowledge as to this particular

situation is not small, and I have no hesitation it is pressing the opinion that little difficulty respecting likely to be experienced at St. Louis.

Now, what are the important present issues of the all Demiscrats can agree and as to which to grade, doubt can exist as to the particular bearing of a general principles hereinhefore mentioned? Let n be be said, parenthetically, as explanatory of the publish, that the enumeration that follows is by no means that the enumeration that follows is by no means that political platforms ought to be shorter than the usually are. Debating societies exist to accretan in tenth. Political parties are formed to put it into mention. The former may be small and successful be latter must hope for a majority. A few menters the right will often go too far for the majority to the them at once. A platform, then, must never be correct tought, of rourse, to head the right way, but he most propose what it can not hope to establish. Liver it ought to avoid unnecessary opposition by minute. Now, what are the important present items of the ought to avoid unnecessary opposition by minimal opportunities of difference. More men will be

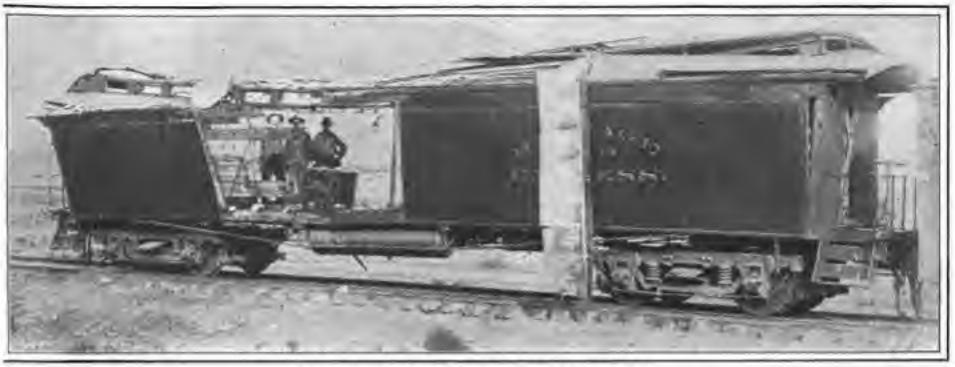
opportunities of difference. More men will sun on four or five things than on twenty. Deformore also is a great gain, as in war, sell it strategic positions strongly held are between many weakly defended. I should say the all Democrats should be able to agree or remoundements that their representatives out to be able to frame, as to the following school to be able to frame, as to the following school argued in the first large of the following school argued in the first large of the strong and patrolic allowing and a strong and patrolic allowing and established a nation deficieled to proposition of self-government and subject to

starus and established a nation dedicated all proposition of self-government and solution of system constitution of specified religion of delegated powers, among which are no graines for dependencies, can constitutionally safety hold and arbitrarily govern distally alson nations. The Philippine Islands should treated substantially as we treated Cuba. It has only \$300,000,000 to free Cuba. It has only \$300,000,000 to subjugate the Philippine, to nothing of the thousands of brave lives acficed; and the process is not yet, nor likely to be, complete. The reaction on our sourcement at home of an absolutism exercised by officers of that government in a distant pain officers of that government in a distant quito of the globe, which is already apparent, more time fundamentally after the very spots, it indeed the form and character, of our intitions. All the analogies of history emploities danger as the gravest that republics the counter. Colonialism is unjust to the object and rumous to the mother country. We orgustice to the Filipinos indeed, but chiefly cause justice to them is safety to carselve. This course does not involve any sacrific national interest. It will, on the contrary.

national interest. It will, on the cours vantage our legitimate commerce. Any at taken can be accompanied by full and aday guarantees as to all necessary naval and trail ports and commercial priviliges; while so spicuous an exhibition of magnanimity and tice would restore our moral prestige, and more to further an honest diplomacy that doubling of our complement of battlestip

The Democratic party has added to our is nal boundaries seventy-two per cent of our routing continental area, and the Constitution has followed flag over every foot of it. That party can never centil once again our national ensign permanently for over no people within our jurisdiction to whom the de bought rights of freedom of the press, trial by and our other guarantees of liberty, are denied

2 Militarium. Opposition to the growth military spirit, with its consequent barden of 250 tion and its temptation to aggression upon and powers and to complications with strong ones, is a tief honored Democratic principle. (Continued on pact #



TRAIN ROBBERY AT PALISADER, COLORADO

On the 8th of June the Denver and Rio Grande Espress train, No. 5, was held up by two robbers at Paliandes, Colorado. A braheman was sentually wounded and the conductor's lantern was short from his hand in the fight to save the train. The robbers loved the detachment of the engine and sepress car, moved them up the track some distance, and there blew open the safe



Opening of the new medical laboratories at the University of Panneylvania, June 10.



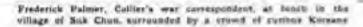
The President at the assessing of the muniment to Dr. Benjamin Fush, Washington, June 14



THE PILIPING COMMISSION AT PHILADELPHIA

These young men were selected by the Philippines Commission to Manila to visit the United States. They have made a most favorable impression so far on all who have entertained them. They possess great dignity and courtesy of manner, and, for men who hold positions of such responsibility—eight of them are governors of provinces—are extremely youthful







James H. Hare, Collier's war photographer with General Kuroki's army, developing films in the field after the battle of the Yalu

THE YALU DAY ON AN HISTORICAL

By FREDERICK PALMER, Collier's Was Correspondent attached to the Japanese General Staff in Manchuria

Norn. The following litter, giving an account of the first day's battle at the evaluing of the Yain Know by the Japanese army, April 30, was delived in transmission, reaching New York a week lifter than the stary of the second day's battle, published in last week's Cinzum.

"HERE is first the work of seeing the battle, which is a strain on eyes, mind, and body; next of se-lecting from a thousand impressions the few that space will allow; next of writing; next of finding the censor; finally of sending a messenger to Ping Yang, where it is hoped the wires are not congested, as they are at the front, with official messages. By cable—by cable to a weekly paper—I have striven to press a faint idea of the last two days' operations income few abbreviated sentences. Pen free and paper free. with fatigue fighting against duty. I may begin the story where I please.

story where I please.
So, taking one man's point of view I will begin with
the guns, which have been my friend and guide. Raiing from Ping Vang to Wijn. I heard fifty miles away
that a battle had already been fought. Like all remors, the terror of it was that Troth must sometimes
ride in Rumor's company. With a road free of soldiers
and thick with lines of straining cooless bearing supplies, twenty—thirty—miles I code, and still the same
report, with the smile and "I don't know" of the quartermasters, made scepticism grow into antiety. Then
I saw on a hillside artillery horses and nearby a battery; a mile forther another battery; then two more tery; a mile further another battery; then two more and how many more I shall not say: I no longer asked if there had been a general engagement, for there are not general engagements until the gime are up. I had been at Wiju three days when they began to arrive. Every morning I looked out of my tent door to make

sure they had gone no further. the artillerymen starting out at dtok with their spades; I noticed spate on the hillsides where the earth had been freshly turned in preparation for an expected guest. Finally, day before yesterday morning. I saw that the gues and limbers had been swung into position ready for the teams, and that night I heard the rumble of their wheels as they took the roads which branch in every direction from the main highway. If this were not enough there ran through the whole army the tremor which is unmistak-able. This or that minor operation will cause a flutter of expectancy which a bare report and exaggeration may make portentous. When the hour of a great inovement is at band nothing can keep the secret which runs from man to man like some magical fluid. Before the guns began to move we had heard infantry fire at the right.

that sacred right where no one except the officers and soldiers whose duty took them was allowed to go.

And by right I mean up the river from Wiju. While they were moving there came the intelligence, with the electric swiftness that conveys the shock of truth, that the Japanese had crossed. For this news, so far as we had known, we might have had to

wait for weeks, or we might have had to wait only for hours. The distance was not more than four miles, and the average cultien may not why me did not ride to the apit and find out for surveives. The correspondents are a port of this inilitary organization in that they may go only where they are told. At four in the morning came the word from braidquarters with the modest information that by going to a certain place we might see something of interest. The certain place gave one a view varying from one to ten miles.

On the way from comp to sign left any doubt in your mind that the great day had come. Where the guns had been on the more distant slopes were only a few transportation carts packed, where regiments had been encamped were only the arms or camp-fire and sward that had been present by always forms neighbor to that which the artificity torses had plowed with restice bods. Over another rise and you saw the inces of marching men moving steadily to the position where they were to be at call it wanted. A giance along any one of the roads which the army had built to lead up to its positions told its story of a more-

ment to force "There will lie some artiflery practice," said a Japa-

nese officer politicly, and he emiled the Japanese smile. It was a knoth high among its fellows to which the correspondent was an ignort. There he could see every thing except the one thing he wanted to see. Where was it that the Japanese had crossed? The binds to the right hid the upper reaches of the river, and you looked to the west as you had before. You saw the town of Wijn once more under the morning mist, with the tower on the bioff that not it from the Manchurian back. Nearby the generous of a battery lay in their bank. Nearby the garmers of a hattery lay in their

casemates bathing themselves in the first rays of the casemates bathing themselves in the first rays of its sun. Beyond were more shelving hills dipping to the river's edge, while the spreading stream made channel around low sandy idands. Those the Russians to half they had burned and evacuated yesterday. By the Japanese had not occupied them, Their line watill to be seen like a blue flounce to the line of willow-

still to be seen like a blue flounce to the line of willow that furnished them cover.

Only the eyeak of axies along the roads could be userd while we waited for the beginning of the greagame. We saw orderlies going with the messages the guos, and then we saw a flash from one of the bluffs, where a Japanese battery was concealed. Other followed, but you saw them not, you looked to rewhere the first shell struck. A wreath of blue small broke over some undergrowth where the Russian is a treach with the same flash as a sky-rocket, but will be difference that wickedly it medical death insteads. a treach with the same flash as a sky-rocket, but wind the difference that wickedly it spelled death instead bridle, and a man resurrected from the age of error bows would know instantly that it did. There a nothing in our every-day life comparable with shapped fire except lightning: it is the nearest thing built that a human being can produce, and has the some actor the attribution. As few men are killed by shellow so few are killed by lightning. The saughing of the fragments of a shrapped are those of the wind through a telegraph wire multiplied a thousand tique and ranged to a high key. It sometimes seems to a recruit like a friestined fork scooping out his stomach and scaping the vertebrae of his backbone. Such are be regingly then that his legs will not life him out of the trench, or if they will, they carry him to the rear. trench, or if they will, they carry him to the rear.

I was thinking of these things when the Japanes goes torned their attention to what we called in "conical" fort because of the shape the rise on which this Russian fatter was placed. From the first the control fort had been saucy; from the first got something like the worth of money which brings guns and and nition six thousand noise from Ross-in the Yslu. These disturbers of to peace dropped shells into Wije wil-out an "After you, gentlemen," on quiet routine afternoon, as the forignal of their presence. They w formed the Japanese line on the low islands what they might expect if the advanced. So far as we knew, the might be others where they came from When they pleased they could shall be town, but the Japanese gume remained in their casemates and them. This was the day when it Japanese might pay off old scores at the unerring aim of days of calculation. A little tardily, but with government as a superscalar as a superscalar and superscalar as a superscalar practice, as gunners call good killers the conical fort came into action "We've been walling for you-

you," the Japanese guns seemed say, and they let go. They core the position with shrapnel rings what hung still in the clear air, till so to and thick was the fire in that cirthat you saw only the flashes through the smoke. If the Russians was shoot they could not see. A rain fragments overhead was not enough The howitzers on the island to the (Continued on page 29.)

Wounded Russian Officery Captured at the Battle of Chin-Lien-Cheng, May 2



A PART OF THE GUARDS DIVISION CROSSING THE PONTOON BRIDGE OVER THE VALU, MAY I



PIELD HORPITAL AT THE BATTLE OF CHID-LIEN CHENG. THE SIGN READS: "DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED SECTION"



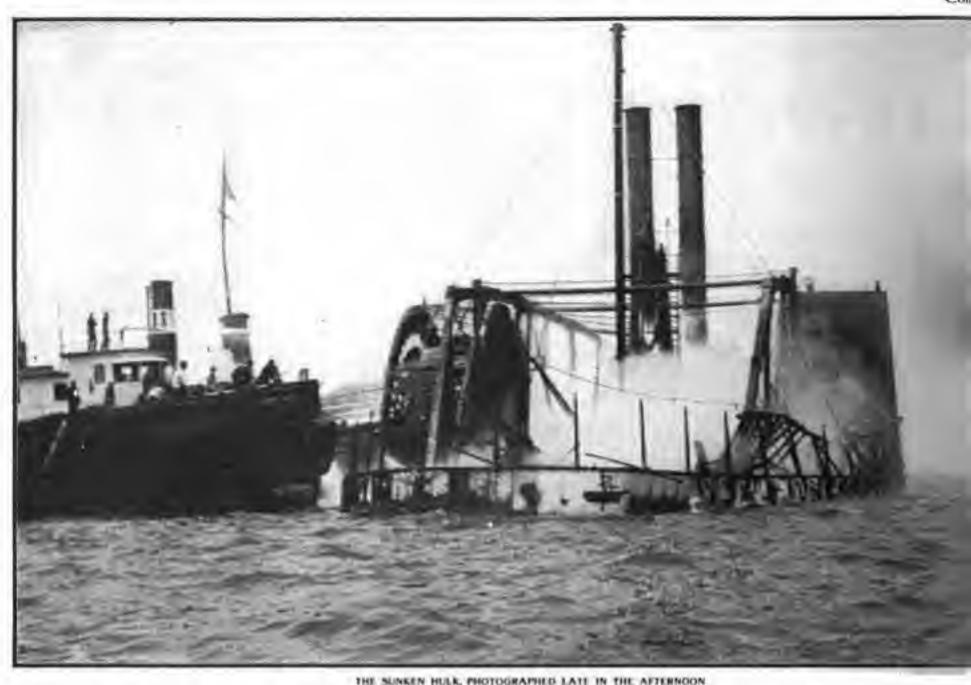
THE STAPF WATCHING THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE BUS-SIAN POSITIONS FROM THE HEIGHTS ON THE KOREAN SIDE



THE PONTOON TRAIN COMING UP TOWARD THE YALU, TWO DAYS BEPORE THE CROSSING

THE CROSSING OF THE YALU RIVER BY THE JAPANESE UNDER GENERAL KUROKI

PROTECTION BY ARREST HERE, SOUTHERN RESERVED HERE RESPONSE HERE SHAREST ARREST OF MEMORY, ENGINEERS (ARREST ARREST ARREST) ARREST ARRES



THE SUNKEN HULK, PHOTOGRAPHED LATE IN THE AFTERNOON.



BURNING OF THE EXCURSION STEAMBOAT "GEN'L SLOCUM," IN 1



BODIES OF THE VICTIMS WASHED ASHDRE ON NORTH BROTHER ISLAND



T RIVER, NEW YORK, JUNE 15, WITH A LOSS OF OVER 900 PEOPLE

RESERVED BY MESSIVE PARTIES

By NORMAN HAPGOOD

Prelatory Wall

No BOOK." says Ruskin, "is worth anything which is not worth mach." Sometimes Lagree with that, and would read only the sayings of the great, and anon I console myself with come such reflection as that of Holmes. "The foolishest book is a kind of leaky heat on a sea of wisdom; some of the wisdom will get in anyhow."

This month I have read one remarkable treatise, but it would be tempting fate to write about it. I dislike reviewing, because on liverary topics the public inter-

This month I have read one remarkable treatise, but it would be tempting fate to write about it. I dislike reviewing, because on literary topics the public interest and my own are much further apart from they are no politics, economics, mondising, and things in general, and what is the sense in talking to a juriam win is not listening? The trouble with writing to a large public about interature is that it is almost necessary to talk about the subject, instead of the way the subject is handled, which makes it literature. The small public has all the criticism it needs, so what is the use of writing criticism at all?

has all the criticism it needs, so what is the use of writing criticism at all?

A story in Mrs. Wharton's wittiest vein. "The Desent of Man," gives its name to one of the spring's crop of new volumes. The successful publisher thus addresses the scholar who thought be had written a burlesque of the large and flourishing crop of pseudo-scientific works of which the principal object is to make the reader feel as if he had partaken.

of a warm and nourishing breaklast food.

of a warm and nourishing breaklast food. "This book is just on the line of popular interest. You've got hold of a big toing. It's fall of hope and enthusiasm, it's written in the religious key. There are passages in it that would go splendidly in a Birthday Book."

I haven't yet read "Natural Law inthe Spiritual World," but I have read desens of less known volumes which give point to Mrs. Wharton's satirs, from the lamented John Fiske down to an inknown scientific optimist whome back has all fasled from my memory save the bit of verse,

"Your psychic frame-orth and about

The Professor is taken seriously, and praised by the reviewers "for assuming with no uncertain note that note of ranging optimism, of faith in man's destioy, and the supremacy of good, which has too long been silenced by the whoning charmout a decadent ninitism." Mrs. Wharton does not name the paper in which this review appeared, but I have reason to believe it was either the New York "Times's Saturday Review, or "The Woman's Home Companium." The Professor's success aroused the ampicion that he write the "What Cheer Column" in a distinguished contemporary, and lest to a request that he write a series of "Scientific Sermons" for the Round-the-Gas-Log column of another periodical.

The result of this was that the Professor,

The result of this was that the Professor, who had been known only to other men of science, now learned the glory of writing for the many. He "found himself the toan of the hour. He soon grew used to the functions of the office, and gave not hundred-dollar interviews on every subject, from labor strikes to Babesm, with a frequency which reacted agreeably on the domestic exchequer. Presently his bend begin to appear in the advertising pages of the magazines. Admiring readers learned the name of the only breakfast food in use at his table, of the tok with which 'The Vital Toing' had been written, the soap with which the attached him for further effort."

Having passed on to Mrs. Wharton the odium of saying what, this morning, I feel like having said, I conclude this preliminary complaint with a question for which the responsibility rests on Thackeray—

dealer the world namely, "never crowd to hear a dealery braving from a polyst, nor never buy the tenth edition of a loof's back."

Fancies of a Philosopher

Is NOT the advocable (bing to read the newspapers and talk about them, or in read close blocks and not talk about them, ignoring what comes between? On that principle, however, I might have missed Herbert Spenier's Acombingraphy, which altimoch and energy the great biographies is fertile in though and enginestive. On this subject of which we have been speaking, the amount and kind of reading. Spenier is, as usual, when he speaking the speaking art or kin, an impired, but premier

"About others' requirements I can not of course speak, but my own requirement is stitle partry and of the loss. Even the true pasts are far and productive. If they would write only one-murth of the amount, the world would be a gainer. As for the versifiers and the minor posts they do little more than help to drawn good hiterature to a floud of bad. There is monething utterfy weare-one in this continual working op stresh the one mayorists into alignity different forms. Daking continually of skies and stars, of seas and streams, of trees and flowers, unust and sunties, the bowing of breaces and the singing of birds.

etc.—now describing these familiar things themselves and now using them in metaphors that are worn threadbare."

Spearer's confidence in his judgment on every suject is a marvel. He wonders, as other philosopher-have wondered, at the world's scepticism when a martine to judge and arrange human life by applying the methods and the jurgon of science. He thodo it is stupid of the world not to bother with his polysyllable generalizations. Yet how simple an affair is art, compared to ethics, politics, and the many desirrand possions of our existence; and if the confident may of science seems toolish when he talks art, why should we listen when he discusses that life of which art is but the faintest shadow? Spencer is enthusiastic over the beauty of the Crystal Palace. He objects to the conformation of the Alps. He is exact in his explanations the technical as well as the intellectual shortcoming the greatest artists, from the Greek sculptures to Michangelo, from Raphael to Turner. He knows exactly where opera should be song and where it should be speech, and therefore much prefers Meyerbear discontinuity to Wagner. Pyne was a far greater points than Torner. Sitting in the orchestra, he identifies the pressions of acting and drama with some trumming difference between excellence and depray by the difference between excellence and depray by the difference between excellence and depray by the difference between excellence and depray by

On the acting of serious drama I am critical, and casily repelled by defects, of which there are insually many. But being then, as now ever ready to laugh, comedies and farm it tolerable, habitually proved attractive Provided they were not characterized in mere bulloonery, I was content to ignore their faults, namerous though these might be, Still, I was less easily pleased than the majority. Often I was made melanulus, on witnessing the applaine given by wildrensed audiences to break-down dance which singed at drollery and missed it and to so-rathed comic songs containing neither wit our burner."

A book by a famous philosopher, to abling us to judge the importance of his siews on a subject so comparatively pully as the drama, may well increase our anneament and scepticism at the claims of scientific ment to lay down general rules for life. When religion was dominant more we claimed for it than it could do. Single sience has become dominant more betained for it than it can do. Durwin never confused what he knew with what he did not. His thought in every detail we gentine. Spencer's is often pseudo-salentific. His autothography shows throughout his ignorance of the limits of he understanding, whether he is talking of circlination, love, or art. It is an interesting book, nevertheless, for the hero, if pealingether attractive, is always vivolity concerned about some matter of importance, and the reader's mind receives at admirable shaking up.



Anecdoles and a Moral

R. ANDREW CARNEGIE, to test returning to America by the ship which Herbert Spencer was a possenger, brought a letter of introductor and afterward told Spencer how greath astonished he was during the first muon board to hear the philosopher obser "Waiter, I did not ask for Cheshire, asked for Cheddar." To think that had bosopher should be so fastidious about beforese! A Frenchman was amazed to him him addicted to an ordinary amuseing like billiards. Spencer was surprised ablink life that people form untrue and orgonally absurd conceptions of those alwrite books, expecting to find them different from average persons in conspicuous ways. In Spencer's opinion, it is a rd that no man is equal to his book. All it is products of his mental activity "best products of his mental activity" follow the vocabulary of this remarkaling

inliterary scientific style, he puts into his book, where they are separated from the mass of "inferior woducts" with which they are mingled in his daily alk. The usual supposition is that the unselected houghts will be as good as the selected thoughts. It rould be about as reasonable, Spencer observes, to suppose that the fermented wort of the distiller will be used of like combits with the courie distiller from it. ound of like quality with the spirit distilled from it. Nor is it only in respect of "intellectual manifesta-

ions' that too much is expected from authors. "There're also looked for, especially from authors of profoophical books, traits of character greatly transcending rdinary ones. The common anticipation is that they re likely to display contempt for things which please

he majority of people."

Personally, I think that the "common anticipation"
right. Authors do talk better as a rule than averge men, so do painters, and all generally whose bitork it is to perfect and give expression to ideas,
pencer doubtless talked bally as he writes bally, but does not illustrate the rule for great writers, alhough he may for great men of science. The best alkers I have known, on the whole, have been people I literary and artestic pursuits. Henry James holds he same view as Spencer, and has expended it in the

striking allegory called "The Private Life." It is frequently asserted that such and such an interesting artist is not an interesting man, but how can a man put into his art anything that is not in himself. He may not have the gift or the wish for quick and superficial intercourse, but those who know him have themselves to blame if they do not find in him the qualities which they admire in his work. This truth explains may intellectual snobbery is a grade petter than social snob-bery. A service respect for station of any sort, whether it becaused by money both, or talent, is mean enough, but those who fall down and worship talent have at least the advantage over the social worshipers that they are more likely to be worshiping their superiors they are more likely to be weekinging their superiors. Ibstead of a man potting his teel into his book, he amaly puts there his ny-product his overflow, a sample of himself, and the real relation between art and the material of which it is composed has been more truly stated by Robert Louis Sievenson. In a reply to Henry James than by James or by Herbert Spencer. Spencer, by the way, speaks of the frequency with which notoriety is acquired by sayings which would if othered by a person of no authority, be inexitably considered incredibly stand, as, that genus imeans trauscondent capacity of taking trouble first of all," and Spencer says, reasonably enough, that genius moght be more rightly defined quite oppositely, as an ability to do with little trouble that which can not be done by the ordinary man with any amount of trouble. In other words, his talent is an easy overflow of what is in him. This applies, of course, to real artists only, and not to those who merely assume the practice of an art to which they can contribute nothing. It appiles, also, to creation, rather than to the execution of what is created by others; to composers rather than to pianists, to dramatists rather than to actors.

The Poetry of Deliance

WHEN we read Emerson, the feeling raised in us, some one has said, is like that produced by dis-tant thander. Kipling, we might add, is a less noble noise beard much nearer. Healey says many things that Emerson has said, and sometimes, as in the pueus now going the rounds, "I am the captain of my soul," says them with poetry, although not with greatrass. Read Healey, or our own fronquill's verses alread being "enalizaid," or Browning's latest "breast-ineward" envoy, or any of the poetry of the precisely strengous current brand, (Continued on page 27.)



Mostrations by & Lory Kilners

FIVE LITTLE MEN

By W. A. FRASER

Alorby Table, Cyril, fromme, and because for him young traces in a borne of the control of the control of the property of the holes of the control of the property of the holes of the control of the con

II.-A SHATTERED APOSTLE

WANA was strong in the Christian spirit. Religion meant to the village practically the Preshyterian faith. High-reaching, broad of base, sombre in its gray-atom structure, stood the kirk; its raperg spire topped, by many yards, the shafts that indi-ted worship places of other sects. Its paster had come out of the West, and the many-

agued prairies had thrown the glamour of their breadth

agued prairies had thrown the glandow of their treatile rose his spirit, until in him was not any natiowness, hat was why the inception of the Boys' Brigade was alle possible. It was all Minister Madean's fining of it was really a great pity that this harmless incurinto the field of war should have brought disaster the Church—but it dad, and the agents of retribution

ere the five little men of the parish.
The paster had looked with sorrowing eyes upon the meness of the village youths to gravitate toward e "corners of sin," as he mentally cognomened the are of hotels. "Boys are lays," the minister said to e elders; "and if we can give them something to ocpy their minds, something in which they will take a ide, we'll keep them from the influence that is invever

etching out from the places of evil." So the Boys Brigade was formed, and they were veri guns. These were rather make believe weapons, apable of being fired, but quite sufficient for drillit the military spirit eventuated; the Anglo-Saxon s it bred in the home to kill something, and on Satday Teddy Rivers materialized before his four comnions with an air-gun.

If Santa Claus had somted down to earth on a sumer sumbeam, and landest at their very feet, he would t have made a more profound impression than did-ister "Stubs" Rivers with his shiny-barreled imple-+nt of untold delight.

ent of untold delight.

"Where'd you get it, Teddy?" gasped Aleck.

"Is it Jack Woolley's?" queried Cyril, "he told me father was goin' to give him one.

"Nope," answered Teddy curtly; "my dad bought is one. 'cause he said every Canadian ought to shoot me's the Boers. I shot Si Dorkin's goat this mornin' first shot. Gee! didn't he skin. Bet you he run yan to Smith's Corners." an to Smith's Corners. 'Did you, Teddy?"

"Hope I may die if I dalo't. An I pretty ocar alors a black head, an I just my sed Smith's specified dog bet your I shall have been be headed search an wanted round two or three times along always she that when

"He's agrid cross thit a little girl on 1, did he kins, Stubs -- same's when you hit him wals a stone: " asked

"He sort er burked, an' whood-but you I did hit

"Lat's see the gon. Teddy." pleuded Tastic for was always Teddy to the others when they were after something, for boys are great dipherats. When they rowed, it was generally "Stop that, Ted." or "Fill kick

you in the ship. Rivers."

"An't it a peach?" and Toute requireds refreshing the gue. "But you I could next a fiver-bel you I could hill a sparrer with it."

"Junior" enclaimed Alick. her pre tey it to show a sparrer—will you. Testly: It you do. I'll—I'll—go smake with you when old Melitegor pays me his cents

fer a golf bull I found for hom."
"I bar first short," yelled Cyril.
"Dut was a bud break, and Fessly frownest. "I was a form of expression equivalent to "I claim." The etypology of the word was somewhat obscure, but

with the boys it had an inequivoral meaning.
"Gon?" related Aleck to deposition to Toddy's from; "tain't likely Ricers's goin' to give first shot.

In one of us fellers, an it's his gon.
"I didn't mean first shot head of Teddy," explained the claimant. "Bet you Teddy could for a sparrer. Bet you Jim Smith's 'Spot' got a sting when Teddy lift.

The gun-owner's face cleared, Cyril's mullifying

words had their effect.

"There's thousands of sparrers 'hind the church in the maples," chipped in limme; they've got bushels. of nests up under the rook. An dad said he wisht somebody'd shoot 'em, too, 'cause he can't hear himself preach.

"Let's go an' shoot em, will you Teldy?" coaxed Aleck. "The min'll be glad if we kill 'em. Jack Woolley says you can get five ceuts agrees for 'em

down to the hotel-they make awful good pigeon

pic. "I was goin' to go rabbit shootin' " remarked Ted grandiloquently; "cabbits 's built catin'. Iack Woodley shot an awful fat one down to Thompson's woods."

"Het yen've get to have er dog," objected Aleck, "the dog runs 'em up a tree, then you shoot 'em."
Brownic rolled his pudgy little bedy on the ground in ex-dasy, his town eyes fairly watered in hilarity at this lot of natural history.

"What you laughter at, you darned ittle tool!" asked Alea & crossly, "The blame rabbits can't climb a tree; they hop,

"The blame rabbuts can't climb a tree, they hope that salt they do, an' go in holes."
"No they don't either, Mister Brownie; if they went in boics you couldn't shoot 'em."
"Is thit a good rabbit dog, Aleck?" asked Teddy.
"He's only good fer cats. Let's go and shoot the sparrers, Teddy, an' p'espa see'll get a dog to-morrow—

golly: I torgot, to morrow's Sunday." "I den't believe it's a good day fer rabbits anyhow."

remarked State, "sort or loudy day's best for rabbits," cause they can't see their shadow."
"Wilson's got pigenus," declared Tootie. "Bet you we could short some of 'em in our yard. I near hit one with a beitle. I throwed out some crumbs an' erawled up close to 'em belitud the woudshed, same's Jack Woodley says they short hears: but the blame constructed jest as I was goin' to throw, an' they flew up on Wilson's house,"

"Come on tellers," commanded Stubs, settling the question, "guess I'll try first on the sparrers."

Very bravely the little army marched down through the side street, a military swing to their walk, and with rare discipline, keeping behind the Captain by right of his gan. Tramp, tramp, tramp: right-turn over the grass plot that sucrounded the church, circling its gray abrupt wall, and on to the far side, where were two large maples quivering with the busy queak and flutter of many rowing, scolding, little dealt birds.

They were in the forest-the rungle, the haunts of big game, that was the atmosphere of the stall

Stealthily the huntsman advanced, tiptoeing in crouched attitude over the soft grass; hehind, the four henchmen followed silently. Aleck had his fugers on his lips, enjoining silence, his keen eye searching the branches of the maple. Presently he put his hand on Teddy's arm, and, pointing, whispered: "There's a whopper,"

On a twin a specific out his feathers, a veri-

On a twig a sparrow ruffled out his feathers, a veri-table pin-cushion, and Stubs, raising his gun, took a variety of aims; but before the marksman could make up his mind the bird fluttered away and dived down into the dusty road to pick a row with an old enemy that was squeaking defiance to all sparrows of fighting blood to come and have it out.

They stalked seven more. At the eighth bird Teddy pulled the trigger. "Click!" went the gun, but the sparrow dodged away through the summer air as cheerfully as though five men of blood were not after his life. "Give me a shot, Teddy." pleaded Aleck. "I'll give you a cent soon's I've found a golf ball."

The finding of golf balls was a source of revenue to

"Honest Injun I will, Stubs - cross-my-heart if I wom't.

"Soon's I've killed a sparrer, Aleck. The biame things jiggle about to-day. Guess somebody's been shyin' stones at 'em. I hit that last one—I saw his feathers fly." Teddy clicked away with the air-gun.

but to no purpose; the game-bug was as empty as though they were trusting to stones in the hunt.
"P'raps 'tain't a good gun," hazarded Jimmie, feeling that his friend's reputa-

The birds were getting pretty well thinned out—by flight. As Teddy shot again, Cyril exclaimed: "Golly! what was that? Thought I heard somethin clink."
"Guess he hit the church," hazarded

"I'm goin' to see," cried Cyril. "On, fellers" he called back from the church, gleefully, "come an see, fellecs—there's a weenie hole in the window."

The others ran over to share to Cyril's

A big memorial window of stained glass fronted them. Across the church, on the other side, the windows were open, and the other side, the windows were open, and the sonlight streaming in theminated the blue and gold and crimson of the glass, verifying the painted group that was the two apostles. Peter and John, making whole the man's lameness as he begged at the gate Beautiful of the temple.

"See the weenle hole" cried Browne toyfully, pointing to a puncture through the cheek of the lame one that had not been there before the desiruction of the sporrown began.

sparrows hegan.

"Blamed if there ain't another one" exclaimed Aleck, indicating Peter's shoulder. "Say, fellers, ain't that slick? Didn't break it at all—jus' like a little air-hole in

break it at all—jus' like a little aic-hole in a hat."

"Tenn't believe the gun made them boles. Ted," objected Tootie; "Ole Trouble"s bored 'em to let the wind in."

"I heard it clink," declared Cyril. "That's a jim-dandy gun, Ted. Let me try a shot, see if it'll do it again."

"No he won't neither," objected Aleck; "Teddy'll try it, an' I har neat shot."

"Bet you the gun didn't do it," said Tootie; "bet you a cent."

"Try it, Stubs," pleaded Aleck. "Shoot at the old doffer with the blue coat. There ain't no hole there."

ain't no hole there.

Peter would have been scandalized, and no doubt deeply hurt. If he could have beard himself alluded to as "the old duffer with the blue coat"; besides, to have the young rascals absoling at him with an airgus!

"He ain't a duffer," admonished Jimme, the minister's son; "he's a 'Postle. I heard dud tellin' a man that was to our house bout the window."

"Here, I'll make a mark," said Aleck, drawing his heel along the grass twenty feet from the church; "that's a good long shot."

The marksonin fired.

"Golly! you bit, Ted; I heard it clink," piped Cyril. Peter would have been scandalized, and

"Golly! you bit, Ted; I heard it clink," piped Cyril. But as they examined the target, there was no punc-

ture in the blue.
"Now, then," screamed Toutie: "didn't I say sa!
Bet you it won't shoot through that thick glass."
"Here it is—I've found it!" yelled Cyrit, holding a stubby dirty finger toward the lower left hand corner

of the mosaic of many colors.

Sure enough the gunner had missed Peter, but had clipped the toe from the already maimed foot of the

heggar.
"That don't count," objected Tootie: "Stabs shot at

"No. I never!" declared Stubs. "The shiny blue sort of squished my eyes, an' I aimed at the other feller."

A moderate excitement was beginning to work up which gave great promise of a deeper interest. The boys' eyes glistened with a desire of rivalry. Surely there had never been such a target for any marksman; figures of men picked out in various colors to shoot at, and then the weenie holes, a matter of curious delight. In colored glass, the sacredness of the holy men vanished; the irreverence of the bays act was altogether subdued by the all-powerful newness of the sport.
"Yes, it does count, Tomic," said Aleck, "that's an

"G'on Graham," growled Stewart, "what of you know bout shootin""

"Ain't I been down to the range—didn't I near get shot the time Bill Frost shot 'forc be was ready?" This was conclusive. The well-known incident, now that the others were reminded of it, at once placed

Aleck in the position of Master of Ceremonies, or Sergrant of Musketry, or whatever else it might be called. "How do the men shoot at the target, Aleck?" asked

"They've aboil "seye -I'll show you-say, irllers, let's play we're the men shootin' for the prize your daildy won, Brownie.

A clamor of explication went up from the mea of mil-

"I forget some 'bout it," continued Aleck, "but 'tend that's the bull'seye," and he indicated the gratte eye of Peter the Apostle. "An' his head's an inner."

"What's an inner. Aleck!" queried Brownie.

"Oh, it's next the bull's eye, and counts ten..."

"Same's marks in school, is it. Aleck!" asked

Graham ignored this irrelevant question and continued the course of instruction.

"An' we'll make that hoop 'round the 'Postle's head an muter.

Stubs deterentially.

"Tuat's a rainbow," volunteered Cyril.
"Rainbow, nothin," "snarled Ales k.
"I know what it is," Jimmle vocaterated; "it's a 'hello," cause Bella asked dad, an' he said it was."

As lies he winner thought that it was the bead of the Apostic returned by a miracle

"On, bother you tellers, what's the diff'rence what

the blamed thing is—it counts three."
"Bet you I could make ten," boasted Tootie. "I shot a duck onct with a bow and arrow—knocked a lot of feathers right off him." of feathers right off him.

"How do the men fire at the target, Aleck?" asked

"Well, they-they shoot, don't you know, separate,

and Dave Somers writes down how many they make.
"We ain't got no prize," volunteered Tootte.
"Well, we can shoot fer a cent," said Cyril; "an' to feller at makes the most marks, us other fellers got to give him a cent."

"That's bully" declared Aleck; "only Stubs, he owns the gan, an he gets in free. Will you play that, Teddy—let us shoot with the gon"

Stubs agreed, and it was arranged that each little imp of destruction should have a say at the apostolic group that was such a shining mark, hathed in the flood of gorgeous light,

"We got to keep score," declared Aleck. "Who's got a piece of paper?"

Pockets were rummaged, and little limmie produced a piece of brown paper in which were wrapped some

"Who's got a pencil?" again asked Aleck Nobody had

"I got a nail," said Tootie,

"That ain't no good," objected Brownie.
"It'll mark on a tree," explained Tootie.
"It's your first shot, Ted," Aleck declared.

But Teddy was cunning; he elected to shoot last. saying that he would show the other fellows how to fire. Then they drew lots with little sticks for planings

in the order of the shoot. Aleck won first positions he was about to raise the gun, Cyril startled the with a dreadful thought. "Say, felters," he whispens "I believe I heard a noise in the church—sure's at thing I did. Wonder if 'Ole Trouble' 's come."

This reference was to old Daddy Leach, the cutaker, popularly known of all juveniles as "Trouble" "Run to the door, Tootie, an' see if some on there," commanded Aleck.

"Tain't nothin', fellers—guess 't must 'a' been mouse," said Tootie, when he returned from his connecting. "But I found a jun-dandy place to be some, the door's all shiny an's smooth, an' I made mark with the nail plain's anythin'."

Aleck drew a careful bead on the eye of Peter, it

Alock drew a careful bead on the eye of Peter,

hroke the crutch of the lame man.
"That's a "goose egg," 'shouted Cyril.
"No 'tain't neither, smartie," argued Aleck; "dan
I hit, an' don't that count somethin'? It counts a

that's what it does."
"I'll score," volunteered Tootic, running in a
door, where he had scratched a big scrawly "A" as
much awry figure "i" in the crisp varnish of the grained panel.

"Guess the gun abouts low," remarked Aleck

rindication of his shooting.

Cyril, number two, shot a bystander, a four figure standing quite apart from John and Peter

"Glad I didn't hit the poor old in man." he remarked; "an I shot be I was ready—the trigger went of be of itself."

Another scratch was recorded on t

vestry door.
As Tootie fired there was a jingle As Tostie fired there was a jingle glass, and quite an aperture was open up, carrying away a part of John is a and clipping a slace of blue I/om Pee His builet had struck a metal seam a thus made havor. This variation gave to a lengthy argument as to the sortio Aleck insisting that it didn't count of Tootie claiming at least two, because was nearer to the mark than the other They compromised on a score of one Little Jimmie hit the wall, or the didnester came to the glass window board his effort.

of his effort.

Teddy, perhaps because of his practi-opened up a considerable rent in the in that half energied the peaceful bear

Peter the Apostle.
That was three, and each gumer on him a cent. They all repaired to restry door, and the nail wrought have in its polished beauty before a score was satisfactorily engraved.

The taste of victory made Study by of his gun and ammunition, and the juments tontimed; their marksmacogetting heter as they shot, until they we forced to shift the centre of the large leter's head had been practically loops from his shoulders. Even John's rewas lying somewhere within the chore while the lame beggar was like a colonise reforated as plentifully as though he is been the victim of a file of soldiers. Just as they were starting in with

Just as they were starting in with second Apostle as a target, the gun jamms something in its mechanism flipped of gear. The accident to the gun engrave them so completely that the advent of Trouble," the caretaker, was not had life had entered through the main does the far side. The subtle something is always leads one to a broken treasure to I saddy Leach by the arm and caused him hubble right into the nest of shalls glass that lay, glittering like jewell the red carpet.

As the old man raised his eyes the encountered other portions of Juhn Peter on the window ledge, and above, his gaze read through jagged rents, and beyond was the calm blue of Ma conscience, it's awfu. Peter's fair decapital: Wha deil—it must ha been the birdies."

He looked about the floor; there was no implement

He looked about the floor; there was no implement

"An' Juhn's fair ruined!" he continued, turning the window. "Even the beggar's fu' o' holes of conscience. It's vera like the work o' the Evil on To investigate, "Tramble" climbed to a pew. I from pew to window ledge, his mind almost start

by the disaster.
"It must ha been the sparrers," he must be straightening his rheumatic-crooked back, and p-

ing through the opening where had been the head Peter the Apostle. Just at that instant the gun was cleared of an

barrel the weapon dropped from his hands and stood transfixed with horror. At first he at thought that it was the head of the Apostle reter by a miracle.

At any rate, he was speedily distillusioned, as 'Trouble's' harsh voice squeaked: "I ken ye, ye in I've caught ye. Yer faithers 'Il fair skin ye smashin' Peter; aye, an' pay fer it, too. Ye mearun, just—ye needna run; I ken ye!" he it screamed, as the five, without a word, fled like to

tled hares "Old Trouble," for once in his life, spoke is: words of a prophet; there was a gaia day of settlens all around. The five little men paid the penalt their thoughtless rashness, and the fathers with demon settled the bill for breakage.

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HARVARD'S VARSITY CHEW SQUAD ON THE PORCH AT RED TOP



CAPTAIN CROSS AND VALE'S VARSITY EIGHT AT GALE'S FERRY

READY FOR THE RACE AT NEW LONDON

By ARTHUR RUHL

"ITE white yachts fill the river, lying like dazzling water-lilles in the June sunshine, the observation trains rippling with a thousand colors wied along the shore, there is the glow and glitter of policed bruss and display flags, of blue sky and sunfit iter, and the cheers and cries echo faintly from shore shore. Then at last two little centiped specks apar far up-stream, holding the hearts of thousands in a swinging of their oars; they come on and on and cep at length into the narrow lane of water between a yachts, and with the cheers filling the air about em and the cannon thudding overhead, they fight to a finish the last half mile. One crew has won, it is eight oarsmen, collegiate heroes for the rest of cir lives, sit panting and happy and ready to row the rover again. The other is beaten, and down and t, and, after fighting the good fight for four long lim, they droop helpiess over their sweeps as the costain table. "Let her run!"

Hat this is anticipating. The race is still a week ay, and the Harvard and Yale crews are still at Red op and Gale's Ferry, rowing in the mornings and the electronoms, loading about in flannels, reading and ving to study, consuming vast quantities of very estimated roast beef, and now and then, in a farmer's coting, or in a tent under the eye of a proctor, taking aminations and trying to forget carsmanship long ough to describe the difference between a Baric and Ionic column, or to tell which party one would have procted if one had been an English voter at any genal election since (875, and why. And if you had gone New London any time during the last fortnight, tricularly if it were a damp, dark day with an old-shound New England east wind blowing, you would we left the way the war correspondents always durin they describe the look of things on the eve of an gagement and are impressed with the peacefulness the face of nature, and the fact that the green leaves e still green, that the birds are not voiceless and that a sapstill ascends the tree-trunks in the same old way.

The Daily Routine

The old town and the river which, next Thursday, on the Casino to the Pequot House, will be alive with castro craft and display flags, and the crimson and its of Harvard and Vale, is now as here and bleak and ear as a ballroom after breakfast. But you wouldn't not that if you were a crew man. You oughtn't to not much of anything if you are a crew man. You are Jing as strong and fit as probably you will ever feel your life, and you have nothing to do but get stronger il fitter and to make yourself very famous. In the orning you tow a bit, just enough to scarm yourself and loosen out the kinks, then you loaf about picturesque flannels, with perhaps a collarless.

sweater and a crimon kerchief knotted about your neck, and read and play bull or quoits or the pismo or with the bull terrier, and then in the late afternoon you row some more. This time you strip to the waist and row very violently and for long distances, while a launch swirts along just belind you, and a number of young men in oilskins stand up in it and gaze at you solemnly, and the roach bellows all sorts of things at you through his megaphone. And what a beautiful sight it is that thuse in the launch are privileged to see. The grip of the cars on the water, the heave of the broad backs and shoulders, that flexion of wrists and arms and shoulders as the car is pulled in to the chest and shot away again—a nonvenient as quick and as subtle as that movement of a violinist's wrist just before the up-stroke of the bow—and then the vigor and sweep and life in the shell leaps alread, faster and faster, to the lask of the conswain's cries.



COACH COLSON AND THE HARVARD EIGHT

It is twilight, perhaps, when the shell again comes back to the float, and you and the others swing it out of the water and, dripping, over your heads as easily as though it were an umbrella, and carry it up to the boathouse. And presently, in spite of the cold wind, you stroit casually down to the edge of the float and pour bucket after bucket of cold water over your steaming shoulders, and thereby cause a vague jealousy to arise in the heart of the spectator on the bank, who wraps himself tighter in his oilskins and recalls a period somewhere in the dark backward and abysen of time when he could absent mindedly stand that sort of thing.

The answer which the Harvard crew will make to

The answer which the Harvard crew will make to the question that will be asked of them June you is to the impartial sportsman, the most interesting point about the coming race. Vale's crew, good or bad—and it is ridiculous to talk of Yale not having a good crew when the day of the race comes round—is a typical Yale crew as developed by Kennedy along the same lines that have been successfully followed at New Haven for the just lew years. There is not as much beef in the eight as there might be, and there have been a good many changes made late in the season, but the stroke and the coach are unchanged. Harvard's crew, on the other hand, is the first product of the skill of the new Harvard coach. Mr. Prederick Colson, and as such its work has all the interest which attaches to all reperiments in rowing technique, and to that most complex and subtle of tasks, the perfecting of an eight-cated crew. Mr. Colson was conswain of Cornell crews for four years. His Freshman crew in '94 won, he went abroad with the Cornell crew which competed at Henley is '94. It was conswain of the victorious Cornell varsity eights in '90 and '97, and in the latter year he was not only conswain, but captain. Mr. Colson is a little, good-humored, and studious-looking man with spectacles. As a conswain bearns rowing sitting in the stern of the shell with his hands on the litter ropes and the eight big bodies heaving back and forth in front of him, and another eight showing its profile at his wide, Mr. Colson knows it, blade and slide; but he himself has never pulled an oar, and to have a head rowing couch who is neither a rigging specialist nor an earsman is in itself interesting.

Finas Days of Training

It is in these last days before the race that the positive results of Mr. Coleon's coaching must be most decisively brought out. Up to the beginning of the last forteight of training, the work had been rather more that of foundation laying and preparation, the developing of coremandup and stamina rather than speed. In the early work on the Charles no attempt was made to row anything but a slow stroke, and when I saw the crew row over the four-mile course at New London a



YALE'S VARSITY CREW AT THE CATCH



THE HARVARD VARSITY CREW AT THE PULL REACH

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few flays ago, the stroke was kept down to 28 for all; but the last half-mile of the dis-tance, in spite of the fact that an effervescent Freshman eight were leading the varsity by two lengths up to the three-mile flag, and in the row bases up-stream, against current, wind, and tide, the stroke was lowered to welly slightly more than 26. The same after-noon, a few minutes after the Harvard varsity had gone over the course, the Yale crew came swambuckling down the river, many seconds faster than their rivals, but plainly rowing for all they were worth, and all out at the finish. The Yale crew tumbled into their causes and towed their shell back to Gale's Exerc. the Harcard court round back to Gale's rement and towed their shell back to Gale's Ferry; the Harvard eight rowed back over the four miles again, strady as a clock, in space of the appearing wind and tide, and finished at Red Top without turning a hair. It was a typical afternoon's work. Time was when a row over the full course from Red Top down to the bridge, dimly to be discerned four miles away, was booked upon as somewhat in the nature of a sipage, to be approached with a certain deterence and so lemmity, and treated before and afterward lemnity, and treated before and afterward with respect. Mr. Coloon orders things dif-ferently. In the first five days that the crew spent at Red Top they rowed five times over the full course.

Ceach Colson's Work

le address to developing an eight that could stand pleuty of work. Mr. Colson's primary object has been to period the men's curveranthip in and out of the beat, so that the shell would not sag and hang between strikes. Speed has been sacrificed to the attainment of this resential, and that the Harvard crew has improved in this respect under Mr. Colson's coaching is obtains to any one who has followed the Cambridge crews for the past few years. The most impressive thing about the behavior of this year's Harvard shell is the smoothness with which it rides. The shell does not souss its long nose under when the men are pulling the atrake through at the end, if does not hang and drop during the recover. The best moves steadily forward at practically the same level out of the water, the mars are featbeed high and sarely, but the most part the new "feel" the water well before putting on steam at the "ratch," and in a wind at in rough water the Cambridge samene give decidedly a better account of themselves than the right from New Haven. The changes which Mr. Colson has effected in the Harvard strokes—as the shouthered of the recover, and a tendency on the parts of the recover, and a tendency on the parts of the recover, and a tendency on the parts of the recover, and a tendency in their sides closer up under them. men atracks because of toward the (iii) reach, they keep their slides closer up under them them them they said in, and the unit are pulled through without anywhere near as much of a typing back in the local as there used to be, or, indeed, as may be noticed in this year's Vale crew. Both of these points, as will readily be understood, toward toward making the market of the boat between strokes smoother, and toward minimizing the sag and hang that result from an excessive "tying hask in the boat and a loo slotent shoot forward. In short, the Harvard crow have plenty of endurance and plenty of "form", whether they can develop speed, or, having developed it, whether they will be able to preserve their slow repower and their amouthness between strokes during the excitement of a race, in the big question which they have yet to answer.

of a race, in the big question which they have yet to answer.

Of the Vale crew, Captain Cross, who has rowed at both stroke and No. 7. Whittier, who has been treef at stroke and No. 6, and Miller at No. 5, are veltrant of last year's row. Morse, Scott, Weekes in last year's Freshman eight, Daty, and Ferguson will also probably hold seats in the boat. In the Harvard boat Captain Dillingham is at bow, Filler at stroke, Duffy at No. 7, and Lawson, Shuebrok, Ober, Filot, Pleasanton, Gill, and Majer are all probabilities for the other five positions.

Some Questions on the "Cide"

IF in some pears a boy prepared.
He put potassium cyanide,
And papa pared and att the pears,
Would that be pearricide?

If in the deadly folding bed This boy his me should slide, If she didn't smother s'm'other way, Would that be mattresside?

Or if a man should stick a file Into his offspring's tender hide, Now in a court of law, I ask, Would that be filicide?

Nay, if a Chinaman should eat So much for dinner that he died, Think you the coroner would say That that was sueycide?

And if the Heavenly Twins to skip, With Reggie's Chums had tried, And he should go and hang himself, Would that be Reggicide?

Nay, sweetheart, if the Common People woke And found the Trusts were busted

wide And we could choose their restingplace, Would it be Riverside?

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BOOKS AND PLAYS

(Continued from page 14)

and it backs the elevation, the distance, of similar thoughts in Emerson—"timed by, proud world, I'm going home;" in Fire gerald's Omo; in Arnold's "Dover Beach,"

with the suggestions of its "melanchaly, hose withdrawing rear."

This is not a comparison between minor poets and great ones. I do not speak of "Tomorrow and to-morrow and to-morrow that I may cross to be,"

Whom I have fears that I may cross to be," of any of the greatest poets in presence of the universal fare, but only of a contrast be-tween two spirits in justs near enough to be compared. One set is just a little, too strenuous to be poets at. The others mingle with their defiance and self-execution a despecstremous to be postical. The others mingle with their defiance and addissection a deeper sense of the lacytrable, an intellectual burning, which brings them into harmony with a greater world—which his the fact was intentiority, like Joh at the end, or like Hence when, at his little test, he addresses his supported in a time of being contrasts. There is venture in other mass subminances the supported in a time of being contrasts? "Here I venture in other mass subminances the suggestion that the sport which the Master has inflicted on the poor papel is ruther his long drawn out it has already hasted over our years, and after a cone becomes monotone and my man, and after a cone becomes monotone and the great Aristophanes of Henceun me already used it mass take the liberty to say it, it my humble openion the jest is not one, and the great Aristophanes of Henceun me already used it mass the fact in the order mandra a pactic or explicitly of plactarism on the openior the order of the world debid mand that thus has not seen, its own such as a pactic or explicitly of the upsafet's fate and ittle coses. The agricultures and power of the world debid mand the dates. Otherwise we have not grandlene, but out may decome an excitation of the world debid mand the dates.

Triumph for the Frunt

A NYBORY was sends in the proper name for this department will receive in the choice for Seg, and, perhaps, for all I know, a simpler contribution also from Mr. Collier. Although this lamba princely offer, it represents an narrost with. The present title is nitricalling. Regular reviewing will find a larger place when the review amounts is legan. Thus is not a review department, but a canutally fails about the side of lair represented by the arts and the more popular arts in our time and constry are interationally the stage. Mr. Parrosh should represent seartly the spire theorem, reflecting as in those a famous stands descriptive of the mood.

In the drame, the only notable develop-ment at the argum's and was the hiral in-coupl of the syndicate over the tather pro-long apposition which had been effected. Once more Mrs. Pinks stands alone in oppotheir more Mrs. Find stands alone in opposition, as she did when the actor agreement against the trinst weet to please some half a dense years ago. It is an advertisant triumph of business significant on. It is an absorbed to the progress which surely trues come to our stage. It continues the dampinous power of a group of half a dense men whose tables heavy rise above declinarity. But from mile there is the action of the form of the form of the damping of the damping of the damping of the damping of the stage of the sta but frequently descend bulew it.

SCIENTIFIC SUNSHINE IN THE HOME

(A Lendon physician claims that radium has curve a man of the wife-beating helps?

By WALLACE IRWIN

JIM SMITH he used to beat his wafe-He didn't like to do it. But since he'd done it all his life He got accustomed to it. So Dr. Brown remarked to him,

"You're in a dreadful way. Before the case grows chronic, Jim, Please take this radium ray.

Jim Smith he took the doctor's dose. Indifferent of danger, At once beginning to disclose Traits that grew strange and stranger No more his timid wife he beat

In his old, rakish way; His air waxed gentle, soft, and sweet Through that one radium ray.

That little dose of radio-goo So harmless made poor Jim That he discovered, first he knew, His wife was heating him.

Then Smith limped humbly to complain To Dr. Brown one day, "Oh, doctor, please give Mary Jane One kindly radium ray."

The doctor treated Mrs. Smith; The influence was calming, For soon her soul seemed brimming with Thoughts ladylike and charming. Then arm in arm, demure and nice, The Smiths went home to stay

In one fair radio-Paradise Lit by a radium ray.





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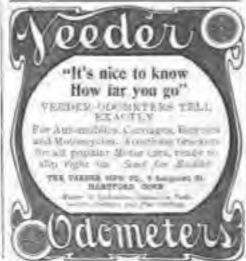
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TOOTH

PASTE





VICE-ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF

Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Flori in the Pacific

Fig. 18 a man who appeals to the fighting sport in you.—this man Skrydlin! He is log and burly, with a determined chin and searching gray even. You would say be was without less, even if you were unlamblar with his record in the Rossi-Turkish War, and you would believe be could lead a forlors hope though Death were standing before him with uplifted scythe.

He is the man who has been selected by the Crar to succeed the intrepid Makuroff. Before Makaroff's naugument in the Parther Pleat, I received a letter from a friend who is serving on one of the men-of-war. Sr. Perevorus, Mar 18

Before Makareal's anagement in the Pacific Fleet. I received a letter from a triend who is serving on one of the men-of-war at Port Arthur, "Let Alexies be relieved." be wrote, "he is an administrator, est a safer, to spite of his title. Give us either Makaroff or Skrydoff. They'll put mint into the men." What Makaroff did is history; what Skrydlaff will do the future will owned.

Skrydlaff received at Schastopol, the headquarters of the illark Ses Fleet, which he communded, the amountement of his appointment to Port Arthur. Simultaneously he was ordered to St. Petershare in he received by the Emperor in audience. The converted that gathered at the Nicholas Station St. Petershare the same matter. by the way, from which Makaroff started for Manshuria was filled will of people, attained to get a glumpue of the monthly and the station was a solid wall of people, attained to get a glumpue of the monthly and recommended the same communities, a friend recommend to atory of Skrydlaff. "You remember when the Kunstons were attempting to cross the Danule." (I modded, for it would never taye done to confres to unrange of Russian bisonry; "The Turketh station amount of the property of the property had retord the property. tempting to cross the Banda." (I routled, for it would never have done to confess to unrange of Russian bistory.) "The Turk, rich ships commanded the rever Sharpshop ers were on the bank the Russian doubted to reach. In bread daylight a bound partial Shrythoff and Verestchagin and a small rece. They dashed for a monitor and put through her porthole a torpeda, which was attached to a long roat. The bullets were literaffe bailing about them. Their clothes were riddled. Verestchagin was wounded, Shrythoff received balls in both legs. The electric wires converting with the turpeda mare cut by builder, and the charge could not be explicited. Skrythoff worked and tought to get the wires in arder, into was consectioned to get the wires in arder, late was consectored, and he and his companions were compelled to return to the shore. Skrythoff made only one community if was just like those Turks to wound me in the leas; they must have known that I was long of dancing."

Skeydieff Gets a Copy of Callier's

It was a good story, and then I leoked at Skrydholl as he emerged from the train, which had dashed into the station. Certainly be seemed physically capable of doing all that my friend had said. He was subpactionably gratified of the reception accorded him: to be pressed and flattered by the crossed of uniformed officers of the army and navy, including resessantatives of the Admirative and War Office, and to have the Imperial Waiting Rooms thrown upon for his use. Leaving the station, he was greeted by a rear from thousands of people; and he gravely howed acknowledgements as he passed down the lane which they formed.

When I called at the hotel at which Vice-Admiral Skrydloff stopped in St. Peters, burg, two naval officers, with crosses upon their breasts, were nersously walking up and down the corridor waiting to see the new commander and make personal pleas for service at Part Arthur. Before the Defore the for service at Port Arthur. Before the door were two sallors, but buge men, as one pictures the Ressan tars, but abort, rather thick set lails, who looked as active as any Japanese I ever saw. I had been respected at the Admiralty to give to the Admiral a copy of Cotates's containing Captain Mahan's first article on the naval bessens of the war; and I bunded this, with my eard, to one of the look. For with my card to one of the boys. For the moment, the successor of Makaroff was engaged, and I was asked to wait. When I looked again at the sailors, they were staring, with all their eyes, at the 'fight-ing Japs,' on the cover of the Weekly. When the Admiral left his room. I have no doubt they satisfied more fully their nariosity regarding the califore of the ene-my whom they are going out to fight.

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FOOD FACTS What an M. D. Learned

A prominent physician of Rome, for gia, went through a food expensi-

"It was my lown experience that it led me to adviscate Grape-Note to a a I also know from having prescribed convalencents and other weak paint that the food is a wonderful reliable and restorer of meye and brain townwell as muscle. It improves the in-tion and suck patients always gain rist I did in strength and worg to

"I was in such a law state that I a to give up my work entirely and go the mountains of this state, but o mornies there did not improve the fact I was not quite as well as wer left home. My food absolutely robo to sustain me and it became plan the must change, then I began to use un-Nurs food and in two weeks I con walk a mile without the least datigue of in five weeks returned to my home. practice, takens up hard work as since that time I have felt as bull do strong us I ever did in my life,

"As a physician white seeks to besufferers I consider it a duty to no these facts public." Name give it Name give it Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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Through the door came a deep, clear wave discussing in Russian some topic of apparent interest. A quarter of an bour-disposed, and there now of the salors, divening that the Admiral's caller was about to lonce, secung open the door. The visitor passed our braving Skrydloff standing in the theorems. He booked at me penetratingly, then at my card and the copy of (oligo's in his hand. "Come in, he said," I do not speak very good English, but I shall be glad to talk with you."

The Admiral turned over the pages of the Weekly, glancing at Captain Maham's article, which he said to would read care fully, and stopped at the full-page picture of Admiral Topic—his elever and ulsquitous opposent. It seemed to me that I could trace a resemblance between the features of the two word. But have the same peactrating look about the cyes, the nose thin at the losse and wide at the mostrile, the deletinated at the door and the firm white his look about the cyes, the nose thin at the losse and wide at the mostrile, the deletinated set of the mouth and the firm white his appreciation of the monumental task which the Emperor has placed upon his separated in the monumental task which the Emperor has placed upon his separated in the monumental or my fronghe, it would have discaused upon his breast. To my small, Vice-Admiral Skridloff second to have weekled (ally the task given him to do not in a quite of the proposed the common hearacter of it, was determined to apply all his second to have weekled and all his plant to the accomplishment. Makaron were to Port Arthur and a present and all his plant to the common hearacter of it, was determined to apply all his second to have weekled and all his plant to the remained had said. I can not pask now, but come to Port Arthur and after the limit benduralment. The give you an interview. I explanted in the house which consequently relieved use from the nacessary of accompanying bon to the For Fast-bot their was one point upon which the feature in leght.

AN HISTORICAL DAY ON THE YALU

Continued Arm Jose 14

right held by the Japanese pumped present star after percussion with the earth, and door room to from the smokin.

The contract fort was not the only fluxedon

The content fort was not the only Risseau interty of the only object of Japanese fire. The nutrium herical guess of the Japanese, we sawthently manned, made the adds in this duct seem unfor. But as long as the county man a weapen to its hunds and has not so that the manness is we fill Was in the most operationalities of games. Rarely were all the Japanese gume in action; there was no need of a. There were nothing there were other mounts when you heard a score of explanation when you heard a score of explanation, there were other mounts when you heard to take the transpot results in the thorough of the valley as

emaked restort on the slopes of the valley at some first.

where the lates the pure one top of the street of where the hills had been easily removed and, but here removed and, but here reads the received are analystic Recognized of the reservoir the maked eye, one saw something have reads a shadow that secred to be moving. A best through the planes and the programme of the day's work was as in a pay shad took happened. We the Reservoir the time the received a path and a thousand feet, At the love is a path and a thousand feet. At the love is a path and a thousand feet, At the love is a path and a thousand feet, but the fairing corrections racky before the first or more, like so many blue pears it marks up brown paper. seresching along the for a mile of more, like so many blue point; marks up brown paper, were the legalities. Any Russians above them could have done force damage with rumbling bewidness than with rife-fire. The lapaness were under a shelf. They could be too had only by shooting straight down the stream, and had gun or rifle ventured this, they would have found no river take the smoke of shruppe) from the batteries which would have so it thank had. The crossing of the Yalo had been effected by a few results of masketry fire. The imprognable position of the enemy had become cover and presse. of the enemy food become cover and precefor the Japanese advance.

That the kept breaking arts see them, which scrambled up rayings to the heights and disappeared. That which means must we had seen at somple route marching, and then we turned our attention to the gues, which fired whenever a mark showed itself. At three in the afternoon we saw our hill-dimbers again—some of them. They had gues over the heights and were under cover of a knotl opposite Wiju. One may say that the Japanese gues, numerous, well-placed, withhosting their fire till the great day, accomplished the crossing of the Yalu; one may say that the left and a movement on the right; one may say many things. The Japanese always influented that they meant to cross help with in the left. Three had crossed above Wiju in the war with China. But the fords were unterstain and between We even heard of a magnificent, it not warlike, plan of holding a position under the. This the centre guard, seen at sample route marching, and then we



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telly experting to lose half their number, were to cross while the left made a lodgment for flanking purposes further down-stream. Currequentlents were permitted to look at the lower part of the river all they pleased. The Russams may have also heard this larry story. It is incredible to think that they believed. believel. .

believed.

This provement, like all others, resolved itself onto the old essentials. There was too strategy than tarries. Why the islands up the river had been chosen for the point of trousing was plain enough when, from the truts of headquarters, on the evening of the opt, I saw the bridges which had been built noting two islands across narrow and slogcost currents. Once arrived on the other cank, the storming party were not in a postet, as they would have been below Wiju, but had safe breathing space undercover. They could go over in the night and be ready for work in the morning.

Kurcki's Perfect Preparation

This crossing was used in the war with China and now again in the war with Rus-sia, because it was the strategically natural our. The simple principles of strategy must remain the same. Upon personnel and execu-tion depend encess. In the hour when the foculties are dared with the mass of incident inculties are dared with the mass of incident and the memory crowded with halesdoscopic scattes, every fresh consideration brings a tresh tribute of praise to this feat of military sortimareship. It is clear crough now why the general did not want us to see the ends of his lines, or whather the timbers and the planking for the bridges were borns after lawy disappeared behind the known following the nordary roads. His line was far shorter than any one had supposed. The river itself protected his flarks. Within a radius of ten miles his whole army was held ready to throw over the river in force, the ready to those over the river in force, an wearied by marching. His success was his preparation. His fortune was the weather, gave his gonners clear air; which gave his men dry ground to sleep on and dry clothes

There is a word which has pensibly been and to every despatch sent from the front, and that is "precision." No word can take by place. Whether in the arrangement of framework or in the aboutacy of gun fire it explaces the work of this army. We who have seen many avere where hitches if not by poor in the many avere where hitches if not by poor in the series of the series many averes where hitches if not by poor in the series of the series many averes where hitches if not by poor in the series of the present the work of this army. We who have seen managers where hitches if not bipuliers ever accert are prepared for greater ones to actual hottle. The movement of the 25h of April of the banks of the Yalis was five a field manager of you can imagine such a thing; where the trough had been taken over the positions beforehand, and every detail rehearsed with the care of a wedding defending bridge planks for to the year, and the first output was placed and the lirst sed to townly. From the day that coolies were set to townly bridge planks for to the year, and the first output was placed and the lirst sed torned for a road of a got position, the Japanese army accumulate to those processly what it had to do and just how it was going to the it. From the headquarters with its Japanese semile to information of output and the barrier to impury was ever that of Oriental politoness. The continuous that a modern army can test accept it extreme that a fortened by the Japanese accepts in this respect. It can never be used again to exceen military in compercency. The years of preparation for a set tack made in Tokin (which might rical) into in practice) became in application and interesting as politone like as theory itself. nitie in practice) became in application of according as pallers like as theory itself.

by Kurcki, the man who directed operagionjute. He is sturdily built, sinewy, with the space field, and has a clear-shaver square low, something like that of Grant. In the days of waiting, when no man knew where is how we were to cross or what forces the flucture law, and he alone knew all—quite all, staff officers knowing only each his part of the graves which he and his staff occupied, and again with a telescope on a promotion watching his own troops rather than the positions of the enemy—watching and emokang. One of his absolute probabilitions to the correspondents was the mention of the of his absolute probabilitions to the correspondents was the mention of his collection of his absolute probabilitions to the correspondents was the mention of his collection to the correspondents. either of his came or of the pince from which they wrote, for that would have told the lo-

cation of headquarters.

Good Work of the Engineers

I have said that fortune favored him. I should have added that nature also favored best. The holls running toward the bluff, which descends sharply to the river, held valleys between their heights which were meant to mask an army smovements. And the lapadese challenger's thew how best to make nature serve their purpose. They least of all, it an army which shirts no amount of technical place is one or other to when the light were inclined. technon intour to gain an were inclined to spare any pains. Before the troops and the gams advanced, every point of the road where it might have been wisible from the Russian side had been screened by fences of

Russian code had been screened by fences of convision and of young frees cut near their rooms and set ut the ground. Where the discent was at right angles to the river itself, aprove of grass and weeds had been bong. You could have driven a battery of artiflery the length of the tribes of hadden roughway brookly mustructed without once showing it to the enemy.

Ridling back from headquarters to camp, you left the army behind as abruptly as the walls of a town. Roads, screens, gun positions had served their purpose. The fill-sides were swept clean of human occupation. No occurs was left behind. There never is in the path of the Japanese. In Wijn, whose houses only the day belove had held all the Japanese that could be pucked on their floors, open windows and decreases as the track of a strapped is sharp.

FEW weeks ago a man said "Send me one hundred ...
Panetela Cigars. 1 want u smoke on the golf links as

of doors."

I saw him yesterday morning of a As he was cutting off the end of his he turned around and saw measured "Good morning," and added, "I owe you an apology. This is one of your organs and in the best I know for steady smoking."

My reply was, "If you will give me your photographand say that over your signature, on your business letterhead, you will place me under

you will place me under everlasting obligations." Of course he declined to

Of course he declined to do so.

This man's business is known wherever civilized men live in the world. He is rich, cultured, and traveled. He lives in a beautiful home, has horses, concliman, and gardeners.

A mutual friend, who knows him well, tells me that he never before knew of him having other than a genuine imported sigar in his house. I wish I dared print his name—without it the story may sound "fishy." It is true, nevertheless.

I find that most of my customers are men who have been paying from \$8 to \$is per hundred for their cigars, and men who can afford to

and men who can afford to pay these prices and would, if they didn't get better ci-gars from me for less money.

Please bear to mind that to not retail clears, nor send samples. If you will come to my factory I shall be glad to have you smoke all you will. It costs more to prepare a quarter's worth of cigars for abipment than it does to the up one hundred; but I do sell at sobolepric prices (and there is a wide margin between wholesale and retail prices in eigars, by the hundred, the entire product of my factory direct to the smoker.

MY OFFER IS:

I will, upon request, send to a reader of Coller's Weekly one hundred of Shiwers' Fanctels Capress prepaid, on approval. Smoke is them: if you don't like them, return other ninety at my expense, no harm if you like the cigars, and keep them agree to remit \$5 for them within 10 is

Would I dare to make this offer it not know the absolute truth of my menta? Think of the risk I take I a container; me-tenth of my viewed of them, should some unworthy advantage of my-and expressing ways. Wouldn't I be a dolt to send the container of the contai

three can a smoker refuse to the clears, where is the possible risk to the possible risk to the possible risk to the provided, of course that is per back to not a higher price than be carred to not a legaler price than be carred to head or enclose business card, also whether strong, medium or mild as are dustred.

are desired.

Write me if you amoke. Herber Shivers, on Filhert St., Philadelphia





SPIM SO

tend for it. F. B. MILLS, See 155 L.



HAY FEVER A Free P. Comman Barres, Orthon N. L.

COLLER'S

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1904

A. P. COLLEG & Son, Suggested at the age wild management of make the modelling of a strange of the second could married an accordance to the second could married an accordance to the second could be second could married an accordance to the second could be second could



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THEODORE ROOSEVELT



useful statesmen, but also our most popular and successful politician? Few men in American public life who are so moral in their political methods succeed so brilliantly in the game of politics. The explanation is to be found largely in the President's humanity. He is the active, healthy, honorable American on an enlarged scale. He is not different. He is only larger. Therefore what he does is instinctively understood and approved by this average honest American. The President does not need to put his ear to the ground very often, because by merely following his own nature he follows and leads the country. The German Emperor is a twelfth-rate poet, it has been said, "but because he is a poet at all he knocks to pieces all the first-rate politicians in the war of politics." Poet, in the sense of this quotation, means little more than a man with a full stock DUR LEADING of emotions which enable him to comprehend without POLITICIAN effort the emotions of other men. "There is one Greek word for 'I do' from which we get the word practical, and another Greek word for 'I do' from which we get the word poet. . . The two words practical and poetical may mean two subtly different things in that old and subtle language, but they mean the same in English and the same in the long run," To respond to general passions and aspirations, to have the feelings of humanity in all your nerves, is a help and not a hindrance to being practical. We sometimes speak as if a cold, calculating gamester were most likely to succeed in the intricacies of political warfare. It is not true. Nothing helps the President more in popularity than the dash and sincerity of his impulses. He writes a book, reads a book, runs a ranch, works as deputy sheriff, begins his political record in the New York Assembly, goes to Cuba, or fills the Presidency with the same ardent reality, and therefore, primarily, do the people love him.

HY IS MR. ROOSEVELT not only one of our most

WHEN MR. KNOX WAS CHOSEN to succeed Quay, there was much rejoicing because of the improvement in Pennsylvania representation, but there was naturally much jeering among the more impetuous busters of the trusts. What Mr. Knox said, that as the President was the real mover against the illegal combinations, a change in his Attorney-General would make small difference, was true. Mr. Rooseverr's attitude toward illegal and immoral wealth is judged by the people to be sincere, as it is; and that belief of the people represents the greatest strength of the Republican position in this campaign, for it leaves the Democrats on station of vantage for attack. "The conscienceless stock speculator," says the President, "who acquires wealth by swindling his fellows, by debauching judges and corrupting legislatures, and who ends his days with REPUBLICAN the reputation of being among the richest men in VANTAGE GROUND

tion an influence worse than that of the average murderer or bandit, because his career is even more dazzling in its sucress." The people believe the President when he says that, and they like to see him, in the next paragraph, speak with equal severity of the "professional labor agitator, with all his reckless mendiarism of speech," and of "the narrow, hard, selfish merchant or manufacturer who deliberately sets himself to keep the laborers he employs in a condition of dependence which will render them helpless to combine against him." Equally a for to liberty is the man who, as Mr. Roosevelle declares, "to catch votes denounces the judiciary and the military because they put down mobs." In their candidate, therefore, we say, the Republicans enter this campaign extremely strong. The various declarations of their platform are of minor consequence.

WHEN THEY MEET AT ST. LOUIS the Democratic delegates will have a momentous choice to make. They will hardly hope to win a victory this fall, although they may hope to reduce the Republican ascendency at Washington. Just three men, we believe, might give to the Republicans something not unlike a scare. Of these three, Mr. Folk would, we believe, do just what he has said he would do. He democrats would refuse the nomination if it were made, to carry on the work cot out for him in Missouri. Mr. Cleveland is hardly likely to have the nomination forced upon him, so hitter is the radical opposition. The nomination of John Sharp Williams is not likely, although it is possible; for, in spite of all the progress we have made since the Spanish war away from sectional animosity, distrust, and jealousy, there is a singularly

strong prejudice remaining in the North against trusting the Presidency in Southern hands. Moreover, both parties are un-duly influenced by the State in which a candidate resides. They figure like so many small mathematicians. They undervalue the general waves of sentiment that extend across the country, and make too much of what is subject to calculation. Putting aside these three, we do not see where the Democrats will find the man to frighten the Republicans. They may, with some man like PARKER, keep the party in respectable condition for the future. They might accomplish that, perhaps, with some darker horse like OLNEY, McCLELLAN, or GRAY. We can hardly believe they are demoralized enough to make any compromise in the ticket or the platform with the Popocrats. "Government paper" and "bimetallism" are two large branches of the structure of which Mr. BRYAN to his latest utterances is crying, "Woodman, spare that tree." He is still talking about "gold bugs." His threats against the integrity of the courts are sharp and clear. He is honest, as men go, and not a demagogue, like the present noisy tail of the Popocracy, but he has made certain lost issues a part of his personal career, and therefore the Democracy can not safely be influenced by him. The future of the party demands a victory at St. Louis, and not a compromise.

NO PEOPLE ARE MORE RELIGIOUS than the Russians; at least no people of the West, no people professing Christianity. The Greek Church has a powerful hold upon the peasants and even upon the other classes. Christianity is taken with little dogma, with intense simplicity, as the law of living. A great teacher with the messages of Christ would find nowhere in the world to-day a fitter or more devoted hearer than the Russian peasant. In Japan, on the other hand, no religion has great seriousness. Her leading citizens are willing to become Christians, since Christianity is the religion of the military and commercial powers among whom Japan is now busily establishing her right to be included. Shintoism and Buddhism are still CHRISTIANITY somewhat diffused, but their influence is not enough COUNTRIES to make Japan resentially a religious country. This difference is characteristic of the two peoples, one spiritual and almost mediæval, the other adaptable and aggressively modern. The Japanese character contains no ingredient of mysticism, as the Russian does. It is, in its present development, worldly and practical to the last degree. Religious revolutions, it has often been remarked, always begin with the lowest classes. In other words, religion never becomes a real power in a country except when it appeals to the ordinary people. Christianity is making some progress in Japan among the educated. In Russia it is very strong among the ignorant. It probably, therefore, will never be any more than a form in Japan, and will long be a great force in Russia.

LL OF US CAN LEARN our own private leasons from the A flood of information about the Orient which is being poured in upon as since the war began. Or, if we can not exactly learn our lessons, we can get new lights with which to puzzle ourselves. Most Americans past youth have some digestive trouble to occupy a portion of their thoughts. Constantly food is a topic of absorbing interest. Big meals and little meals, few meals and many meals, are advised, and just now elaborate chewing of limited material is a gospel. On the topic of water, which has been prominent in this country, and on the topic of meat, the Japanese contributions are of interest. As the Japanese are now admitted to be among the healthiest and strongest people, we naturally become attentive to their habits. The common people eat little save steamed or boiled rice, and the richer HOMELY LES eat rice, fish, eggs, vegetables, and fruit. Little meat JAPA is eaten and few stimulants used save weak tea. The average Japanese is said to drink a gallon of water daily. We can not take the habits of one climate without modification as suitable to another, but on some points the Japanese practice what our doctors preach. They put great stress, for instance, on the deep breathing of fresh air, and such breathing is a part of ordinary training. They give much attention to exercise. Of the diet part of their regimen it may be true that it strengthens them rather by avoiding errors than by its superiority to meat. It is simple and regular. Eating is not treated as an amusement. Cooking is not based upon the desire to divert the palate. Rules of bygiene seem to be actually acceptable to the Japanese, and this difference of spirit in carrying out the rules of health is, we imagine, greater than any difference of opinion among medical



men in the two countries about what is best. The Japanese have no symptoms of degeneracy. The way they go to work to make themselves physically effective is somewhat reminiscent of the ancient Spartans. Will they be able to eat and drink only to live, after they have been long in contact with the West, and have become a great manufacturing nation, with vast private fortunes? Luxury is a habit that is easily acquired.

WORK AS A GOSPEL has had a modern vogue, from Franklin and Carlyle to President Eliot and Mr. Russell Sage. Where this gospel began, it were rash to say. According to Lame, the person who invented work, and thus bound the spirit of rejoicing, was Sabbathless Satan. Satan not only fails to rest on Sunday, but he never takes a two weeks' vacation in the summer, and in this his example is followed by a distinguished American financier who has of late been lecturing the American people. It anybody is fitted to render work odious, the person so endowed is Mr. Sage. His parsimony has become a byword. His after deadness to everything but the routine of his desk is an awful parody of benefitent labor. He thinks it immoral for a clerk to take a vacation. That functionary should be so happy over the opportunity to work at all that he should rather offer to work for no pay than to accept pay during two weeks of idleness. Fortunately, the country is too civil-

joice that the old business machine type is wellingh extinct. Sage and Rockersteins are in spirit less typical of to-day than of a day that is past. In our own youth we knew men who deemed slavish labor moral or valuable in itself, like kindness, ortelligence, or happiness. To-day we happen to know none so be nighted. "Poverty," said old flurion, "in an odious calling," Men work to get out of it. He who works for money beyond his needs and ideals is mentally cuslaved. The lower the animal the more exclusively is it devoted to the labor of subsistence. Those who know the highest happiness in work are those who know the highest happiness in leisure and in play. No nature can be noble which is unable to enjoy those vacations which Uncle Resister so heartily despises. We should publish, with delight, could we procure it, Mr. Saur's criticism of "The Song of the Shirt."

YACATION ized to need answers to such enormities. We may re-

A T FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA, there is soon to be erected a monument to the great democrat of Norway, Biographics Björsson. There are nearly three million Scandinavians in this country, and they have claimed the Northwest, of which Fargo is a centre. The northern part of Michigan, a very large part of Wiscopsin, all of Minnesota, much of Iowa, and practically all of the Dakotas were settled by Scandinavians-Norwegians and Swedes. The Norwegians in this country look upon Illouxion as their ideal. In many a humble home in the Northwestern terntory, where Ole and Katrina have set up a little hut in a fortyacre break on the side of some rough hill, the picture of Brokeson hangs on the wall opposite to the woodcut of either Washington or Lincoln, and not infrequently Biognory's plays and the Bible are the only books on the bookshelf, and the contents of his books are not unknown to the inmates. This is but an echo of the enthusiasm felt across the water. When Bjoxneon reached his seventieth birthday, a year and a half ago, there was a national celebration, not in Norway alone, but all over Scandinavia. It has been said that his name means as much as the Norwegian. flag. His statue, with one of luses, stands before

the National Theatre in Christiania, and it is rather singular that Bjornson and Justs, the two prophets of Norway and Sweden, are both dramatists. They are of very different schools and temperaments, however, lijouxson being as buoyant as lesen is grim. Björnson is the greatest citizen of Norway to-day. He is a leader of the common people and their idol. He is a great preacher and a great teacher, and his principles are all democratic. He is developing Norway as no king has ever done before him, and he is developing it on the line of thought, rather than on the line of military strength and aggrandizement. What Democracy means abroad as partly indicated by the fact that until recently his play, "Beyond Human Power," was kept off the stage in autocratic European governments by the censor for fifteen years. It is significant and commendable that in the heart of our great Northwestern territory there should be erected a monument to this leader and apostle of the people while he is yet living. These Scandinavians of the Northwest make splendid citizens: thrifty, sober, industrious, and conscientious. Their native prophet, who can inspire them to live in our land, and with our ideals, is a man whom we may well honor.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO, on July 4, 1804, the greatest of American novelists was born. His fame since his death has become ever wider and stronger, and now, in various places connected with his life, particularly in Salem and in Concord, we are holding celebrations of his genius. Concord, by having this date for her HAWTHORNE celebration, connects literary glory with the glory of the nation. Salem, by inviting Englishmen to participate, reminds us that HAWTHORNE is not only the highest reach of fiction in America, but one of the very first novelists who have written in the English language. Although the very soul of New England was in his writings, he needs no historic interest to assure his place. His art is sufficient-the perfectness of his style, the charm of his romance. "The Scarlet Letter" and "The House of the Seven Gables" are the only two American novels which have been placed by the criticism of time on a level with the best work of Fundames, Scott, and THACKERAY, Indeed, to speak only of the dead, America has produced no novelist at all, of permanently high reputation, outside of HAWTHORNE and Cooper. Cooper will always live, for the stories that he told, but as an artist he means little. Por, and after him BERT HARTE, are safe among the masters of the short story. Holaus wrote one famous novel, which is quite overshadowed by his other work. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will always be more important as a document of history than as a piece of literature. It is rather striking that in a century so notable for the expansion of the novel, but mic really great novelist should have been born upon our side of the ocean, and it is striking also that

JULY FOURTH STILL LEADS US to thoughts of Independence, its meaning and its worth. Fourth of July oratory is slightly on the wane, although men with resounding voices even mow please erowds by gas-blown phrases. The firecracker is with as, as of yore. An occasional war is declared upon it, but it may last as long as the mosquito. As the Fourth approaches we have set our own docide intelligence tramping once more around the figure of Division Liberty. We can not do an ode, or any style of appreciation beginning with Hail to Thee. Yet we reflect upon Freedom with emotion. We are not always certain what it means. Historically, for us, it meant the right to have our taxes assessed by freshmen who had come to this country to live. To our friends the Socialists it means the right to oppress individuals into gray uniformity. To some villagers it means the right to prevent Germans from drinking beer on Sundays. To a boy it may mean the right to stay away from school, or to a man the privilege of doing that to which he is directed by his wife. Seriously, the question which the day is most likely to stir in thoughtful minds relates to popular government and its success. Popular government need not mean the same as freedom. An American, arguing with an English philosopher about the unlimited right of the majority to rule, said that if the majority were THE DAY W.

the one unmistakably great novelist should have been so pro-

foundly romantic in a century of realism.

to pass a law directing what food he should eat, be would obey. He thought he was upholding free instirntions. The philosopher had rather the best of it, when, in his heavy philosophic way, he supposed that his American friend would admit that had be been a negro, and had a planter who bought him and set him to work happened to have his plantation confiscated by the Government, and had the Government, carrying on the planter's business, made him, the negro, work under the lash as before, his slavery would be but slightly mitigated by the thought that instead of being coerced by an individual he was now coerced by the nation. If he is forced to wear clothes of a color preferred not by him, but by the majority, the individual is not free. Some think that liberty in this land of the free is not served by the ownership of Senators by corporations, or by the illegal rebates obtained by great corporations, or by the omnipresent boss. However, in this editorial we are not going to talk politics, and we think that, on the whole, our people are as happy and as free in their pursuit of happiness as any people have ever been. Therefore we willingly ignite the deafening cannon cracker and snap the murderous tor pistol. Here's to Liberty. Our own private muse falters, and we turn to Cowres to observe, that, taking liberty in its deepest and most spiritual sense,

> ""Its therry above that gives the flower Of fleeting life its lastre and perfume; And we are weeds without it."



ROOSEVELT AND FAIRBANKS

"HE Thirteenth National Convention of the Re-The Thirteenth National Convention of the Republican Party, which met in Chicago on June 21 and adjourned on June 21, was one of the most remarkable political gatherings in our history. Its whole task was predetermined, and its dominant note was quiet confidence of victory and utmost trust in its national leadership. Never before has these been such party manimity on the issues and the man. Yet it was a quiet assembly. Republican National Conventions are indeed getting to be tame affairst since 1888 there has not been one whose choice for since 1888 there has not been one whose choice for President, the most important object of these gatherings, was not known weeks and mostles before the event. The result has been dignified, quiet Conventions. Unanimity deaders enthusiasm. Only a clear victory won right on the scene itself can bring out the after riet of cheers. Such a victory means a fight, and there is more heroic yelling power in a gathering where just a little less than half of its membership sit hearthore and crushed under defeat than there is when all are of one resolute mind and purpose.

Thendure Romewelt has been the choice of party and people for months and months. The monent be tore

the coal question from the clutches of the misseal he bare squablers on both sides, and commanded them to "Misse coal" and relieve the suffering nation and settle their row by judicial proceedings, he comented to houself the affection and loyalty of the vast mass of the nation. So the delegates came to Chicago instructed not only by the cauciers but by the people. Many of these delegates cared little for Rossevelt. They were machine politicians who, no matter who was the reminer, were pretty certain to represent the party there. Some of them hated him for the very reasons that made him pour-lar, Yet back of them used the people, who more and more are becoming the absolute dictators. Not even the poor boon of the Vice Presidential nomination was venetion feet to speculation. And the platform followed the lines of greatest expectation. The whole affair was a sort of apotheoxis of foregone conclusion. It is far better so. Far better that the wishes and will of the better so. Far better that the wishes and will at the people should be so clearly expressed that nothing important is left to the trickers and sophistry of a buge Convention. The event thus buses much in pyrotechnics, surprises and delirion, but it gains wastly in dignity, bonesty and truth.

The Coliscium, in which the Convention was held, is an ideal place, just as Chicagos is an ideal city. There is no "Wigwahn" or temporary missance and agony in it,—it is composed of stone and brick and iron and stool, and will be there for agen. It was simply and

it,—it is composed of stone and brick and fron and steel, and will be there for ages. It was simply and beautifully decorated, and the scene was truly implicing. In the opening scenes there were cheers and shouts for well-known leaders, especially this time for Senator Fairbanks, upon whose willing but toy brow the laurel of the Vice-Presidential numination was to be laid. Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, Acting Chairman of the National Committee and last of the old guard of politicians in control of the campaign, called the Convention to order and introduced Elibu Root, former Secretary of War, as temporary Chairman, Mr. Root's address was strong and telling, but it was hardly up to the standard he has set in recent remarkable and up to the standard he has set in recent remarkable and great speeches, and on that account was disappointing And, like almost every other speaker, Mr. Root could not be heard excepting in the front rows. There is nothing more pitiable about a great Convention than the sight of the spectators not auditors who sit for back in galleries, leaning forward auxiously for a time to

catch a worst here and there and at length settling back in their south in despair, warring out in listless eyes or with contempt the dumb show on the platform. I am in favor of having the Hosorable John M. Thurston of Nebraska make all the speeches at all the National Contempts. ventions. His apprecias at St. Louis in 1856 and at Philadelphia in 1900 will never be forgotten, because of the areat deep tones which with perfect enmeiation were borne to every part of the vast buildings. Thousands will ever bless his voice.

The second day's proceedings were more interesting.
The ball was again alled to hear Uncle Joe Carmon of

Illinois. He was chosen permanent Chairman because of his popularity and ability with the gavel. Thousands of Chicago people heard him then for the first time. His speech was a communicative purisum harangue assisted to a not high level of intelligence, but brightened here and there with thoses of that wit and homely language



Separat Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, Republican Numines for Vice-President

which have made him the centre of the country's amound and applauding execution for the past eightren months

and applicating elemion for the past eightren months. His old-fashsoned gestores, the indecreus may be teters across the platform, carry out well the impression of his tangenage and make a bit on any platform.

The report of the Committee on Credentiats came next, seating the Stalwart or anti-La Follette delegates from Wisconsin. Then came the report of the Committee on Rules, which developed the first muchoduled event of the next. General H. Brugham, Representative from Pennsylvania, read that report which have Hawaii but two voices in the Convention instead of gave Hawaii but two water in the Convention instead of six, which were included in the call of the National Committee. Senator Foraker of Ohio offered an amendment giving that Territory six votes like the other Ter-ritories. Governor Carter of Hawaii made a thrilling and impassioned plea for recognition of his people. This was his first appearance on a national stage, and his

rapid-fire utterance, zeal, and intelligence gave lum instant recognition. Senator Hopkins of Illinois in General Bingham defended the Rules Commune in plausible addresses, taking the ground that Hawai population did not entitle it to more delegates than dedependencies like Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Other brief speeches followed, and the Rules Commitee was sustained by the remarkably close vote of an to ago. Thus the first roll-call and ripple of the stall Convention and the first great outburst of applause was caused by our tiny island Territory in the great (kedental sea

The real basis for that decision undoubtedly was a fixed determination on the part of the great leaber to continue the mainland as the seat of political power In the ordinary old style convention a discussion of a Territory's representation would have been a trivial incident. Here it was not only a refreshing diversion but an important matter revealing a fixed principle. After the reading of the report of the Resolution Committee by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and the adoption of the platform came a most dramatimedent. The despatch sent by Secretary Hay to our Consul at Tangier: "We want either Perdicaris almost Raiself dead," was read in a magnificent page by a clerk, and the whole audience leaped to its fet with a wild yell followed by prolonged alimitate II was the voice of militant, strengous Americanics which dares defend and even light for American regionarywhere. And it showed the red blood of John His In the ordinary old style convention a discussion where. And it showed the red blood of John Ha-well as of Theodore Roosevelt. anywhere.

The last day was devoted whelly to nomination or tory. It was a severe test for orators, since the day was hot and the list of speakers was unconscionably loss. hot and the list of speakers was unconsciously loss. The assinating address for President by ex-Governo Black of New York was epigrammatic and ornate. To of Senator Beveridge, who made the first secondar speech, was excellent, although a trifle over-rhenorial for the occasion. Indeed, the soperific dominated in the addresses, and the big audience wearied of a The best speaker of the day was George A. Knight of California. He had terse, meaty, sense bearing phrasmand his apagnificent voice reached every man in the great hall. His first words, "Gentlemen of the Convention," brought ringing cheers from the straining aution," brought ringing cheers from the straining atdence. His next sentence was interrupted by a voice from a remote gallery, "Not so lond," and everylesh including Mr. Knight, reared with might. Mr. Knight should stand bereafter with Mr. Thurston in voice at aimment. And his speech as a whole was a really grow effort—by far the forest of the entire Convention.

The scene when ex-Governor Black finished was be usual thrilling one of all National Conventions is revealed that there was genuine embosiasm there although it did not approach in dramatic effect by scene at the Philadelphia Convention four years us when Senator Hanna rushed to the front of the plateons with know flam as to be found of the plateons. form with huge flags in his arms and called for me and more cheers for the nominee. But those cheen and more cheers for the nominee. But those cheen were for two men. McKinley and Hanna, whose united like we may never see again. But, to repeat, nive enthusiasm does not indicate strength. The Bryantenzy of 1806 is an example, and I remember the Populist Convention at Omaha in 1802, when the follogates cheered for thirty minutes. Not for a nomination—for a platform. tion-for a platform.

To return to the Convention. The nomination of Senator Fairbanks for Vice President by acclamation could not bring out the cheers it deserved. Mr. Fairbanks



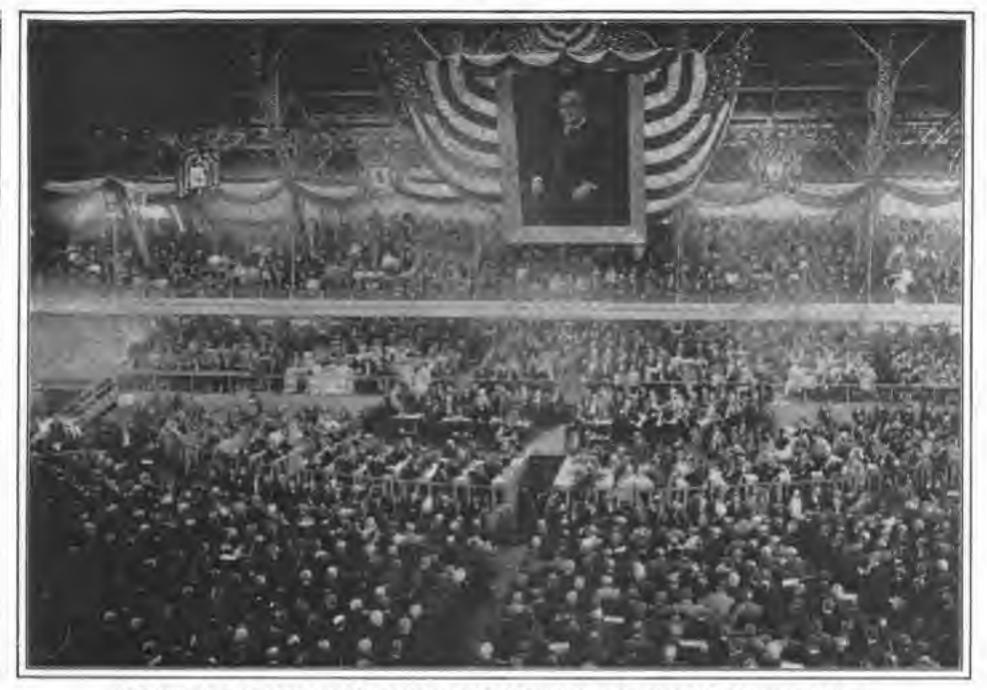
Senator Foraher introducing a friend to Gov. Herrick of Ohio



Senator Collom of Illinois, Chuckery M. Depew of New York, and Speaker Cannon



Cornelius N. Bliss of New York and Benator Spooner of Wisconsin



OPENING OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION IN THE COLISEUM, CHICAGO, JUNE 41

banks is a high-grade min and far above the average of Vice-Presidential nominees, but the effects of bromide rather than those of champagne naturally accompanied the nomination of such a conservative, sedate man. The speeches by Senators Dolliver, Depew, and Foraker were excellent and thoroughly appreciated by the tired crowd, and so the work was done.

the tired crowd, and so the work was done.

Not in the Coliseum, however, were the unsettled problems of the Convention worked out. The important contests occurred elsewhere. They were three in number; the tariff fight in the Committee on Resolutions, the contest over the Wisconsin delegation before the National Committee, and the selection of George B. Cortelyon for chairman of that committee.

A year or two ago the tariff revision idea seemed likely to sweep the party; and it was freely predicted that this Convention would "About-face" on the tariff. But the intensity of the party's protection sentiment became evident as the time for the Convention drew nigh. This high-tariff momentum is too powerful to be withstood, and those delegates who tried to accure any definite step toward revision must feel that their labors were in vain. The "squint toward revision" is so faint that it is imperceptible.

The warfare against Cortelyon had many elements of superiscial wisdom, for managing a political campaign is not a novice's task. But Mr. Cortelyon is not a novice in governmental affairs or with politicians, and his quiet reserve force must make him an effective leader. Besides, as President Mellen, of the Consolidated Railroad, said, "The President has more at issue in this campaign than any one else, and the decision of a campaign manager must be left to the man most deeply concerned."

The Wisconsin contest was really the most conspicuous and sensational feature of the Convention, and the report of the Credentials Committee showed that Wisconsin is not the only State where the party is openly split. Indeed, the prevalence of State contests is one of the striking facts of the political situation, and one of the few features menacing Republican success.

This is in marked contrast to the situation four years ago, when Senator Lodge, in his speech as Chairman of the Philadelphia Convention, declared that since the organization of the party such harmony in the various States had not existed. Now the party is quarreling from California to New York. Evidently the Presidens's leadership has not been able to compass the abolition of factonalism. This is indeed a serious situation and will require all of Mr. Cortelyon's power to right it. That so stanch and rock-ribbed a State as Wisconsin should be involved in disputes of so bitter a sort as to estrange families and put the electoral vote in jeopardy is amazing. The National Committee threw out with scant countesy the delegation headed by Governor La Follette and admitted the Spooner faction, and the Credentials Committee with even scanter ceremony took the same action. It is impossible to know which side is right, and it is a proof of some one's bad blundering that a choice had to be made at all. Salisbury said of the Congress of Beelin, many years afterward, "England laid her money

on the wrong horse," and if the Republicans made such a blunder its consequences may be vital. Governor La Follette is one of the most brilliant and smoote leaders and able politicians in the party and Semitor Spooner is time of the foremant materies. Their quarry is a calamity to the party, but a source of excitement and sensationalism to the whole country. Indeed, at Chicago it was the "scare head" feature in all the dailies, and at every street corner newshops hawled out each new chapter in the fray. On Wiscomin this year will be focused the eye political of the nation.

The platform inlopted is immutally strong and clear, evincing the superior workmanship and clever phraseology of Serutor Henry Calist Lodge of Manuelmoetts, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, one of the sturdest lighters and licensest scudents of affairs in this country. His close relations to the President make it presumable that this platform fully represents the President's views.

Senator Foraker made one tather remarkable statement—viz, that the Republican party had never constructed a platform that it would change to-day. This is rather entravagant and is not even complimentary, for



Congressman Sereno E. Payne of New York

certainly a successful party must change with the times; but andiculatedly there has been a wonderful consistency between the various Republican platforms. This one has, however, a new plank which may bulk large into national promitteness some day. It pledges the party for the first time to investigate the alleged discriminations against the Southern negro in his elective franchise, and, if the reports are found true, to reduce the representation of these Southern States in the Electoral College. This means that the Republican party has given up trying to carry Southern States, will reject the protests of the white Republicans of these States who wish the question let alone, and will cut down the Democratic electoral vote to the extent of the discrimination, "as directed by the Constitution of the United States." This marks an epoch in political history.

the Constitution of the United States." This parks an epoch in political history.

Only one plank in the platform is vague and evasive—that relating to trusts. The fact is, not only is the Republican party a mire cautious about offending the trusts, but its leaders wisely recognize that nobody is clear as to just what should be done with them. All men are equally in the dark, and the party has determined to say nothing positive in as graceful a manure as possible. The trust problem certaints has the thought-ful people of to day guessing. And so the campaign is opened, the Convention is over, and suchbanding will seem begin. What a fascination politics has for the true American! He lives it and breathes it from the day of his borth. Roscoe Conkling used to say, "The public is more interested in baschall and politics than in the second coming of the Messiah."

From what various classes these delegates and visitures were drawn? I leaked over that Convention and
saw, packed and perspiring in their seats, waving their
hats and flags and dancing with excitement and delicium, grave millionaires who at home or in their
daily lives would not so excite themselves in a year
or suffer their dignity to be disturbed so ruthleadly.
No possible interest that they can have in these Conventions can be worth this bear-dancing. Even the
Populists well admit that the trust magnates need not
come on to the Convention and suffer so in order to
secure the enforcement of their demands. Men from
California, Massachusetts, and other remote regions
went to Chicago, paying our money they could not
really afford, all for the love and test of the political
game. When they arrive at home they call themselves
foods, just as the gulfer does in mid-January when he
thinks of his wasted sommer; but when the autumn
comes and the campaign cry resounds from every stump
they will go, after some mild protests, to hear the gospel expounded; they will talk it miceasingly at their
firesides, and they will at length take their humble or
high part in exercising their political rights. And on
that November night they will gather in clubs in the
cities, or in the railroad stations in the country, to
listen to the magical click of the wire, that they may
know and carry home in the early hours of the morning
to their waiting households the glorious news that the
country is saved again.

FRANK B. TRACY.



THE COMING DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

By FRED A. EMERY

WHAT THE PHST BALLOT

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Total one of designers, ast. Necessary for numerous, see Improved State Directions says to June 165; Parker, ore, Bentral, eq.; Obsey, 52; Wall, as. Total outcomed you, 465. Total uninstructed wate, 495. States and instructed, at. States instruction, 26

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Of New Jerry

for the party honors has acquired in advance even an approximate assurance of the full meed of voting strength required to carry him to victory. St. Lone will be an arena of slate combinations and a scene of the signature of peace concordats between powerful and minor wings. While two names stood out in relief in all the anis-convention calculations—the one seriously and fixedly, the other more in the light of a powerful factor in effecting combinations of voting strength—the political prophets the wase men of the Democratic fold who separate the wheat from the chaff and who know the lands are figuring on the possibility of some outside aspirant forging to the front and carrying off the pennant at the last moment. This is the ever-present spectre that stalks the hunts of the President makers. Strangely enough, the question of Vice-President has not figured at all, and no name has as far been seriously brought out. The political factoriums

HE race for the Presidential nomination at the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis will be a matching of the steel of the party. It will be a light between the lavorite and the field, and there will be

a vast deal of "jockeying" for first bottors. No candidate

President has not figured at all, and no name has an far been seriously brought out. The political factorium have been too busy tinkering with Presidential timber, and the tail end of the ticket will hinge no the gengraphical location of the Presidential nominee's habitat. If no Eastern man is chosen for the higher nomination, a Westerner is apt to land in the lower place. What is needed at this end of the ticket is the "tar", "the political vermental for a man of good party standing who is well off in the world's goods and willing to contribute liberally to defray the campaign expenses. For this reason, Marshall Field of Chicago has been mentioned in this connection. It is felt that this office should go to a debatable State like Illinois or Indiana, both of which States have a plenitude of possibilities in

ice-Presidential timber



Alton B. Parker

Of New York

met from he love a dis-

joseph W. Folk

What the net results of the gatherog will be has been "anybedy agures. No one has assumed to positively fore-cast its action. The Republican nomince and the Republican platform had been safely discounted far in advance of the assemblage of the Republican There was then but one nonince contemplated, and there was no division of view as to the statement of party tenets. The Democratic conditions have been in sharp contrast. No man without supernatural endowments of nature could foretell, with any degree of positiveness, the nature of the final conclusions of the St. Louis convention. The fight in New York State between the Tammany organiration and the up-State politicians back of the Justice to whom the State is pledged; the threatened anti-Parker combination that loomed on the horison in the East; the dominance of that powerful Democratic bess. Sen-ator Gorman of Maryland, over a material quarter section of coveted territory; the dalliance of the Pennsylvania power with sub-surface innerests; the internecine strite in Illinois with the everthrow of the cohorts of Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chi-cago, and the attitude of the former Presidential nomines, William J. Bryan of Nebraska, who has held his forces in leash while flirting with the Hearst followers: these and other important conditions bade fair to smash any





Francis M. Cocktell

Of Missouri

The convention will meet July 6, a date chosen in order to follow a timehonored custom of waiting until the

slates made in advance.

party in power has met, made its choice, folded its tents, and, like the proverbial Arab, has stolen away. The interval affords time for study of the fruits of the opposite party's work, and gives an opportunity to the Democrats to meet the issue, to assail the Republican position, and to form the alignment for the fray in November.

There will be upd-delegates occupying scale in the great Coliseum building. This is based on the apportioness, of double the representation in Congress, except as to the Territories, which are accorded six votes each and Porto Rico two votes. At the Republican convention a vote of the majority of the delegates wins the day. It is different with the Democratic party, for under their form of popular organization the vote of two-shirds of the delegates is necessary for the chaice. This is the great handicap that controlls the Democratic candidate, and but for which Judge Parker of New York in all probability could carry his hanner to victory. It makes 664 the vote necessary for nomination. In other words, any combination that could muster 533 votes could deleat the candidate for the nomination.

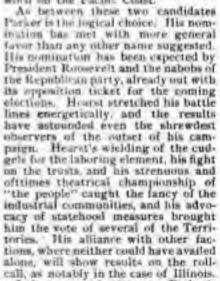
Of the total votes "instructed" by State conventions (together with the printary instructions in Florida)—numbering 44° is all—up to within a little over two weeks before the convention, 216 votes were for Parker and 174 for Hearst. These instructed votes follow:

Parker—New York 7s. Georgia 26. Indiana 30, Tennessee 24. Commetticat 14. Alaska 6, Arkansas 18. Mississippi 26. Hearst—Illuses 54. Iowa 26. California 26. Arizona 6. Newada 6. New Mexico 6, Oregon 6, Rhode Island 8, South Dakota 2, Washington to, Wyoming 6, Hawaii 6, Idaho 6, Placeta

Floreds 4:
The other instructions were. Oliney, Massachusetts 32;
Wall, Wisconsin 26. Total instructed vote, 448. Total
noinstructed vote, 548.

To-day the surface indications primarily point to Alton B. Parker, with William Randolph Hearst as the open contender, and Gorman and Cleveland and Harmon and Olney and McCicilan holding themselves in re-

contender, and Gorman and Cleveland and Harmon and Olney and
McCiclian halding themselves in reserve and keeping a weather eye out
on the main chance. The two first
named are the men who have led in
the part, who have announced their
candidacy from the housetops, and
whose adherents have been working
prodigiously to have the State conventions instruct for their respective
candidate when the roll is called for
the aclaction of Fresidential nominee.
Both are from New York, and each
is uncompromisingly opposed to the
other. Parker is the Chief Judge of
the Court of Appeals of the Empire
State, a dignified jurist who loves the
repose of his country seat near Kingston; Hearst is enjoying his first term
as a Representative in Congress, the
proprietor of a string of daily newspapers on both sides, as well as midmay, of the continent, the esponser of
the cause of the masses, and the son
of a late millionaire United States
Senator whose name is a household
word on the Pacific Coast.



Left to a majority vote, Parker's comination would have been a certainty long before the assembling of the cohorts at St. Louis, for the vote be would draw from the great number of uncommitted delegates, and from those who have individually expressed preference for him, doubtless could aggregate the requisite number to fill the gap. The great majority have refused to take the suggestion of Hearst's

comination seriously, though realizing the formidable dimensions of his strength. These people have significantly pointed to him as a powerful factor to be reckoned with in combinations with several such wings of the party as flock about the lumners of Bryan, Gorman, et al., and the so-called anti-Parker combine in the East, with Parker's defeat as a common cause. Parker will dominate the Southern vote in the convention. Crowned as be is with a fron's share of the laurels in vital sections of the East and the West and the South, he to-day stands silb-oretted against a background in which the other candidates are obscured.

But the real fight is yet to come. A Presidential nomince of times is made in the passing of the night, and the situation may be changed by roll-call. Two candidates may black each other so effectively as to bar all hope for both. Then comes the transfer of whole blocks of votes,



Charles A. Towne



Of New York



Of Ministeps



Arthur P. Gorman



George Gray Of Delausers



WRECK OF THE "GENERAL BLOCUM" IN THE SHALLOW WATER HEAR HUNT'S POINT



HARBOR POLICE DRADGING THE RIVER FOR BODIES ON THE DAY AFTER THE CATASTROPHE



IDENTIFYING THE DEAD AT THE IMPROVISED MORQUE ON THE CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS PIER

THE "GENERAL SLOCUM" DISASTER

The III-lated steamboat left her dock in the East River the morning of June 15, crowded with the members - mostly women and children-of a German Lutheran Sonday-school. Fire broke out while she was in midstream, and in less than an hour from the time she salted nearly 900 of her passengers had been burned to death or drowned



GENERAL KUROKI AND HIS STAFF ENTERING ANTUNG AFTER THE CROSSING OF THE VALU

The mountain rising hade of the town is the one so frequently mentioned in the descriptions of the Yalu battle as the "conical bill." It was here that the Russians had stationed their strongest hatteries, but the accuracy and fury of the Japanese fire completely attended the gums placed here

and the fercing to the front of some Democrat who has not figured in the limelight of public interest to the same degree as the foremest contenders, and who by qualities more negative than positive is acceptable to the powerful factions. There is room for diplomacy of the highest order in every phase of convention work, and nowhere is the whole gamut of politics is there greater need for wary tactics and shrewd manes wring than in the corraling of the uninstructed and manematical delegates, and the overtures to win over the minor groups who go to the con-vention as supporters of some unlikely and unfeared candidate.

The fruit of these machinations will be dischard during the roll-call for Presidential nomines, that all-Important convention ceremonial arraws with riotous

applace and teening with tuctultuous interest all the way down the long lane of States from Alabana on Available carers have been quietly groomed to spring on the floor of the convention if a propitious opportunity occurs. Meantine, watch the alest, sagacious Arthur Fue Gorman of Maryland, now aged sixty five old in matter. land, now aged sixty-five, old in politi-cal wisdom, but still young in action, the shrewd manager who began life as a page, cut a wide swarh in the Maryland Legislature, and served four terior as United States Senator. Gorman would not permit his name to go man would not permit his name to ge before the convention unless assured of sufficient votes to control the situation. He holds Maryland's vote in the palm of his hand; West Virginia, headed by his lifelong friend, former Senator Davis, may be swong by him; he is powerful among the Kentucky delegates; the District of Columbia probably awaits his beck, and he has scattered followings in Virginia and elsewhere. But Gorman has his powerful drawbacks, the entanglements erful drawbacks, the entanglements of a machine bass, and even with the combined support of the Bryan-Hearst forces he is too wary a politician to jump into the arena without making a minute survey of the rest of the field. There's Grover Cleveland, the sphinx of the faith. The former President has met the suggestion of his name by dallying with platitudes. He is held up by a no inconsiderable por-tion of the Democracy of the land as the particular red semaphore on the track of political success, the inspirer of bitter enmities in his own party, yet he is solid in more ways than one, and

capable of being a commanding figure in the deliberations of his party, backed by the great financial interests ever ready to dictate a nomination There's Judge George Gray, formerly United States Senator from Delaware, a power on the commission that adjusted the great anthracite coal strike, a conscientions type that shied from the Bryan element in a stand for the courage of his convictions, unsusceptible to a degree to the corrupt phases of politics, a corpo-ration lawyer, yet the earnest defender of the workingmen. Massachusetts has declared for former Secretary Olney, the firm-bitted enunciator of good Democratic doctrine while premier as well as Attorney-General of a Cleveland Administration, and former Attorney-General Harmon, also in Cleveland's Cabinet, is mentioned in the Buckeye State. Out in Wisconsin the State's national committeeman, E. C. Wall, has the complimentary instructions for the Budger State's twenty-six votes, while Cockrell of Missouri, the former Senator, has similar honors shorn of any outside glory. The numination of George B. McClellan, who served his apprenticeship at a newspaper deak, broke into Congrees, and is now occupying the Mayoralty closir of Greater New York, would confront the party with an sence as to low eligibility to Presidential office, owing to the accident of his birth at Dresien. Sammy, thirty-right years ago, while his parents were susting there in the course of a tour of Enrope. James R. Williams of Carmi, Illinois. Representative in Congress virtually since the Fitty-first session, lost the instructions of his own State by an adverse vote of the Hilpois conventern.

The light between Parker and Hearst at the conven-tion reflects the contest for supremary of control of the Empire State Democracy between tormer United States Senator Duvid B. Hill, "the Sage of Wolfert's Room," and his political lieusenants representing the up-State Harrison for control of the Democratic machine of the State. The Harrison men will content their rights to scots, as delegates.

On the roll-call Alabama will be the first to respond.

the State. The Harrison men will contest their rights to seats as delegates.

On the roll-call Alabama will be the first to respond, Her vote, mustering 22, will start the ball rolling for Parker. This may be the signal for a stampede for Parker. It may be otherwise. The call proceeds down the line of States and Torritories. Alaska will vote for Parker, and Arisona for Hearst, each with a votes. California's 20 votes will go to Hearst. Colorado is in the uno ammitted class, with some of its to votes probably Parker's. Connecticut's 14 votes go to Parker; belaware's 6 to Gray, who protests he advised against instructions and is not a candidate. The District of Colorabia's a votes are uncommitted, but are susceptible to Gorman influences. Florida may give 4 of her votes to Hourst, and perhaps the balance of 6 more in Parker. Howard and Idaho will follow with 6 each for Hearst. Then come Illinois' big 54 massed solidly for Parker Hawaii and Idaho will follow with 6 each for Hearst. Then come Illinois' big 54 massed solidly for Hearst, against which Indiana will give 30 votes to Parker. Iowa's 26 are pledged to the New York Representative. Kentucky is still in doubt as to its 20 votes, but Gorman's sphere of influence extends to the Blue Grass lorders. Kansas' vote of 20 is anybody's guess Louisiana, with 18 votes in its lap, flirts with Parker. Maine's 12 votes are uncertain. Maryland, with 16 votes, will swing with Gorman. Massachusetts' 32 are pledged to Olney. Michigan's 28 are pledged to Olney. Michigan's 28 are uninstructed, with inclinations toward Parker. Missouri will cast a complimentary vote of 36 votes for its 'grand old mas.'' Cockrell. Minnesota, and Mississippi, where John Sharp Williams' influence is 211-powerful, will cast its 20 votes for Parker. Montana, with 6 votes, is uncommitted. Nebraska's 16 votes will go wherever its an illination of New York and and New York Parker. Montana, with 6 votes, is uncommitted.
Montana, with 6 votes, is uncommitted.
Nebraska's 16 votes will go wherever
Bryan dictates. Nevada's 6 and 4 of New
Hampshire's will go to Parker. New
York's 78 will bring wild shouting as
the vote is cast for Parker, and North
Carolina is likely to follow with 24
more. New Jersey's 44. Oblobs 46 more New Jersey's 24, Ohio's 40. North Dakota's S, and Pennsylvanis's 65 are uncertain. The last named is dominated by Colonel James M. Guífey, the National Committeeman, who is credited with being identified with the anti-Parker machine, but who has guarded his real intentions. As Guffey votes, so do the other delegates. Ore-gon will give 8 to Hearst, as will Rhode Island and

soth Dakota. South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. with 18, 24, and 36 respectively, will swell the Parker column. Utah is apt to divide honors between Parker and Hearst, giving the former the best of the spoils. Its vote is 6. Vermont's 8 are uncertain. Virginia's 24 bid fast to land in Parker's column, and West Virginia in Gorman's with 14 votes. Wisconsin's 20 go to Wall, while Washington's 10 and Wyoming's 6, with the heach of the Territories of Hawaii, Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklavoma, will go to Hearst, and the 6 each of Alaska and Indian Territory to Parker. Porto Rico, whose 2 delegates are expected to be seated, has expressed no preference.

The second ballot doubtless will bring sweeping changes. Meantime, the Democrats hope for harmony wise action, and subordination of personal sentiment to plans for success of the party at the polls.

PATRIA

BY HENRY VAN DYKE

WOULD not even ask my heart to say If I could love another land as well As thee, my country, had I felt the spell Of Italy at birth, or learned to obey The charm of France, or England's mighty sway; I would not be so much an infidel As once to dream, or fashion words to tell, What land could hold my love from thee away.

For like a law of nature in my blood I feel thy sweet and secret sovereignty, And like a birthmark on my soul thy sign. My life is but a wave, and thou the flood; I am a leaf, and thou the mother-tree;

element, and Charles F. Murphy, the leader of the powerful Tammany Hall organisation. Murphy nourishes a resentment for being trampled on by the machine which Hill dominates; he has a string of gradges to satisfy in seeking the downfall of his State's instructed choice. The anti-Parker interests will point to Parker's refusal to voice his view on taroff, finance, foreign policies, and the other issues which a candidate is usually expected to enunciate when seeking political preferences. New York is generally regarded as the pivotal State, and the fight between its leaders will command attention.

The Himos situation also is acute. With 54 cotes to cast. Illinois' delegates carry instructions for Hearst. The instruction was not because the convention loved Hearst more but because it loved Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago less. Hearst had allied himself with ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins in the fight against



AMMUNITION CARTS AND THEIR ESCORT PASSING THROUGH ANTUNG OR THE WAY TO THE FRONT



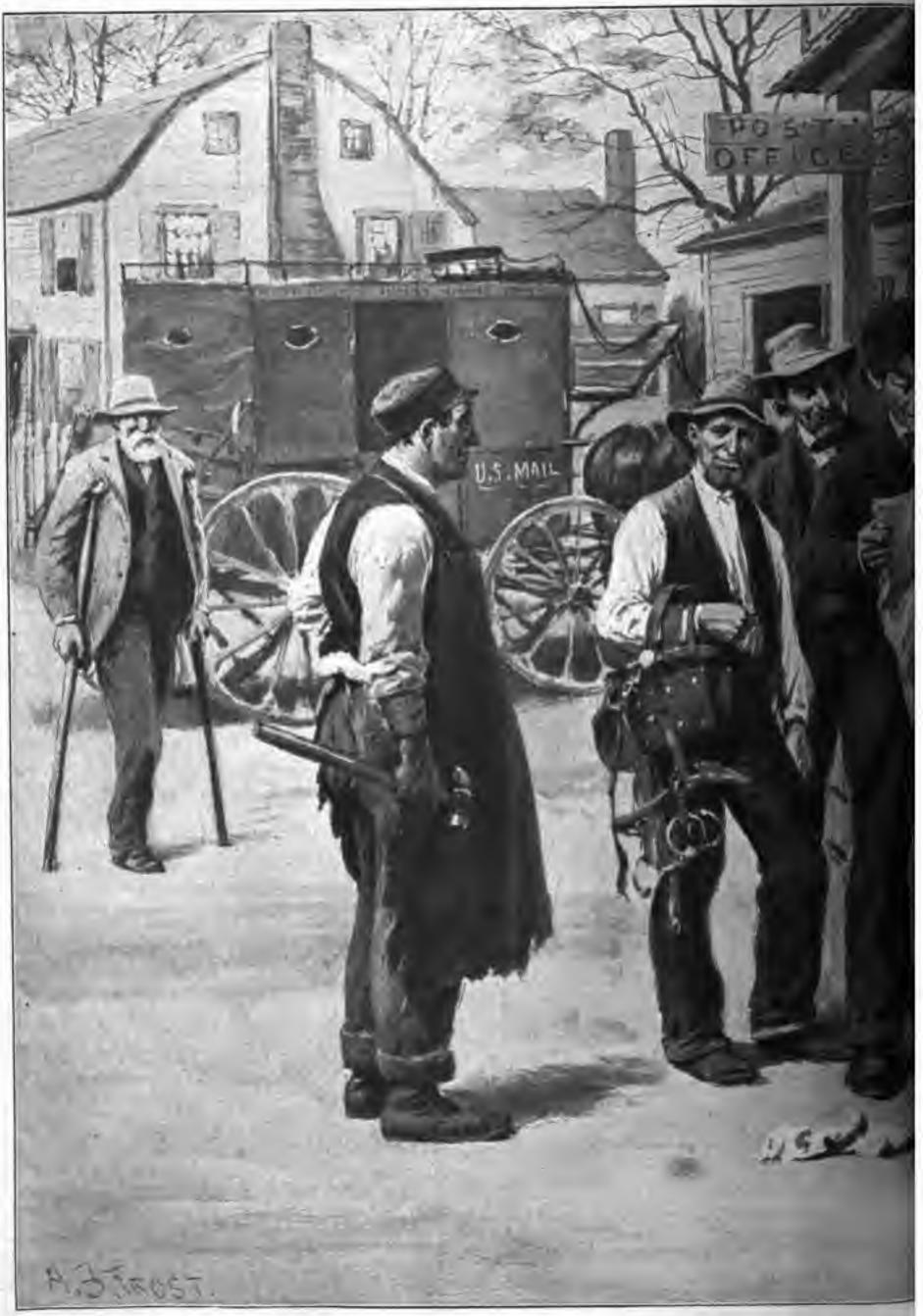


JAPANESE SOLDIERS AT MESS

The food of these men consists principally of rice and dried fish, which they est with chopaticks out of little punniklus made of woven willow

THE JAPANESE INVASION OF MANCHURIA

After the battle of Chlu-Lien-Cheng and the crossing of the Yalu River the Japanese army established a base at Antung on the Manchurian shore of the Yalu, and then advanced rapidly northward, driving the Russians ahead of from as far as Feng-Wang-Cheng, forty miles inland and less than one hundred miles from Mukden, General Kuropatkin's headquarters. Since then General Kuroki has been strengthening his position and stretching his lines outward on the Russian Banks, preparatory to a further advance



guivement tape or countries where



LITICS

PARKER'S FOLLY

W.B.MAXWELL

LOSING time was approaching, and throughout the huge building the tired attendants were be-ginning to put things in order for the night. In ten minutes the Universal Metropolitan Emporium would drive its crowd of purchasers out of doors into the loggy night, and for the rest of the evening the small shops of the neighborhood would be free from

the overwhelming competition of their gigantic enemy.

At the staircase end of the glove department, on the third floor, an iron curtain had fallen, leaving only a small wicket open to the stream of bargoin hunters. and Mr. Dickinson, the superintendent with the fierce black eyebrows, had just reprimanded one of his young ladies for daring to "undress" her six feet of counter without permission. The heat was intense; the exhausted air of the lower floors floated apward, and with it an indescribable murmur of moving feet and raised voices. Heneath the white glare of the lamps the shapgirls looked wan and drooping as they struggled with the mob of ladies who still besieged one end of the loog counter devoted to cheap gloves and handkerchiefs.
"Only thirty-nine cents and these half a dollar." a saleggirl was saying mechanically. "A very good wearing color, indeed, madam."

She was a slim, auburn-haired girl, with a pretty, delicate face and sad gray eyes, which were fixed on the brass gates behind which the elevator would presently stop. The elevator shaft was control a black

ently stop. The elevator shaft was empty; a black vault, which told her that the elevator itself was down below. Had it been above, the shiny, noiseless column would have been in view. Suddenly, above all other sounds, she caught the tones of the elevator man's voice, far off, but clear and bell-like, annuancing the

departments on the floor below.
"Well, madam," she continued, "the more expensive are better quality, but the cheaper are very strong. You'll take the fifty-cent quality? Well, they are worth the difference.

worth the difference.

Then the elevator appeared—brilliantly illuminated like a room, and the tall young elevator man anapped open the bruss gates and made his declaration.

"Drapery—Antimacassars—Rugs—Linen—Indoor—Nightwear—Garorents." in a strong, firm voice, and the salesgirl's pale face was suffused with a sudden blush while she stooped lower over the glove-tray to

conceal the gratified smile on her parted lips.

"He calls me 'darting'." she mormared to herself.

"He can see I have a headache and he wants to comfort me, else he would never have dared; to say it.

How handsome he looks, but I wish he wasn't so

The gates shut again with a sharp click, and the car began to soar upward to thoors she had never seen. She watched his legs, in the close-fitting black trousers and the broad gold stripes, until they disappeared, and wondered if the guardsman-viscount of the novel she was now reading had a more attractive uniform, "Can I show madam anything else?" she inquired. "I have asked you to fetch me some reindeers three times, and now I shall not wait," said the customer, bristling with indignation. "I am not accustomed." "I am so sorry, madam. Pray let me..."

Mr. Dickinson was burrying forward, followed by two ladies, in search of a disengaged safeswoman.

"Miss Thompson," he called peremptorily.

"Attending, sir," replied the girl.

"That is precisely what you are not doing," said Miss Thompson's offended lady. "If you were attending, you would have heard my request. However, one must make excuses. You have had a long day, no doubt."

"I am a little tired madam," confermed the sirl. The gates shut again with a sharp click, and the car

"I am a little tired, madam," confessed the girl.

Lirk had seemed almost insupportable to poor, grayeyed Edith Thompson during her first month's work at the Metropolitan. From the drowsy peace of the dark little country shop to the unceasing tumult of the buge Emporium was a transition so violent that it stunned her. The inexorable routine of each endless day, the long descent down the stone staircase to miserable meals in the black cellars, the toiling up again, breathless and panting, to resume the slave-like task, crushed her into the spiritless submission of the convict condemned for life.

the continual crowd she was friendless and alone, for it was a part of the iron discipline of the Metropolitan Society to discourage friendships among its employees, and countless regulations were

enforced to further this policy.

Then, gradually, a flower began to bloom in the barren track of her existence; a touch of romance began to color the dead monotony of the heavy hours. Stationed exactly opposite to the brass gates, seeing him pass and pass again, time after time, how could she help thinking about him? Everything concerning him was beautiful, poetical, and inthralling. There was a window in the shaft which she could just see by stooping, and, through it, a patch of sky, across which the clouds raced with dizzying speed when a high wind was blowing. When he came rumbling up from the bowels of the earth and began to sour past, toward the blue sky, darkness literally fell behind him, for the elevator blocked the light from the window. And so he was to her the coming and going light which made the darkness endurable to her.

To other girls he was doubtless nothing more than a handsome, well-dressed man. Tall and elegant, with pale-blue eyes and blond mustache, he must have been admired everywhere. The other girls could see the deference paid him by the public, and could look up to him as one moving each and grantfully on higher him as one moving easily and gracefully on higher

planes; descending to admit some beautiful dilatory lady, or gravely declining the company of the stateliest old gentleman when the number of his passengers was Such things as this the other girls could see. But Edith could see the soul of the man beneath the mask of official dignity. He level her! How sweet was the discovery! With

what reptare she first realized that he was making the

confession of his love

His duty was to call out the chief departments on each floor as he reached it, so that travelers might alight at their proper station. But, virtually, he was expected to know the resting-place of every article in the whole building, in order to be able to direct the people who questioned on route exactly where to go. Edith, listening to his varied cries, marveled at the extent of his memory, while her ears drank in the mu-sical tones of his voice.

There was one cry which was constantly recurring, "Ladies" Outlits. Vests, Eterters." It was generally when the elevator was asserly empty that he uttered

He would say them distinctly, but rather softly, and then one or two ladies would step out, while the softness of his come and his softer eyes, resting on her for a moment, would fill her with vague contentment. Then there was another cry which was rather frequent, and which he rattled off almost definitly at times: "Indian Lace, Ottoman Velvet, Eastern Varus, Ori-coral Umberlies." ental Umbrellas.

Thus list comprised nearly the entire contents of the little long room which led out of the large woollen goeds department, and it surprised her to hear how frequently his whole crew had devoted themselves to this one room. Then she remarked that the pamenthis one room. Then she remarked that the pamen-gers did not proceed to the Oriental Department. Some went into the "Hats"; others would dove into the "Waterproofs and Mackintoshes" under the big clock. Once or twice nobody at all turned toward the velvets and Eastern yarms. So it was evident that the elevator man had not been assumning their destina-tion according to his want. What did it mean? What did be mean? did Ac mean?

"Indian Lace," she used to invariably repeat, imi-tating his manner of leaning, as it were, on the first letters of his words. "Last time he said Indian Lace" he looked at me, and this time he backed again." There was no customer at her pure of the counter, and Mr. Dickinson was at the other end of the department, as she thoughtfully watched the great, shiny column imperceptibly creeping upward. Then she scribbled his cry on a blank form from her black book. "Indian

Luce, Ottoman Velblushed and turned pule as she noticed what the initials of the elevator man's words apelled - "I LOVE." Yarna, Oriental Umbrellas -"YOU."

She trembled at the thought that subtly sweet message in the apparently meaningless departare from his customary declaration. What was the other cry? The soft-toned one whose sounds were like a spiritual caress? Hastily she jotted it down with her grating pencil, "Ladies" Outfits, Vests, Etwas his whisper of passion to prepare ber for his definite confession, and al-though she had not fathomed its intention, something of its character had mys-teriously moved her-

She was reprimand-ed by Mr. Disktnson for carelessness and stupidity during the course of that afternoon; for her mind was in a rapturous whirl, and she was serving as though in a dream. She could only wait and long for the coming of the elevator as it rose and fell, with its steady, pulse-like sounds, so out of unison with the

wild thrubbings of her own heart.

"Sponges, Waterproofs, Elastic Expanders, Tents."
He had plunged into the india-rubber goods to call her
"SWEET." "Suspenders, Wrappers, Elastic Expanders, Tents, Erasers, Swimming-beits, and Towels." He had ransacked the department to call her "SWEET-

But toward closing time, in the heat and flurry of the last hour, a sense of her folly and presumption calmed her excitement. He was certainly making messages, there could be no doubt of that, but what right had she to suppose that the messages were ad-right had she to suppose that the messages were ad-dressed to her, when there were fifty girls on that floor within hearing of his clarion tones? Or, indeed, why should she imagine that his burning words were addressed to anything but the vitiated air? In the monotony of his upward and downward flight, what more natural than that he should amuse himself by a fanciful play upon the words in the Society's bloated index? He would feel secure from detection, and, if he knew that a foolish girl had penetrated his Sphinx-like riddle, he would simply laugh at her for minister-

Preting it.
Yet, he looked at her so often. His blue eyes rested on her, not on space or on other girls, and his eyes were gentle and kind.

In the weeks that followed, she suffered from the violent alternations of doubt and delight. She acquired an extraordinary rapidity in reading his communications. Sometimes he would not speak for days, and then suddenly would make a sweet, abrupt remark and relapse into incoherence. Suppose he were losing heart under the conviction that he had failed to make himself intelligible! This last doubt was dreadful, but it was laid at rest on the afternoon which made her handings accure. her happiness secure.

As he opened the gates he looked straight at her, with an expression of auxious inquiry in his face, and said slowly—there happened to be none but indies in the car at the moment—"Underwear—Novelties—Dye-less Elastic Ramswool Shirts, Trouserettes, And Night Dresses."—UNDERSTAND! He was asking her if she understood. She bowed

her head in assent, but still he did not seem satisfied. Then, leaning over her giove boxes, she said firmly, "Yes. I understand you perfectly."
"Not so loud, Miss Thompson," said Mr. Dickinson angrily. "You know very well that no conversation is requisited."

permitted."

He thought she had spoken to the girl next to her.

If he had only guessed the truth. She risked everything by glancing toward the car again. He had beard her. His divine smile told her that he had heard as he soared upward.

"My NAME is George Parker," said the elevator man shyly. "What is yours, miss?" "My name is Edith Thompson," and she blushed and

gently withdrew her small gloved hand from his-It was Saturday afternoon and they had met, by ap-Two days before, during Mr. Dickinson's pointment.

lunchenn hour. Parker, after discharging his passengers, had walked over to Edith's counter and deposited small cardboard box before ner.

"Don't open it till you get home," he whispered. In the box was a letter—a lovely letter, beginning with the assurance of his love, and concluding with an invitation to spend Saturday afternoon in his company.

"How good of you to come," he said. "When you nodded, of course I knew that you meant to, but I have been so afraid that something would prevent it. Where shall we go? Would you care to go to the sea-

"Oh, that would be lovely! It is such a treat to get

He was not dressed in his uniform. For the last forty-eight hours she had been wondering if he would meet her in uniform or in private clothes. Nothing could have been more elegant than his attire, and he carried himself so beautifully in his silk hat, black overcost, and dark trousers that she knew everybody could see that he was an officer of some sort! And he was well content with her appearance. From

the brown Matador hat, with the new veil, to her neat



little black shoes, each carefully studied item of her toilet satisfied him. She was instinctively aware of this as his shy, sidelong glance fell upon her. It was odd, but the conversation, as they walked along, seemed difficult to sustain.

Presently, however, they fell to discussing the man-agement of the Metropolitan, and, with this inexhaust-ible subject in band, the restraint between them soon

began to wear away.
"Can you believe that I did not dare try to discover your name?" he said. "To wait for you outside would have meant either your being moved to the other end of the building or one of us being disaussed from ser-

vice. Was there ever such tyranny?"
"Why do they do it? It's crue!" I mayn't even sit at meals next the girls at my counter, though five of

at meals next the girls at my counter, though five of them dine the same time as me."

"It's their system," explained he, "They live in dread of being rubbed, and an doubt they are robbed right and left, for their accountant office his never been worth anything. They wen't keep the no essary staff to overlook things properly, and they think if none of the employees are allowed to be triends, that will prevent frauds and counter conspiracies."

"It is a shame!" said Edith. "But you and I couldn't conspire if we wanted to ever so much.

"Ah!" said Parker. "But there's the betrible difference of tank. You know their class divisions, of course, don't you?" and then with much delicacy he explained the Society's regulations with regard to the status of the different orders of its staff. Desk clerks were of a lower rank than office clerks, superintendents and allow-women were on a level with department clerks, and so on and so forth. and so on and so forth-

"If there were a procession, or a great banquet— which I needn't say is never likely to nappen—I sup-pose I should go in immediately after the head fireman or just before the chief detective."

said he apologetically, but with perhaps a suspicion of pride in his

voice.
"I don't blame them for main-taining discipline, but why should they try to interfere with our private affairs? Of course, for instance, it would not do for me to carry superintendents, as is often suggested, or for any one no matter how high he stood to have the right to stop me in transit. I am responsible, like the captain of a ship. so it is only fair I should be given the same absolute command as a

captain bas."

Edith was humiliated to think of the immeasurable drop from his position to hers, but there was nothing in the least snobbash in his manner of staling the case, and the sweet thought that lave had bridged the golf between them re-

assured her.

Then he talked of his occupation -the grand feeling of power as he pulled the wire rope; the wild upward swing of a nearly empty car, with the hydraulic pressure at its strongest; the sudden drop from the top floor under a heavy cargo, when half the ladies and all the children on board gave little (rightened screams; the continual change of society, the succession of pleasant company, never staying long enough to here one, and the jukes, odd sayings, and queer out-of-the-way bits of information always being picked up from the frag-mentary conversations.

"It is a grand life" said the girl simply. "I seem to imagine it.

though I have never ridden in one

yet."
"Oh, if I could only take you for your first ride" said he. "You would never want to walk upstairs to get your first you so, every day.

again. I pity you so every day, thinking of you climbing up these awful stairs. Do you know that elevator work—and I have been at it. two years; eighteen months at the Mammoth Flats and six here—orterly units you for stairs! There are only two flights where I live but I have to stop three or four times, and I often arrive with the perspiration pouring off me and my heart hearing fit to break."

At the seaside there were the usual crowds of people

on pleasure bent, but they turned their bucks on the sightseers, and sauntered up a hill to a terrace and a great park. Here, in the dul) twilight, with the gray mists rising from the valley, where the winding stream glowed red in the dying sunlight, and on the sodden turf, the elevator man began to talk of his love. had exchanged narratives of their uneventful histories. and seemed now to have known each other for years. He was, like her, an orphan, only he had no relatives that he was aware of, and she had one aunt, the owner of the country shop where she had learned her business.
"When did I first feel like that:" he taked. "Why,

from the first day I saw you. There had been a redhaired Scotch girl in your place, and I don't know why she was dismissed, only one day I noticed she was goos. Then, late in the afternoon, I saw your face, so besoti-ful and so gentle—Mr. Dickinson was lecturing you—

and from that moment I was your slave.

Edith was looking straight before her over the indis tinet landscape, in which shore and sea were now veiled by the moisture in her eyes, as well as by the curtain of Was it not too beautiful to be true? What was the condescension of the viscounts in her navel compared with his? How poor was their love, and how mean their haw-haw mode of expressing it compared with the sweet reality!

"I knew that you were my fate." he continued. "If I could not win you, life would not be worth living. But you don't know how shy and diffident I am by ma-

ture. How could I let you know what my feelings were? How could I find out if you cared for me-one little bit? Other men would have been bolder, suffering what I did-would have risked dismissal to learn the truth. But it would have meant dismissal learn the truth. But it would have meant dismissal for you as well'as me, and that helped to keep me back, and all the time I was buoyed up by the hope that you did care for me. Is that very conceited? No, it was some mysterious link between as. Providence meant us for one another. It must have, or how would you have read my meaning when at last I had hit on a way of addressing you? Not one girl in a million would have understood my." have understood me."

They lingered long over a samptuous meal of ice cream and cakes, and then wandered back to the station, where he purchased an evening paper for them to read together in the train.

"I don't look at a paper from one end of the week to the other," he said, as they unfolded the latest edition on their knees, "for, of course, I hear of exerything that's doing, in the elevator."

"I don't care for papers either," said Edith, "except it's the 'Personal' column. That's better than a book sometimes. Let's look at this one. 'Bob. All will be torgiven...Kate.' How silly! 'Lost.' I never read the 'Losts' till the last. Oh! How extraordinary! 'George Parrott Parker!' Parrott Parker!"

Parker was startled. "How did you know my name was Parriet?" he asked. "I never told you that."
"It's here, I am reading from the paper. "Goorge Parrott Parker, who was chrostened at St. Jude's, fürcombe. Devoushire, in the year—and is known to layer left that place for Near York about three years ago, will have of something greatly to his advantage if he will communicate with Mesors. Wolcott & Pierre, 32 Nassan Street, City. Or any one group information which will lead to the discovery of his present where-

The sickness of deferred hope fell on her as the weeks slipped by, and then at last she understood the reason of his desertion. He had come into an immense fortune. That adver-tisement in the paper meant that wealth beyond the dreams of everything but avarice was waiting for him to claim it. He was a millionaire, and all at once the newspapers seemed full of his surprising windfall, making very merry over the delicious idea of his being summarily dismissed at the moment of hearing his good lock. How could a millionaire be expected to remember yows sworn to a shopgirl? How could she be angry at his desertion now? He had soared upward to planes on which she had never trod—as in the old days at the stores-and the shadow of a lifelong regret fell behind him. There were very few customers in the hig shop, and

also? He did not know her address, and the Society

would not send on letters to a discarded salesgirl; but why was he making no effort to communicate with her?

one of the girls was furtively reading a newspaper behind the counter, while Edith was vacantly watching the cars as they passed the windows.

She was thinner and more delicate-looking than of old. The prached features and deadly puller told their tale of weary days and sleepless nights, and her gray cycle looked larger and sadder than when they used to the place the above column in its impercentible progress.

follow the shiny column in its imperceptible progress.

Presently the girl began to snicker over her newspaper. "Miss Thompson!" she whispered, "just have a look at this advertisement about a baby!"

Edith took a step sidewise and looked down into the drawer where the ink-stained linger pointed to the acceptance. The girl was pointing to the "Personal" column, and Edith shivered as she thought of what our of those advertisements had robbed her. She read the first advertisement about the baby

mechanically, and remained staring at the second advertisement, which was merely a number of incon-grams and unpunctuated words— "Indian lace ottomin velvet East-ern varies etc. etc. etc." ern yarns etc. etc. etc.

"Oh, don't read that gilderink," said the girl, "that met of thing has been in every day for the last year." But Edith had read what was gib-

berish to all the world except herself, and, with a gasping soli and a wild wave of arms, had fallen be-hind the counter in a dead faint.

Mis and Miss. Panicus had been married for more than a year and a half. Leoking back on those happy eighteen months, Edith could see nothing but caruffled love and sunshine unbroken by the shadow of a choud. From the moment that she had seen his "Personal" advertise-ment the darkness had been lifted and the sun had begun to shine.

They had met agoin. The adver-tisement had told her that he would he waiting, where he had waited every day during the year of their separation, on the spot where they had first classed bands. His emo-

had first clasped bands. His emo-tion and delight had been so great size in appeared that he could not speak. He had been do not his splendid carriage, the tall footman had possed up by the fat could man's side, and the big the ball shirled them along for quite some time be-ture to could find voice to tell her of his rapture. He as our of the richest, and he had been one of the last numerable, men in America, he told her. He

The living treasure had disappeared in the imwhich last lead given him in exchange.

I haved my old cousin for piling up such a mountain of worthless gold." he told her as they lingered over their luncheon in the hotel. "But now I bless him. Now that I have you to share it with me I revel in the thought of our wealth. What shall we do with it, darling? Think of something wonderful and out of the way. There is nothing that we are not rich of the way.

They would travel, of course. They would first see all the beauties of strange bods and far-off seas. They would probably buy an ocean-going steamer, or charter it as a yacht. Then they would build a lovely house

in the country and would settle down.

It shall be a palace," said he tondly. "Would you like it to be an exact model of Windoor Castle or Hampton Court? Bon't ask for an ordinary house.

Think of something startling,"
"I know, dear," said Edith, after thinking deeply. "A bungalow! As big as you like, but only one floor. You know what you told me about not being able to go upstairs, and I hate staircases, too, since those awill stone ones at the Universal. Well, we won't have a single step or stair in our house."

Parker was entranced. They were surprised to find how slow a business the building of a house can be, and yet there was so much pleasure in the work that they were not inclined to quarrel with their architect or contractors. After looking at half of the best estates in England and America, they had purchased the side of a hill at Barcombe, his native place. They traveled away for a month or two at a time, then returning to supercontend operations, and one needs return they found perintend operations, and on each return they found more and more work to do. Slowly but surely the long, low house, with its stone bays and tessellated verandas, stretched itself this way and that Gradually, an army of navvies and masons built up terrace upon terrace, high walls to shut them in from the prying outside world, granite fish ponds, and carved fountains. (Continued on page 22.)



abouts will be handsomely rewarded." Our didn't you know this was in the paper?"

"Parrott is a Devendere name." said he thoughtfully reading the advertisement. "I was christened after one of my poor mother's family. The reading of this has given me a turn. I feel as if I had run up both flights to my room. What can it mean?"

That evening, when Edith returned to her meanly

furnished room in the big burrack where she and dozens of other toders like herself lodged, there was a letter waiting for her. It was an official-looking document from the Universal Metropolitan Emporium, and her heart sunk as she unfolded it.

She was dismissed from her employment on account of a breach of Rule 45, which forbade saleswomen to take parcels of any kind whatwever from clerks, packers, managers, compressives, firemen, or elevator men, under any circumstances! That was the substance of the communication. She had received her wages on Friday night, and a postal order was now inclosed for her half-day's work on Satorday. She was reminded in a printed postscript of the doly signed covenants of ber engagement, which, as she knew, gave the Society power to get rid of her at a moment's notice.

A YEAR had gone by since Edith Thompson's dismissal-a weary length of time, in which she had worked for two hard taskmasters before obtaining her present engagement in an overgrown shop in Harlem.

Twelve long months and never a word, never a sign from the man she worshiped-the min who had said he worshiped her. He had been dismissed at the same time, for the same fault. She discovered so much from one of the girls of her department, whom she had wanted for in the street. Why was he not waiting in the street



THE PRINCETON-VALE BASEBALL GAME AT NEW YORK, JUNE IS

teriors these equitators, the faceur record than ever witnessed a sollege baseball game, the Princeton nine went the third and deciding game of the Yale-Princeton series by a score of to to 4



CAPTAIN BUST Of the Harverd team, who won the quarter at the processional over in less



THE VALE TRACK ATHERTIC TEAM WHICH WILL GO TO RINGLAND



W. A. SCHICK, JS., OF HARPASS Champion sprinter, who wen the bundred at the Intercollegates



W. K. VANDERBILT'S AUTOBOAT, "THE HARD-BOILED EGG," WITH MRS. VANDERBILT AT THE WHEEL

"The Part-Shired Egg" is just crossing the time a winner in a nineteen-mile race held on the Bound, off New Rochelle, June 12. The average speed for the race was 14% \$1005



THE RACE FOR THE LYSISTRATA CUP, JUNE 18. BETWEEN H. H. ROGERS'S STEAM VACHT "KANAWHA" AND F. M. SMITH'S "HAUDLE"

The "Kanawha," which won the race last year, was never banded during the whole sixty soiles of the run. Her time was 3 hours and 58 seconds, and she won by 3 minutes and 35 seconds. The victory gives her owner absolute possession of the run offered by Ea-Commodors James Gordon Bennett of the New York Yacht Club



OUT-OF-DOORS

IN THIS DEPARTMENT, OUTDOOR LIFE-THAT IS, SPORT IN THE BROADER AND MORE GENERAL SENSE-WILL BE DISCUSSED AT FREQUENT INTERVALS DURING THE COMING SUMMER AND AUTUMN

O CARRY the colors, not only of your college, but of your country, over seas, to meet in friendly rivalry the young gentlemen of Oxford and Cambridge on an English field, with the King and our Minister to St. James's and no end of fine folk looking on, to be dired and toasted and entertained at tea on the Terrace-all this is rather pleasant reward for an undergraduate who happens to be able to run a fraction of a second faster or jump an inch or so higher than any number of his friends. That was what happened to the fortunate young men who made up the Harvard-Vale team which was sent abroad in the summer of 1899, and the renewal of this challenge by the two great English universities recalls pleasant recollecgames that are to come.

PAST CONTESTS WITH OUR ENGLISH COUSINS

THE first track meet between English and American ondergraduates was in 1844. When a Yale team met Oxford on the Queen's Club grounds in London and was defeated by a score of \$15 to \$15. In the following year Cambridge University sent a team to this country, which met Yale at New Haven and was defeated by a score of \$ to \$1. The Cambridge team, together with a number of London Athletic Club athletes, had already been overwhelmingly defeated by an accurrence.

been overwhelmingly defeated by an aggre-gation of specialists gathered together by the New York Athletic Club, in a meet at which the performances were consistently higher than at any other track meet ever held before or since. In the summer of 1850 the first really representative international college gamesthe ones we have already mentioned—were held at London between the Oxford-Cam-bridge and the Harvard-Vale teams, and the Englishmen won by the carrow margin of 5 to 4. On September 25, 1901, Oxford and Cambridge sent a team to this country for a return match with Harvard and Vale. The Americans won by a score of 6 to 1. The three firsts that went to the Englishmen were secured in the three distance runs which these three firsts that went to the Englishmen were secured in the three distance runs which those two very interesting runners. Mr. Cockshort of Trinity College, Cambridge, the English a mateur champion at that time, and the Rev. H. W. Workman, also a Cantabrigian, captured with ease. To be a dergyman in fact and appearance, as the Rev. Workman was, and to win in the same afternoon the half-mile in 1:25, 3-5 and the two miles in 9:50, was a feat calculated to rouse enthusiasm in the most blass. the most blase.

DIFFICULTIES OF ENGLISH CLIMATE

IT WILL be observed that in each of these international meets the home team won-a result in which the effects of the change of climate no doubt had considerable part. It

has been indispotably proved by the experience of teams and of individuals that the English climate is to American athletes peculiarly enervating. They lose snap and vigor
and, if sprinters, speed; and the longer they stay on the
other side the slower they get. Those of our college
athletes who have taken graduate work at Oxford of
Cambridge, and competed there in the sports at which
they had excelled at home, were power able to attain they had excelled at home, were never able to attain their old form; while specialists, like Arthur Duffey, for instance, who have gone campaigning up and down the length of the British Isles, have deteriorated until, as Duffey himself once said, he "could hardly believe at the end of the season that he had ever been able to do the remarkable times with which he was credited at the beginning of it." This very mildness and moisture which takes the snap out of the high-strung American athlete seems to act as a sort of seasoner and stayer to the native English athlete, and although he can not equal us in the sprints, he is decidedly our superior in the distance runs. It is a fallacy to think that a team of American athletes can be acclimated by a few weeks' training in England. Such an experience is bound to he disastrous, and we hope that the Harvard-Yale team which is to meet Oxford and Cambridge on July 23 will train at home as long as possible, keep their condition Thames Valley on reaching England, and, after a few clays at Brighton, or in some similarly bracing atmosphere on the coast, to get their land legs again, go directly up to London for the games. The meet will be held in London in the latter part of July, and the events will be the same as those contested at the games

in 1999 on the Queen's Club grounds. These events are: The two-mile, one-mile, and half-mile rors; one handred, and four hondred-and-furty yard dashes; high and broad jumps, high burdles, and hammer throw. The cutting out of the shot-put deprives the American team of what would undoubtedly be one sure first, as the English millegians are as inferior to ours in the weights as they are superior in the distance runs. This is for the simple reason that with their dilettante methods of Training they have never taken the frouble to acquire the footwork and proper handling of the body and the massile which go to make up the difficult technique of these events.

MAKE-UP OF THE AMERICAN TEAM

Squass of ten man were picked at Harvard and at Vale on June 14 and sent to the training table. Out of these twenty often probably sixteen will be taken to England. Among those who will in all probability compete against the Englishmen are W. A. Schok of Harvard, the intercollegists champion in the sprints. E. T. Clapp of Vale, winner of both the hurdle events at the intercollegists games. E. B. Parsons of Vale, who equaled the intercollegists half-mills record of a minute an 4-4 accords at this year's championship meet, and the following point winners at the intercol-



M. Thary, Winner of the International Automobile Sace, June 17

legiates in Philadelphea. Bird of Harvard, second in the high hurdles; Cates of Vale, and Baser of Harvard, second and third respectively in the low burdles; Vietor of Vale, fourth in the high jump; Long of Vale, s could in the quarter-mile and foorth in the two-twenty; Olcott of Vale, foorth in the mile; Dices of Harvard, third in the quarter-polly; Shevlin and Glass of Vale, second and fourth respectively in the hammer-throw, Sheviin throwing use teet 2% inches, and Sheffield of Vale, fourth in the broad jump.

FRANCE WINS IN AUTO RACE

Descripts his car at the whirlwind rate of a mile a minute for 150 miles, M. Thery, representing Prance. won the international race at Romburg by at minutes and 18 seconds over his nearest competitor. Jenatry, the German, who won the race last year, was second In spite of the crowds who witnessed the race and the fearful velocity maintained by the cars, there were no serious mishaps, and no one was injured-a result which speaks strongly both for the management of the event and the construction of the European cars. There were no American cars in the race, although one American, of the name of Marsden, drove un American car.

The Homburg course is roughly circular and \$75 miles in circumference. Four circuits were therefore necessary to complete the total distance of 350 miles. The road was in excellent condition, and the weather

on the day of the race could scarcely have been improved upon, but the course is full of sharp curves and sudden talls and rises, and it presents enough difficulties to try the nerves of the most reckless of drivers even though such a daredevil speed as a mile a minute were not attempted. There were seven countries represented in the race—France, Germany, countries represented in the race—France, Germany, England, Belgium, Italy. Anstria, and Switzerland, each by a team of three. The start was made at seven o'clock in the morning, Jenatzy, the holder of the trophy, being the first to be sent away. Edge of England followed seven minutes later, and the others were started at similar intervals. All completed the first circuit without trouble, except Opel of the Swiss team, who broke a shoft white passing through the main street of the town of Wehrheim, and was obliged to retire. At the end of the second circuit Thery, the winner, bad assumed a lead, and by the end of the third round it was apparent that the race by between him and Jenatzy. The latter drove his car, a Mercedea, to the limit out if the very end, but he could not each up, and Thery, in an eighty-horsehe could not catch up, and Thery, in an eighty-horse-power Richard-Brasier car, crossed the line a winner in the time for the course of 5 hours so minutes and

The crowd at the finish line was targe and brilliant, and the fact that a German champion had been beaten on a German course did not seem to lessen the enthusiasm with which the winner was greated. Emperor William, who with the Empress, was a spectator, was the first to Empress, was a spectator, was the first to congratulate France on capturing the trophy. Baron de Zuylen, president of the French Automobile Club, was sent for and presented to their Majesties in the royal box. Among the royal spectators were Prince and Princess Heory of Prussia, Prince Frederick, and Princes and Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse.

In this country, H. S. Harkness's record run from Boston to New York in less than seven hours is the most interesting bit of fact motor driving that has occurred within the past few weeks. The factest previous record for this run of 254 miles over ordinary country roads was that of Harry Foodick of Boston, who made the distance in to hours 40.

Boston, who made the distance in to hours 40 ninetes, elapsed time, and 8 loads 54 min-tes actual running time. Mr. Harkness's elapsed time was 6 hours 41 minutes, and he lost 27 minutes by making two stops to attend to his tires. He believes that he can cut an hour off this record on another trial. During part of the run, while the road was downhill, Mr. Harkness, would be save at the rate of Mr. Harkness went, he says, at the rate of no miles an hour. At one point, a flying bird struck his goggles, breaking the glass and slightly cutting one of his cyclids.

GOOD WORK IN THE MIDDLE WEST

The faculty representatives of the Middle
Western colleges included in the "conference" association have taken another step
toward doing away with the summer baseball evil and more thoroughly clarifying
the amateur spirit by adopting the following rule:

"A student shall be incligible to represent his college in addedir contests who engages in such contests as a representative of any athletic organization not connected with his college, whether in term time or vaca-lion, except by special written permission previously iditained of the proper athletic authorities. Occasional games during sucation on teams which have no permoment organization are not prohibited, provided written permission has been first secured, and further provided that such permission be granted for one team only during any single vacation; and it is expressly understood that no permission will be given to play on a professional or semi-professional team. In the adreinistration of the rule it is expressly understood that a semi-professional team is one any member of which receives remuneration for his services, and proof of this fact shall not devolve on the person giving the permission, but he may accept common report as a sasis for action."

TEXAS IS SOUTHERN CHAMPION

THE DAY is long past when the so-called "Mott Haven" games or Intercollegiate Championships represent anything but a portion of the track athletic interests of the country. It takes just as fast running newadays to win in games in Michigan or in Iowa as at games at the older colleges of the East, and there





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L. W. Parrish, University of Texas Hulby of the Southern round in humair theming: 121 feet \$5; inches

are "intercollegate" associations of every sort from the North Dakota association to that of Tyras. The Southern Intercollegiate A.A. changes training was won this spring by the A.A.champartship was won the spring by the University of Trans, wines athletes captured eight first places, as against the four firsts that went in Vanderbill University. Howen of Trans first bits went of Vanderbill University flowers of Trans first that went in the hundred; Elam of Trans, smode a new record of so feet 4 inches in the point shall; Junes of Trans equaled the record of 3 a-5 seconds in the two-twenty, and Anderson of Vanderbilt made a new record of stars seconds in the high burdless. Patrick, whose picture is shown above, set the Southwhose picture is shown above, set the South-ern betsmorthrow record at sar feet 5 s-a motes. Texas, has arranged for a football personant fall with the University of Chicago.

A VACATION IN A GUIDE BOAT

Tunn, are the days when busy fulk all over the hard, who are presently to have a fort-night's freedom, are engaged in the pursuit at the Musice ideal vacation. It is a rainlaw that is never found, and make wait until the

that is mover found, and many wait until the last moment, dash off in despuir to some tirescent "resert," and learn later is report. One seri of variation, which combines many of the pleasures of "resighing it" with the conveniences of civilitation and of easy access, may be apont touring in a guide least. The Adirondar's Mountain region of New York State divides naturally into two sections, the mattern region of ledly peaks and least State divides naturally into two sections, the mattern region of ledly peaks and least State divides naturally into two sections, the mattern region of ledly peaks and least State divides of the western plateau, leigh and redding, with tensemerable points and lakes as well adapted for comfortable tensing. From whatever point a start is made a circle of lakes can be traversed so as to bring the tension lakes to the starting-point after persecutive tank to the starting-point after persecutive tank to the starting-point after persecutive tanks. of lates can be traversed so as to bring the teast in the key to the starting-point after passing new accessive every mile of the way. Guides for such trips can be hired, together with a least, for his a day, and their brand and indging. Thus equipped, and with no long-gage everyt, perhaps, a sweater, a lew yards of rubber shouling to three over one in case of rain, and the little mended articles of the could have been as to trave the same that to

of rain, and the little meeted articles of the guide's pack basked, you travel from lake to lake, rowing or pasiding most of the time; and now and then going overland as faut and with the help of the horse carries.

Starring at each a pulse, for instance, as Blue Mountain Lake, you may travel two or three handred miles in from eight to twise days, with constantly changing rough country by day and a comfortable horse to stop in each night. Such a trip—it was on some actually taken by Mr. H. C. Barnaby of New York City that the accompanying printigraph was made—would include Long Lake, Racket River to Racket Palls, Sarance Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, St. Regro Lake and Lake Clear, by Tupper Lake, Linke Tupper Lake, Forked Lake, Racket Lake. Eighth Lake, Fourth Lake, Backet Lake. To a man's nature, such a trip will enturally appeal. Although the guides are there to do the work, you should have it embersteed at the outset that you are to do all that you can stand! you are to do all that you can stand! you are to do all that you can stand! you would have it ambiested at the outset that you are to do all that you can stand; you are to new and to carry the boat, if you would get the full enjoyment of your trip. You certainly will have to carry the pack lasket, it not the oars, when the guide carries the boat. A guide-hoat trip is not too strenuous an amountment for women, provided there are bestumds and brothers to do the perfarence. And, as trice you it is not expectative. aging. And, as trips go, it is not expensive.



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When seas were black before them and skies above were black. No hand refused in they, no eye looked longing

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Nor wasted breath in beauting; when work was there to do

They held their peace in patience, the only peace they knew

But peare is hard to conquer, and barder still to hold When treasure-laden galleons make skulking persons hold.

Alone the lathers voyaged; alone they held their But half a world in coursey backs up to us to-

To guard them with our bulwarks when rovers

To guide these to the haven by Freedom's chart and sourse;

To share our lot as brothers, till all the world shall know From Sen to Sea one people - one flag from Smore

10 0

to Smow.

Increasing Our Commerce

By D. P. AUSTIN ring if Freed String Become in Services

THE chief apportunity of the United States-for commercial growth will probably to found in manufactures; the start places for expansion the Union. South America. Africa, and the Mediterraneau consistes.

Our chief products are those of agricul-While agricultural products and the larger of the product of the product of the larger of the product of the larger of the large treation, and that our growing permission is making constantly greater demands upon that are the food, arguests that the surplus of agricultural products available for experience is not thely to increase repulsionally, the fact that our half of the macould required by our factories in the product of agriculture suggests that our topolty deof agriculture suggests that our topicly de-veloping magnificances are demanding year by year an increased supply of the products of the farm. There may are capable of great development, but their products, and ex-cepted, can be much below a sported in the norm of manufactures than in the material state, and this is true of the products of the forests. Even in that part of our agreed-tatal products which can be sported after sup-plying the home demand, it is better policy to turn them into the form required for conto furn them into the form required for con-sumption before sending them arrived for this plan gives employment to here before and a profit to the manufacturer as well as the producer. So our wheat smooth be turned use flour, out corn into means, our catter are clucks, and our iron and copper and wouldn't manufactures before sending them abroad, and this will, I think, be the lature trend of our export trade. That the ten-ency is largely in this direction is shown by the fact that exports of agricultural products deresped only per cent from 188; to s while exports of manufactures increased over

an per inst.
The world's amount importation of articles other than manufactures is read usive of the United States) about sex follows of dellars' valor, and of that we supply about one billion, or one-math of the total. The world's imporbeing of manufactures is about four billand of that we supply about four handred mil lines, or about one-tenth. As we are already supplying about one-sixto of the gyneral naparts other than manufactures, and only onetenth of the manufactures, it would appear that a greater apportunity for the abouters exists in the field of manufactures then in that of other products; and as our surplus of manu-factures can be more readily developed than our surplus of agricultural products, it seems likely that the principal growth will be in manufactures. The two greatest items of manufactures imported by the world are colten goods and manufactures of iron and steel. The world's importations of cotton manufactures amount to about five hundred million dollars annually, and those of true and steel to about eight hundred millions. Of these we now supply about thirty million dollars' worth of cotton goods and one hundred mil-lions of iron and steel, yet we produce three-fourths of the raw cotton of the world, and









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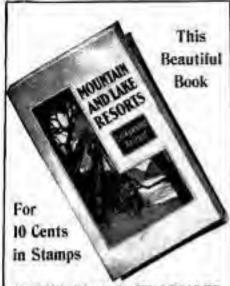
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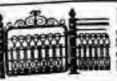
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Assassination of Governor Bobrikott, of Finland

FTER four years of dignified but in-A effective passive resistance to the thumbseres policy decreed for the orthernoc of their "Russification," the Plantage of their "Russification," the Plantage of their "Russification," anders have reacted a state prodering of open revoit. Assessments a same issued as open revoit. Assessments—tyranog's monstrous offspring—the cauciff its first victim in the person of Governor-Lemmas Bourrand, the leightest representative of the Imperial Linceroment within the Grand Duchy, a man whose appointment in 1852 caused his own thoughter to ask "with the Fours and done," and who so industriously verteen the clube of and who so industricustly served the clique and who so industrially letter the chique of plotters at St. Petersony that the rest in Europe trained has "The Hangman of Finland." He was short twice on just so while entering the Semaie building at the angles, and died the next day from his wounds. His murderer, who, by taking his own tire, explained his crime the moment it was committed, was Engene Schannand, a Finnish student belowing to one of the hest tamban. initial, was angene actualism, a valuable student belonging to one of the best familian in the country, several members of which have suffered persecution or account of their fearless patriotism. Notwithstanding much talk in the Russian press of Pinnish conspiracies nursed by Swedish intrigues, the market survived as the southernous acder must be regarded as the sportaneous ac-tion of an individual whose temperamental trend toward fanaticism but him to a deed wholly foreign to the spirit of the tasti of as a whole. But even wisen placed in its proper light, it remains a grave indication of the state of mind into which rathices assaults on light, it remains a grave indication of the ante of unitd into which rathicles assaults on their very the as a nation have driven a people naturally connectvative, orderly, and authinative for existing actionary. In intile more than four years the Finns not only have seen every one of their autonomous institutional swapt away by importal peoperoises, but have found themselves deproved of personal literry and have become subject to exist or imprisonment situous survant or judicial peopers. It must be remembered that whole the population is composed of assault litera. Finns and only goods a Sweden, the moserty meludes the worlthy and educated discuss. The culture of the country is Scandenavian, not known. The leaders in every field are, is sympathy and language, Sweden. The mas been used by the elements of Finnsh liberty as the principal excuss for their artis won the rights of a people that is alice to point in action on the rights of a people that is alice to point in action of their workers. The war ratified by Alexander I in they alice in had taken the hood by boros from beacher. The war ratified by Alexander I in they alice in had taken the hood by boros from beacher, of which it had then formed at integral part for each sucretion of the order of the part for act hand the formed at integral part for his handral wears. Hand towed selection, of which it had then formed at integral part for his partners of the majorial action of the language. Its achieves the formy in antistation, on the majorial action was heaving. They were lead to a sucrement of the principal of the form of the partners of the former of the partners of the former of the principal of the former of the partners of the former of the partners of the former of the partners of the former of the sucrement of the former of the sucrement of the former of the continuous of the majorial action of the former of the their very life as a nation have driven a peoand ordering that for the house their land should be administered as a Ressau provime. These followed a series of during and ulcause directed toward the undermoning of the easterness of the Foreign people as a distinct nation. Their army was dissolved. A new conception law was forced on them, compelling their yields to serve as recrusion Russian regiments statemed united the country. The press was almost whose out. Meetings of any ignal ware forcedam. One after mother the native infects in light and line, executive lightantive, and judicial—were lightening of any ignal ware forcedam. Greatly and investment of the native infects in high and line, executive lightantive, and judicial—were lighteningly was made computed imported Russians, of—will sorre.—Firmate recognises were put in their places. The Russian is a gainer was made computed in a April was unall and foulest blow was struck in April was, when the Carr gave Bibraced unimited power in rath, imprison, or diport any Finnish citizen suspected of opposition to the place of Russia. Since then a very of terror has prevailed. The generative and the Cossack rule. Exprended the houses of private citizens is a duity occurrence. Handwell of the heat men and warned have been driven out of their native land on a lew houses and extreme. Others have been arrested screekly and sent to distant Russian provinces, while their distant Russian provinces, while then families were lett to complete ignorance of their face. Millions of dollars have been lifted out of the national treasury into that of the empire, while public property of even greater value has been sequestered as it it belonged to a horsile outsit. Until young Schaumann fired his fatal shots against the man whom his countrymen had come to re-gard as the incarnation of Russian inequity. gard as the mearmation of Rensian inequity, the resistance of the appressed Pines had been confined to refusals to execute or obey ancoustinational decrees. But their patience has been stretched to the snapping point Resignation begranfoldly turning into displact. And at the present hour it seems only too likely that the reverberation of these states may have the effect of an observe hell calling may have the effect of an observe hell calling may have the effect of an alarm beil calling the long-suffering nation into armed revolt. The outcomer-Poland gives the answer, it

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is to be feared.

teares a good taste in the mouth. It is pure and whole some. Dun't be obested with cheap goods.—...dir.

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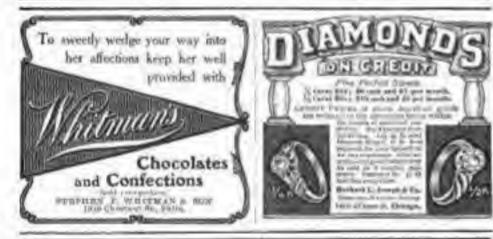
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PARKER'S FOLLY

(Cintinual from page 15)

Then the gardeners came upon the scene, and (u)t-grown trees crept, as it by magic, from their old woods, to take up stations in the formal divisions of their new home. The the formal divisions of their new home. The making of the garden delighted husband and safe more than anything else. To be able to create a well-grown paradise in this barron spot, without waiting for flowers, shrahs, and trees until they were an old man and woman, was, perhaps, the first thing that gave them the sense of the power of wealth.

At last, after eighteen months of continued labor, the house was finished. Workmen of every class—uphoisterers, painters, decorators, etc.—still hovered about the premiers, adding finishing touches, but for all that the house was finished, and they were living in it.

As now Rillth began to learn the valences of human places, and to realize that unbroken happeness is not, in the order of nation, continued forever. They had longed for the time when they should be living under their own root, and now her husband was not mappy in his new house. From the first day of their tenancy Edith noticed a change in hom. He was ill at mass, and he was not well, though he tried hard to hide thus from the locing wife who watched him so anatously, live was restless and subject to fits of depression. He walked about the long passages. He was restless and subject to fits of depression. He walked about the long passages, with hand down and dejected carriage, or passed, staring at the low curved colings, it has in melanchidy abstraction. Then be small come himself with a violent effort and harry out toto the garden, or for long tamedes over the mils, as if struggling to free home if from hinds pression by violent and unusual exercise. He rest at night, after those methary walks, was broken and treathed. "I assure you I am perfectly well," he said, when his wife questioned him. "I would go to a doctor if there was anything the matter with the place is formeled, our occupation to or a matter, gene, and I mins it a little."

But such assurances the not quot Edito in

But such assurances uni not quot Edica in sires of the fact that fire sleeplessmoot and

some of the fact that his steeplessmost and nervousness we need increasing and the depression of his spirits income more and more marked. To oblige her, he consented to call to a literosuble doctor, declared that there was making wrong with Mr. Parker's health, but strongly advised change of air, and gave the name of a promibent physician in the rity, on whom they might call, if a second opened would give them any actionaction. The second opened was the name as the first. There was bothing the matter with Mr. Parker, but he would do well to try a temporary change of surroundings.

A rapid from its Scotland querkly proved

A rapid four in Scotland querily proved in considers of the medical advice. Mr. Parker returned to Barcomias in the gheet of spirits and roll of achieves for the future enjoyment of his lenou. Unfarta-mately, however, the return to Basemote meant the return of the former and disquest-ing symptoms. Gradually, and impercep-ticly, the old depression and abstraction re-appeared and settled with a stronger bool on

their victim than below:
Listless and weary, Mr. Parker would wanter discussolately about his wonderful beautiful grounds, dragging home if up the grante steps, from terrors in trying or leaning on the balustrades to book will

up the granite steps, from terrors to trying or bearing on the baluscrades to best with lack-liketre eyes on the waving branches bulled. Then, after a day or two, helith would carry him off to the city to been fresh advice. What was the matter with Mr. Parker? He only knew that he was III, that a strange depression weighed him down; that, in spate of his love for his wife, he found his morthal condition in a down different matteds of treatment to get ref of it. But it was love and not science which found a cure.

"My their lady, I am publicl, I confess." It was the first of the great city physicians which found a cure.

"My their lady, I am publicl, I confess." It was the first of the great city physicians which had made such a confession and he was talking to Edith alone, after the consultation while her bushand watted, instens and short, in another foom. "Year hadrand is the victim of a strange nortalgia. You tell me be has not been been and brud on mountains, and bust now health the consultation. Alphase clumber, or an acronical. Had he been, I about here said send him back to the sea or up into the clouds again. Let him have line old occupation again for a brief space?"

That very night, while her husband by That very night, while her husband by

grashing his tee h and muttering in the restes they which came to him now so farfully,

Edith dreamed a strange dream.

She decarred that she was at Barcombe, She diseased that she was at farrombe, and architects, contractors, and workings cause to her, as they had come in the past, and said: "It is finished, Son his yourself how well we have obeyed you." Then they pointed to the bungalow, from which a white lower sprang apward to an immense beight. Almost as deep into the bowels of the carillas the name itself a hollow shalt descended, and an architecture the same and a diline and many and down the well a diline and many and down the said a diline and many and down the well a diline and many and down the said a diline and many and down the said and the sai and up and down the well a sline column and a splendid disease were rang, and fall-ing. There was nothing in the lower but the shaft and countless little platforms, guarded by strong brass gales, and connected our with another by ladder like stairs. Then she thought to be self in her dream: "This will cure ben of his melancholy! This will give him the healthy occupation that he has been pring for. He shall take me up and down. and I will pretend to be his passengers. Then I will get out and pretend to be myself in the rid days, and he small come rambling up and look at me with his dear eyes, and speak to me with his dear voice in those old words-the dearest works a gui ever heard-Indian Lace Ofteman Velvet Electeral That will core him? And it did.

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remaind fears whose streature.

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By headermary effectively Branchery in he of Minney? the sit land, a cold, who have been given before all their major of the hands. It is from, but word it had made as their in the Hands. With a majority in the second state. WILLIAM R. COMPTINE, II Warderli Bldg., Mager, Ma.



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DRAMATIC FIGURE is one which being A DRAMATIC FIGURE is one which bears moved by some errors obsisted by characteristics of the dramatic opers storic funders before the spectators of the dramatic opers storic funders before the spectators of the dramatic opers storic funders before the spectators of the american politics, has a figure appeared an theoremially dramatic as that of William I. Bryon at the St. Louis Democratic Convention. He was the here of the cecasion, even though he dol not triumph, and even though the sense and judgment of this connecty, that saw him strongling against the inevitable was that he should not triumph for his country's good; will he was the hero, and become he made a gallam fight all felt instructively and trastomilly who are him good would win. The whole interest of the Convention was centred not on Parker, the man who wen the Previdential nomination, but upon the strongling leader being dragged retured not on Parker, the man who won the Presidential nomination, but upon the strongling leader being drogged slowly, and yet with francelly irrealizable power, down to his pitiable defeat. In the tuniods and operat of the Convention, where too thousand people saw him during the first intense days of the Convention, Beyon, who was constantly in the limitight seemed on far from himman help as a player on the stage. The situation was almost unroad. The supernomerance came and worst, organizing the Convention entire its rolls herefore it morning along a purillangulary course, baselong it morning along a purillangulary course, baselong it morning along a nucliangulary course. well, organizing the Convention calling its rulls hereing it moving along a parliamentary course; based-played, and thousands upon thousands of new and women sat row upon row in the great amplorheave, whiching fairs and choesing, mixing in the play as a limit of huge Greek charm, who passed from spectators to players, and again to players as the situation called them; the plot of the story moved on necessing in action, as every one knew it would;—but through it all was the future of Bryon, the human interest that housed the whole nation, political triends and foce after, as an audience watching a story seems.

The Compention Hall

The many was set or the big room where McKinley

The maps was set or the big room where McKinley was nominated cight years are. It is an oblong room where ten thousand people may look gown arem a platform projecting into the pat, a kind or perfinants from one long wall of case. A dange reflow cloth ceiling holes the from rathers that hold the high arched roof, and the coars of arms of States are set low on this yellow sledies, with much imming covering the rolumn and festocome the woodwork everywhere. Into this hopper people came nouring Washenday men, July the sixth, and while they waited for the nobles and lords and courtly demants persone in appear, the hand, in a box high above the crowd played times trave and gay, "Hail Columbia!" "The Star-Snanoled Banner," "And the Like, and the crowd maximes "America." "Bedelia," and the like, and the crowd maximed intent applaine, and the land played "Dirie," when a cry of too anopt over the andience and back and over again.

It was a noisy crowd, and given to rudeness. would not be quiet and hoen to Whitams, temporary Chairman, apeaking. The grown morgat be had a weak yoice, and aid so, when the truth is that the crowd merely had poor manners. It was all very like the first act in a play, wherein the people keep coming in and decrease out the drawn out the story of the sitiestims which the house maid is telling in the butlet, apon which the whole of the action binger. The people in the theatre know what in expect, and lince heard must of the plot in advance; so the people in the hig hall, and in the country at large for that uniter, knew what the play was to be and merely showed John Sharp Williams the discourresy of mattention to his story, though it was the keypore of everything that followed

The First Guns of the Battle

But the next day, Thursday, July the seventh, the real action of the play began. Off the stage, during intervals between the acts, the Committees on Credentials and on Resolutions had been holding an all-night sen-In the matter before the Credentials Committee Bryan had this interest—he believed that there was fraud in the election of the Illinois delegates, and, perhaps because his friends would be losers by reason of the fraud, he had announced, several days before the Convention assembled, that he would fight the seating of the Hopkins delegation. Also in Chairman Williams

speech the theory was promulesced that Providence in imagining the gold apply of the country, and solved the names specified and had taken at cost of points. For oght mosts firms has been a taken in points be-cause to has fadaved and his constantly consociol that Providence has not artiful the moony question by undergo a plenty of gold top poors (for Providence as writing the question of the suspection of fined in the land to given the country law crops. Because therefore, was known the country has crops because there fore, was known to be fighting the adversor of the Williams the at the platform; and it was absorbed by all the crossed by the matter a that if the Williams the was talredown as part of the platform to every one wordy lettered it would be purconcerd. Bryon would appear to the Concention and Eghi Eu les life. Also every one know that there was so excretely management against him.



David Server No. The Drunger of the Forker Combine

This merely whented the appetite of the sample for the slave. The fact that the faces would tall the glodu-tor never demonstrate the use of the crowd on the Collinears. The great ball at St. Louis was jurywed ball at lawr before the time set for the averables of the Convention Thursday meeting. The bond played and played and played and played and the people cheered in Think again and again Fant quivered over the dark perof people like leaves on the aspen. There was a long delay. The Committee, mon said, was me ready to That meant that a fullle had been gome on outside, off the stage, which interestes the dramatic sibration in every action. The people did not know which Committee was unready, they did not know which battle star mill fighting but they know that there was combat in the air

Ten thousand people in one coon uniting to hear from a conflict careide that room and experting to hear every minute will generate a tremendous paychic force. The land and the screaming at the familiar times, the heat and the families culy made the people servous, and the flood of surpressed excitement long raine The best was not there. The Nebraska delegation was assembled, but Bryan was absent. Men, therefore, know certainly that he was in the fight. The sublemmal aftertion of the tast throng-ond ten thousand is a vate throng, such as zeembled on the great bills of Germany in days when the savage class garbered to move their chiefs and weake their laws; the threeing at St.

Louis nyrr a houst tone, or a trivial incident happen-

Losse over a home rose, or a veryial incident happenning in the put hereath the eyes of the crowd was gradually
layoung, power the spell of singuene, and an earlier state
to are already, the commerce were slipping off the crowd
waith eyers two manues in losted. The droms and the
extraming horse called look promite the arrives of the
malicrose group structum red upon the nerves of the
malicrose group structum red upon the nerves of the
malicrose group structum red upon the harde endsoft. The undercorrected tracts of that mob was slowly
result it was primitive and harberic.

Suddenly the layour of firster appeared in the ball
group lowered the Keingreka delegation. The mean alm
has brown to lead, and to an instant the year director
was broken as also per it sow firster. The mean alm
has been inside their honofrom lives for years, stood
area and became to lead. The mob went mad in the
rewiding of an eye. The rolling was destening. One
roll not think human creatures could make tack a learful sound. There was a base room in it, but the body
was droll and treated, and big and brotal. Ten films
and became American efficient door the first and a mode of ten thousand by waiting wrought to a frence,
Soundary of confirming and bellowing mer all the horolds book and arise that can come mit of the fumous
though, it ansolics mother. Manual there has flumand
to clause, set their arms to wiving and their bodies to
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a dance, and there arms to waving and their bodies to
a dance, and there is a prefuse Enthusiann

Supare and Frencied Enthusiasm

Owns the mode in St. Lamis reared for Bryan. The epi-leptic spains brand rea long instates at full flood, rising every mornic, until, when it was at its beight, the more corty mounte, north when it was at its beight, the noise was territying. I carb my in his bulcony, the hand bracker ross bratting the air wish his buton; the handmen were bodding their burns to their lips and their putted clarets already they seem blaring our cound. But it was as a wholest on the wind. Yet far down in the ladding occas, of sound there was a thresholding beat, as a polse that out felt rather than heart It was the hearing of the bandmen's dram. All the was swallowed as the radictions.

After the first passion of the demonstration had period, men same in their senses and the cheering and followed with hand clapping, fun-waving, and hat throw ing for half an hour. But it was use enough. It was morely a juying neiter before the Lord." When the band played and tried to drown like poise, it rose a limite and held to the a primary or two last and the control of the sense. band played and tried to drown the twise, it rose a linth and held its rise a minute or two, but it from such to
the level of store pandemonion which one suspected
was more manufactured than impored. Down in the parthe luminers of the delegations began to wave. Ne
brooks grazed her prepare and there was another mopost of the turner touchess. In the hubbels a tew
Western States do seri States to some instances—took
their permants over outly placed them beside Natronale's
trot the permants of the old Smithern States and of the
Fact were rised. The maddent of the cheering had not
made these States more. Their delegates were dignified
and while When the Western permants moved, amod
the dealerone rhours of the galleries, New York, Manachievette, Abiliams, and Georgia were ediffy indifferent anchusette, Alabama, and Georgia were stiffly indifferent

The Galleries Try to Shout Down the Delegates

Smidenly Georgia unfurled her purple and gold Packet lanuer and carried is to the platform and purit ligh above the crowd. Then came New York and New England and the old South; and Vardaman, the long-haired awarthy, grim visaged servivor of antebethin Democracy, was cast up from the waves of en-thuciasm with his State's bottner in his founds. He held it beside Georgia's hunner for a moment and then tank can of light. During this accept there was cheering from the delegate; in the gold States. The galleries tried to dream out the Parker meetacle by ctying "Bryan!" The storm of noise engulfed the species of the pit as through they were being droved in a tide. The Parket demonstration ended, and then, as a summer. com dies away in the soft patter on caves and the

After the emotion had passed, the session of the Covertion opened and was matter of fact enough for



William Jennings Bryan

but Bryan had come in with the Credentials Committee After an hour of parrying he came forward with the minority report and made his fight. He was an hour before the crowd, which seemed to hang upon his words. The gallery cheered when he made the most trite remarks. The delegates did not cheer at all not even the delegates who were friendly to Beyon. He pur forth his facts and followed them by his arguments. He was more than plausible. He had much decency on his side. His opponents at no time disprayed, one tried to deny, for that matter, much that he contended.

Probably seven-tenths of the delegates agreed with Bryan. Yet, looking at the faces in the pit, the crowd saw that the men there were not in asimpathy with the Bryan cause. There was absolutely no spaneausity in the Convention. The most apparent thing, during the entire life of the Convention, was the fact that the delegates had come to St. Lone determined not to be stampeded. They were aroungly sensitive on the subject. They were like men who had been stark mad, and the fear of it coming back was in their hearts, and at any hint of the old delusion they gripped them consciousness tightly and shut flieir eyes to everything save the path before them. One almost Jels that they were willing to accept a new delesion or any fancy rather than let the old mania return. They were never sure when they were exactly same, and always seemed to be asking themselves if they were entirely safe.

Bryan's First Reverse

At the end of the afternoon's debate, the roll call showed that with all his power in the gallory crowd, the delegates were against liesan by a two-bords majority. He knew then surely, what he had felt for a year, that his power over the Democratic party was gone. He say grounly through the roll call, and when the adjournment came and the crowd went out sufferly because that act of the play had been barck opening here. Brean intrined over the place where the its hero, Bryan intried over to the place where the Resolutions Committee was holding its accion and be-gan his fight to get a reallirenation of silver in the Democratic platform.

He fought like a thoroughbrod, but he used bad radge ment, if one considers mere winning as his end. Persons who had not regarded Bryan's moral perceptions asome who had not regarded Bryan's nortal perceptions as of a particularly high grade, whotever they may have thought him intellectually, most consects that my all he did at St. Louis he acted with a mural courage that was good to behold. By refusing to make the high for the credentals minority report, fleyan might have gived his strength to avail him in his fight against Parker and a gold platform. By covering his fight on Parker, and declaring for Bearet, or for some cambidate like Gray or Cockell, early in summer, Bryan might have defeated Parker and got conething to his binary in the platform. But he believed the attributions conin the platform. But he believed the auto Hupkins con-tention was right in the credentials matter. He sacri-



John Sherp Williams and Perry Belmont

fixed expediency for duty, and went into a losing fight before the Convention and showed his inverable weaktiess to all the delegates before he meded to do so. With the Parker matter, Bryan boldly denomosil Parker and Parkerson, refissing to trade or have anything to do with it. He was bosest and was decent in his light, but a trickler light might have won more for Bryan against a man like Hill,

Bryan's Fight Against Gold

After leaving the Convention Thursday afternoon, when the credentials fight was done, Bryan worked all might with the Resolutions Committee. He was the only one making the silver right. Hill had been re-freshed by Wednesday's sleep while firsan was righting for his credentials report; and besides Hall on the Resolutions Committee were a dozen strong gold standand men. Against these came Bryan, weary and beaten after a feard contest in the Convention Thursday night, in light the platform light in the committee. Hill threatened a gold plank. Bryan counter-threatened with a free solver plank. All night the wrangling continued. Hill and Bryan and John Sharp Williams were made a sub-committee, and they carried the hight over from the might min the day.

When the Convention that friday morning, there was nothing to report. It was a short scene mean shifted, and the ambience was merely irritated. It cherroid for Bryan hoully mough and was insidently rough to others. But the crowd desired action, and would not rest until it came. and men. Against these came Brean, wears and beaten

would not rest until it came.

When the platform was ready to report, it was more fleyan's platform then \$100's. Bryan's was the tariff plant, and he had had his may almost the anti-trust and the money questions. Nothing whatever was said, it was more Bryan's circlery than Hill's, for though each host her position and was without defence, it is thill's feirness who are in charge of the company now on, and if that is lost, and if Parker had not spoken, it mould have been Bryan who would be able to say, "I talk you us," and demand back the rems of the parks. table you see" and demand back the repres of the party. As it is, flill will have to face the Republicans with his lamentable error of baying his sandidate reliable the Convention for cowardice. It is not lirgan's worry

When the curtain were up on the last act of the drams which had held its auditors three days, they were true tired to cheer much; they were mad at the way the story was ronning, and they were distered in the extreme. The platform was but a few hours old when it came to the Convention, and not a dozen delethe catteme. gates outside of the platform committeemen knew exarth what the platform declared for, and no one cared, for it was known that liryan had been whipped so far as realfarning the old silver plank was concerned. Just how he had been whopped on one knew; but with aliver out of politics, the people knew Bryan was out of poli-tics. So, when Senator Damels, Chairman of the Platform Committee, tried to read the platform the crowd roared and intered and would not bear it. But he stood up beside the Speaker's desk and read the platform to Champ Clark, the Chamman of the Convention, and in the funnit no one else heard it. It was, so far as that Committee was concerned a confidential commoncation between those two gentlemen. The Chair-mon put the motion through a megaphone, and its adoption, amid cateath, proceed no applicate other than a selp of had bronger from the galleries.

The Nominating Begins

The roll of the States was opened on noningations for the Presidency at half-past nine Prisky night. By midnight the list had not progressed alphabererally to the Ps. Specifics were long, and for the most part stupid; of the old-fashiotied nort that hold the name of

the cambodate until the last word, to create a climax. The demonstrations of the various candidates, Parker and Hearst and the bosonic sons, were painfully perfunctory, the perfunctorings in the case of Parker and Hearst lasting for exactly florty five minutes each, the Hearst people apparently thinking that as soon as they had exactly equaled the Parker nesse in volume and ex-tent they had done all that could be asked of them.

As the right dragged wearly on there were 'scond-our' speeches from the teeth out, long and wooden. One man only of all those what seconded the nonunstions had any sweets thing to say-Clarence Darrow, of Chicago, who brought the spirit of Robespierre may the place, and made a rabble-rounting speech on pluroc-rary. The man who nominated Walt of Wiscomm slowed the temper of the galleries when he atturked the gald using of the party, and twined the Parkernes with having a Palmer and Buckner elector put their confident before the Convention. Also Champ Clark relieved the territor of the Convention by making a happy, good-natured monimating speech for Cockrell, and at half-past two in the morning the crowd, which was dead tired, sprang man life, and through some prearrangement, which worked admirably, began maring they for Cockrell. Free thousand flags had been slipped one the galleries for the occasion, and when the time-came there was the most beautiful blooming of color all over the house. The obsering was so smarre and the scene so refreshing that it put new life into the baden hours. When Missouri was passed, and the other letters staggered by under their weight of heavy utative and an liner droped by, half of the speakers were arangled in their own moshes of thetoric by the angry galleries, and those who were allowed to proceed only put the crowd to sleep.

Not the Bryan of Eight Years Ago

The mob was waiting for Bryan. It knew that his time would come. At half-past four he rose, and for a minute there was again that passionate ery of the cavage at his rising. He came to the speakers stand a rather heavy set middle-aged man, not the buy orator who, eight years before to a day, had set the Demo-cratic Convention wild with his voice. He stormed a little, for he had not worn his eight years well, and he was broken from foss of sleep. The lines that have bitten deeply into his face since the campaign of '96

were shaded by the white light of the electric lamps were shaded by the white light of the electric lamps that were beginning to sputter for dawn above him. He opened his speech in a low busky coze, and his gestures were those of a weak body. His eyes were doll at first, but they began to glow as his cone out in very sharp gestures. The audience was hushed and very sharp gestures. The audience was hushed and the might have been speaking in an empty house. It was so must, the ambigue seemed to ring out of It was so quiet, the appliance seemed to ring out of the air from nowhere, cut off as with a knife, as the orator resumed his discourse.

What he said men have read, but the way he said it, the art of it all, only those will know who heard it. It must be considered one of the memorable orations of this prosy enoratorical day. It has been said that some words are so momentous that they become deeds lityan's were such. As he talked, the purple shadows lityan's were such. As he talked, the purple shadows, and before he closed the dawn was gray about him. He stood there surrendering his power, that had come to him in his pointh so suddenly. He had carried the hamser of social democracy in America further than any other man had carried it. It is not free silver that Bryan stands for, and he knew it, in the breaking that when his party told him to stand aside. day, when his party told him to stand aside.

Pleading for a Lost Cause

Bryan has stood for as much of the idea of socialism as the American mind to-day will confess to. He be-lieves that his idea (whether he defines it clearly or lieves that his idea (whether he defines it clearly or not is immaterial) is important to the welfare of his country. Probably he is wrong; but as he stood there sailly appealing to his party for his old cause, which he knew was a fost cause, he seemed bidding farewell—a long farewell—to all the power and glory that has hern the breath of his mostrils. He has lived cleanly, and has acted fairly and squarely according to his lights. He is the idea of that party, of his branch of his party, which smoot for his ideas. These men live in the Middle West. Thousands of them came many hyp. the Middle West. Thousands of them came many him-



J. M. Guffey or Peropsylvania and John I. Martin, Sergenet-et-Arms of the Convention

dred males as are his surrender. He quit like a gentle-man, with his colors thring. Whatever his enemies may say of him, they must admire the plack which he showed at the last. He was strong and self-reliant as he showed there with the electric peacits above him dimmed by the light of a new day. It was a minity specifiely, the fitting tablean of the last act of the drama. And when he said he had him these shorted and above him to said his last line they rherred and elected him again and again. He turned clowly away from the footlights, and walked into the crowd with heavy footsteps.

Parker Nominateo at Dawn

When the bulleting for President was over- and that took but a few minutes—the new day was abroad. The crowd had thinned out during the halloting as they do toward the close of the last act in a theatre. They knew how it would end. The announcement hardly raised a cheer. There was a great flag above the sprakers stand to be lowered when Parker was au-nounced as the nominee of the new party—the "sane and safe" Democrary. When Parker's name was snoken the wire was snapped to let the fing drap, but it rolled out only a few feet and stopped. The cheering was over and the crowd was half out of the more. Some one tried to loosen the wire and get the flag down to

celebrate the victory, but it still stock.

There was a perfunctory motion to adjourn, and then the crowd filed slowly out into the crisp new cut ting air of another day. The play was over. The dramatic figure of Bryan, moved by a force outside himself, which was released by his own powers and weaknesses, had brought him to his inevitable doom

What happened after the passing of Bryan is mona-terial to the story of his fortunes. It was the Con-vention, not Bryan, that received the shock of Parkers rebuff to Democracy's estrict act. Bryan was sick in bed, threatened with pneumonia, and it was three hours after the message from Parker came that Bryan appeared in the hall in a thunderclap of applause. it was a man whose power had been surrendered that came in. The play was over, the climax reached, and he was called before the curtain to read the epilogue.



THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENT

Lip U acro



N IN SESSION AT ST. LOUIS, JULY 6-9, 1904

The majority of the Convention, a two-thirds major-ity, three times had recorded itself against Bryan, even when, as in the Illinois contest, he was right. was no reason now to believe that he would affect the majority against him, even if he was right. He was an outsider, passed from his party councils. That feeling was in the air when he came to the hall; and, though the galleries rained their applause down on him, the delegates were colder than ever. It was the galleries that dragged Leyan to the platform, and when he spoke his epilogue it was to the galleries and to the newspapers and the shrinking wing of his party that once had sheltered him. It was a said business.

All through the debate, which lasted until Sunday

morning, Bryan accepted the situation of a defeated leader trying to put the blane of future party failure upon his conquerors. He granted them every courtesy, gave them every privilege. When they demanded a vote, his last words to New York and to his party were, "Nebraska will vote for New York's candidate for the Vice-Presidency. We will do nothing to jenpar-dize our success next fall, and if New York thinks it wise to force a vote on the question I shall withdraw my objection." The previous question was carried and the gold standard raised over the fallen silver leader.

By an overwhelming wide the delegates resolved to answer Judge Parker's desputch by sending the follow-ing telegram: "The platform adopted by this Conven-

tion is silent on the question of the monetary standard because it is not regarded by us as a possible issue in this campaign, and only campaign issues were men-tioned in the platform. Therefore, there is nothing in the views expressed by you in the telegram just received which would preclude a man entertaining them from

At one o'clock Sunday morning, ex-United States Senator Hearty G. Davis of West Virginia was unanimously nominated for Vice-President, making Parker and Davis the ticket. It was decided that the National Committee should meet in New York City at a time to be determined later by Senator James K. Jones. At 1.30 A.M. the Convention adjourned.

The article on the St. Louis Convention by Hon. John Sharp Williams, announced to appear in this Extra, will be published in the regular Issue of Collier's, July 23. At the close of the Convention, Mr. Williams telegraphed us that he would be unable to write his article until he had rested fortyeight hours, as he was utterly worn out from loss of sleep and from the ancrusing application to his political duties at St. Louis. The articles by William Allen White and Norman Hapgood were telegraphed to Collier's the day the Convention closed, in order that this Extra might be published immediately

BEHIND THE SCENES AT ST. LOUIS

PEOPLE were packed like sardines, the Coliseum was full of bunting and wood. The exits were few and narrow. A spark might have stacted a catastrophe compared to which the froquois Theatre and the General Slocum conflagrations would have seemed but moderately disastrons. Naturally there was a rule but moderately disastrous. Naturally there was a rule that smoking should not be indulged in at the hazard of above ten thousand lives. Mr. John Sharp Williams, however, is an American; he likes to smoke, and, therefore, amoke he did. When his example was imitated by some small boy, the free-horn youth naturally rea-soned that if the Chairman of the Convention preferred his own amusement to the safety of thousands, minor persons also were free to ignore the rules. Mr. Wil-liams' behavior was not the only example of American laxity given to the notable assemblese. The interest and privilege of the public were turned into graft. Seats were sold upon the streets. Seized by the national committeemen, even after they had been specially assigned, for lusiness or for pleasure, to members of the public, they were turned over to their friends, and protests were met with insolence. But Mr. Williams' behavior had a peculiar interest for me, because he struck Mr. Roosevelt's lawlessness as the keynote of this campaign. He attacked the President savagely for insufficient deference for law. He who released to control a habit when it endangered the lives of ten thousand helpless citizens is about to ask the people to refuse to Mr. Roosevelt another term, on the ground that he insured behavioral transfer to reduce to the that he ignored technicalities in seeking to do right. Mr. Williams, who would not control himself in a matter of rest and unmistakable menace, was asking his Convention to condemn the President for lacking self-control. The Convention had to take orders from a man who himself ignored the most vital rule which was supposed to project the eathering. was supposed to protect the gathering. I saw rething more wonderful than this. I hold no brief for the President, and have been a great admirer of Mr. Williams, but I am now merely making clear what things of real importance I saw at the Convention, let it injure whom it may.

The Inside Bryan Story

THAT Mr. Bryan was the protagonist of the drama was obvious to the merest outsider. After the first test vote, when he had shown how much less than one-third of the Convention he personally controlled, people discussed in a friendly way the vast enthusiasm which he impired. It was a wake, said one It was the tribute given to the last gallant charge, said It was the tribine given to the last gallant charge, said another. Even his leading friends believed that he had lost. One day later he emerged, after his speech on Friday, a more absolute leader of the Western Democracy than he had been since 1896, more absolute perhaps than he was in '96. He had yielded to the people's will on the financial fallacy that had alienated the best of the Western radicals, and had asked if they wished him as a leader purged of his favorite error. Their response was immistakable. Democrats of the type of Tom Johnson and Joseph Folk say with exthusiasen, with devotion, that Mr. Bryan has gone one of St. Louis larger and stronger than he entered it; they say that he has shown teachability, unselfishness, and parliamentary skill; that he is a sincere representative of their mentary skill; that he is a sincere representative of their ideals; that he is the leader of their cause. This wise class of radicals, whose watchword is unjust privileges, are under no illusions about the present campaign. They are not hypocrites enough to say that Parker is a greater friend to unjust privilege than Roosevelt. They say only that they are in a position now to light together, year after year, against unjust privileges, whether they be shown in tariff discrimination or the method of taxing great corporations.

Behind the Scenes With Mr. Folk

R. BRYAN wished Joseph Folk to consent to be A rallying-point for these ideals of the West; for it is the West, in ideal, against the East and the South. Mr. Bryan was, indeed, grieved and perhaps almost indignant that Mr. Folk refused to serve. I think Mr. Bryan was led astray by his habitual association with a party and the use of the name Democratic as a shibboleth. Cool-headed men of business in St. Louis say that Mr. Folk has done more to awaken consciences in Missouri than any man who ever lived within the State. He is doing with power and probable success in one State what Mr. Bryan and his party are talking about for the nation. He has asked the people of Missouri to make him Governor, in order that the success of this awakening process may be assured. To have yielded to the importunities of the radical national leaders would have been to put a party name above real

By NORMAN HAPGOOD

progress, to have turned Messouri over to corruption in a vain attempt to defeat a President who, as Mr. Folk lenows, has done more against corruption and unjust privilege than anyhods who has accopied the chair since those special conditions became a sprice on. Mr. Folk thuse special combitions became amspirouss. Mr Folk has not won. The muclane Democrats, as it looks now, have rieverly created a false scent by patting upon the Fulk ticket two men tainted with the evil which Fulk is fighting. Sam Cook witnessed the payment of a bribe. He is training for re-clerion as Secretary of State. He refuses to get off the tacket for the good of his State. Allen, standing for re-election as Auditor, her railroad associations which make him a had man in he a member ex-officin of the board which controls Cook would also be a member of that board. Whether Folk can keep those men off the ticket, when the Convention meets at Jefferson City. July 10, is doubtful. Farmers may go to that Convention armed with shotgams to prevent St. Lama, consider, or "Indians," from using force. Mr. Folk will run even at this platform and the other cambidates should be against him. He will then usingly ignore the candibate and him against below and after the elections. date and his associates before and after the elections.



Martin W. Littleton Who neministed Indje Parker for Propident

The honest Democrats of Missiori may be able to keep Cook and Allen off the ticket. If not, the Republicant, meeting July 20, have a great opportunity. They might put Folk at the head of their ticket, with honest even as his associates, and they would win. What they will probable do, however, is to make a juncture with the Democratic landlers. Butler, the notorious St. Louis have, three mounts ago made an agreement with the markine men on both sides by which he i tenes the Cir-cuit-Attorney on both tickets. According to the statements of Cook himself, he was sent for by Harry W. Hawes, Judge Priest, the judge who declared in court that bribery was a conventional come at most, and Butler, to discuss plans for a deal whereby Folk should he heaten and a corrupt Republican elected. How could Folk give up a fight such as this merely to carry a banner marked Democratic?

Parker Stralegy

I 15 a mistake to conceive of Hill as conducting all branches of the admit Parker tarties at St. Louis. He built up the organization, to be sure. His was the strategy. But the tacties on the spot were largely those of Sheehan. To him was left the face-to-face dislormers. He spoke as a plenipotentiary. 'I, and I diplomacy. He spoke as a plenipotentiary. "I, and alone, an authorized to speak for Judge Parker," abone, and authorized to speak for Judge Parker, he told the delegates. He met them with such consideration that he made concession easy. The Parker forces, in exterior demeanor, were a fine example of firmness and courteey remotioned. They were long and excelelly drilled against a stampede; they were told what fools they had made of themselves often before by being they had made of themselves often before by being swared by temporary excitement, and they were told to experiment, for a change, on making up their minds in calm and maintaining their decision in any storm Mr. Beyan met this situation by fighting calmly and numberately step by step. He chose the Illimois situation as the best opening, and he did wisely; for it is doubtful if one person out of ten, who knew the facts, had any sympathy with the delegation which was seated. Mr. Bryan, therefore, began his efforts before the Con-vention on an issue which made him the exponent of justice against nuclime power. The Parker leaders need some threats. Illinois and other States let it be known cavarly in private that they could be kept away from Parker for just about one ballot, if Mr. Bryan misbeliased, and of course the first money plank was misbeliased, and of course the first money plank was a clob. Bryan mer these suggestions with hints about the limits of his own patience, each side carried a stick, but carried it with courtesy, and each side came really prepared for power. The Parker men kept their ranks solid and mexcited and won most, as their strength was greatest. Mr. Bryan and two or three trusted friends kept their heads and won just about as much as was relative to their strength.

Mr. Bryan was already a here when he made so

Mr. Bryan was already a here when he made so assure and dignified a speech on Friday, when he was worn by work and lack of sleep. When he came to the Convention hall on Saturday from his hed of sickness he was of course still more the here. What he said brought out no new fact, except that Senator Hill producted by the said brought out no new fact, except that Senator Hill producted by the said brought out no new fact, except that Senator Hill producted by the said brought out no new fact, except that Senator Hill producted by the said brought out no new fact, except that Senator Hill producted by the said by t undoubsedly told him a lie when he said he did not know Judge Parker's views upon the gold standard. Mr. Bryan's comments on the telegram were taken by the audience as just, and belowd him establish himself as a man of very considerable size.

Roosevell and the Southerners

WILLIAMS in his skilful way, Holson in his gross extravagance, and most of the other Smuthern speakers ranging in ability between Smaltern speakers ranging in ability between the two, waved the negro question and expansion at the President. Williams, Bailey, and the other able Southern leaders are supepular with all the Western and some of the Eastern Democrats for their strict construction ideas. Only the necessity of being in opposition made the Western delegates take a bootile tone to the Administration's policy as regards expansion. Privately they admit that the President represents them both in this respect better than the spirit of their speeches and platform does. Bankers and similar men of business in the West fear him summershal, as they get their news from West fear him somewhat, as they get their news from Wall Street, but many a man of popularity and leader-ship in the West will work this summer in cheerful res-ignation for Parker, and think in his heart with satisfac-tion of the prospect of the President's re-election. In this statement I include men of national importance in the Democratic party.

The Vice-Presidency

SECTIONAL feeling was strong at St. Louis, although a valiant and large-spirited effort was made to keep it down. The rank and file of the delegates showed that they would resent not only giving the Presidency to the South, but even the Vice-Presidency. The praise to West Vice-pia, and selection Presidency By going to West Virginia, and selecting Henry G Davis, they managed to select a Union State, Henry G Davis, they managed to select a Union State, and one that sometimes goes Republican, and yet one that might be econted with the South. They would have refosed Missouri, or any other Southern State, but they could accept West Virginia. After Cockrell was out of the race for the Presidential nomination, a strong attempt was made to give him the second place. Harmon was offered by the conservatives and refused by Bryan because he had been in Cleveland's Cabinet. Towns was strong until Parker's selection ruled him that Davis second an easy solution at a time when all out. Davis seemed an easy solution at a time when all were anxious for the end

The Most Dramatic Episode

WHEN Parker's telegram was known the most WHEN Parker's telegram was known the most violem excitement prevailed. It was looked upon by many as a trick of Sheehan and Hill arranged in advance, and it took all the skill of Williams, Tillman, Vardaman, Clark, and others, to prevent an ecuption. The Southern delegates were the most enraged, and therefore Southerners were put forward to quiet them. Parker belonged to the East, but the South had merely trusted Hill and felt that it had been betrayed. Bryan heard of the situation by accident, and when he left his room the doctor assured him that he was endangering his life. He intended to carry that he was endangering his life. He intended to carry the fight over until Monday, but the immense pressure of fatigue made many, even of his own delegates, un-willing. The session Saturday night was infinitely more exciting even than the longer struggle Friday, because there was hardly a man in the hall who was not filled with a furious indignation, which was controlled merely by the necessities of the situation.

be arrive to avoid the fictive or named this work's Known in stockerants, we were accommand to be to press before the Sr. Louis Convention had nominated consider to the end-pass. Convention by the convention are the before Albert William Albert William and William Albert William and Holling and Black to the property will be respect and sometimes and property before the property will be respect and sometimes and property before the property of Known and the past of Known and the p

Collier's JULY 16 1904



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THE EMPRESS OF CHINA POSING FOR AN AMERICAN ARTIST

The first portrait ever painted of the Downjer-Empress Tot An of Chica is now on exhibition in the Pine Arts Building at the St. Louis Exposition. It was period by Miss Kine Augusta Corf. on American artist, who has lived much abroad, and whose brother, Frances E. Carl. was chosen as Vice-Commissioner to represent China at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It was while staying in China with her brother that Miss Corf enjoyed the unusual experience of meeting the Downger-Empress at a reception given to the women of the Eureign Legations.

Simility afterward size was divided to the imperial paletic and the arrangements completed for the paleting of the particular During a number of the stillings the Downger-Empress and Miss Carl were along except for the Empress's amountaints; at other times Miss Carl sat beganing a screen and painted the Empress while the latter was organized in receiving the members of the Legitimus or to other social or administrative duties. The contrain is a built length painting. Later it will be pieced in the National Museum of Fine Arts in Washington.



THE FIGHT IN WISCONSIN has at least the merit of making the voters think. Some of our readers send in passionate defences of LA FOLLETTS and others of the SPOOSER faction, and such a division, involving questions of political principle, is much more in accord with the basic ideas of representative government than either the harmony of a boss-owned State like Pennsylvania or the discord of a fight with no principles involved, as in the factional contests which have torn both parties in New York. The opponents of Governor La FOLLETTE impugn his motives, and we do not pretend to read his mind, but we do believe his influence thus far in Wisconsin has been toward liberal thought. Our esteemed contemporary, the Prohibitum organ, called "The New Voice," declares that the people have been dreaming for a bondred and fifty years that they govern themselves, but that they do not, and, increaver, that it was never intended by their agents in the formation of the Government that they should govern themselves. "The fathers were not dishonest, but when

FACTIONS IN they came to formulate the new conception of liberty. THE STATES into working machinery, from force of education they fell into the error of laying the keel of democracy on lines of only another kind of tyranny, and now, at length, the people find themselves in the contemptible position of being ruled, and robbed, and all but russed by their own servants. They find themselves anable to frame the issues in their own politics, to secure the enactment of their own laws, or their enforcement, or to select their own officers." A State in which the people most notoriously fail to be represented is Delaware. The President's difemma in such a difemma is not an easy one. Apprecia is stronger than the "Regulars." He bought enough votes to "save Delaware from the Democrats," and for this high deed a certain Republican gratitude is supposed to be due to him. The President might have come out holdly for the weaker and more respectable faction, but such an act would have required a lieroic willingness to engage in what would probably be a low ing light, and is, perhaps, more than we have any right to ask.

WE OBSERVE CERTAIN SIGNS that the Republican bossess think this an excellent time to force Mr. ROSSEVELT to tie himself up with promises in New York. Governor Overs is supposed to be interested in a Senatorship bimoell, yet his personal organ comes out with a vivid explanation of Mr. Black's qualifications for that high office. The ex-troversor, who, some weeks ago, aimed a pointed distribe against the strenuous life, at a dinner where the President was the principal guest, was later chosen for the honor of nominating Mr. Rooseverr and seized the occasion to take back everything he had SEW YORK said in opposition to the sper which the President embodies. In Washington be spoke against speed. In Chicago he argord for it. In Washington he celebrated judgment and deliberation. In Chicago he was produgal of tropes decorating the temperament that goes ahead. One oration was for peace, the other celebrated war. The change in Mr. Black may be in no way connected with promises about the Federal influence in New York. We hope it is not, and we are quite sure that, with so many conditions in favor of his victory, the best policy for the President will be to hold our buildly against the local gamesters, and trust to entering his second term without incumbrances, supported by a favorable verdict of the people,

WHO IS THE LEADING CITIZEN of the United States W It is a question which has value as well as interest, since it clarifies the ideals of those who ask it. In New England, and in highly educated circles elsewhere, the post of honor would frequently be offered to the President of Harvard. If we are to measure a man by the weight and dignity of his personality, proved through a long life in a place of importance and leadership, there could be no better choice than Mr. Euror. Others, with a vision directed to events of more universal OUR FORE public interest, would select the Sage of Princeton, MOST CHIZES that "old rhinoceros" whose steady gait, thick skin, and sturdy neck have made him so monumental a part of American political affairs. Some of those to whom literature is the most glorious branch of human expression would offer the first place to him who is at once our largest humorist and our most creative novelist. Looking to pure genius, with a fair view of all the fields, we might well consider the possibility that the name of Europe will often be repeated when statesmen, college presidents, and authors of this day and country are seldom heard.

HERRERT Spences thought Episics the greatest inventor who had ever appeared upon the earth. The lour men whom we have mentioned are all old, as it is fitting they should be, for time has caused their size and is the guarantee of their stability.

TALK ABOUT IMPERIALISM BORES US. The subject is

important, no doubt, but the talk lacks interest. This may

be lamentable, but it is true. A discussion about the exact degree of freedom to be given to the Filipinos in a given space of time is to the average American mind about as exciting as a dispute on Selvoza's theory of existence. It is too much like a scholastic exercise. They do not agree with Professor James and other emment thinkers, that a person who knows nothing about the Philippines is better qualified to select the principles. of their government than Mr. TAFT, or any one else who knows. The people believe that Mr. Tarr, and others who agree with him, are honest, liberal, and well inflamed, and they listen to them, rather than to others who merely preach a well-worn sermon used frequently to fit anything, from the Panama Canal to the election laws in Southern States. They know that our Revolation was not fought to establish any of the phrases of Thomas Jefferson, or even of Patrick Henry, It AS A BONE was lought on a definite question of taxation. If some competent speaker or writer will show just where we are abusing the Filipinus, as we certainly are in the tariff which we use to cheat them, the people will listen as they will not listen to any declaration about the consent of the governed-so vague that it might apply as well in '60 as in '75, or in Korea as in the Congo. Generalizations glitter most effectively when they are exploited in connection with some substantial fact, which would be impressive in itself even without the glatering appendage. There were no sonorous aphorisms exploded at the signing of Magna Charta, and there are a great many exploded every time a political party conenets a platform or a university relebrates its annual flock of graduates. There is no need of being the creature of a label, We need not be either imperialists or anti-imperialists. We may

bring our minds to bear on each case as it arises,

PLOWING AND SOWING IN THE FIELDS, while two peoples fight for what belongs to him, the Chinese farmer does not look upon houself as inferior to the warlike races. He fights occasionally, to be sure, but only when graded past embirance, as the laundryman in America once in his sojourn turns upon the foreign devil who worries him. To the philosophic Chinese heathen in his ordinary mood, working madly, sleeping in the open, bridging rivers and carrying rifles and packs, all in order to run the risk of being killed and buried far away from your ancestors, appeals to him as rediculous. The Chinese usually run away in battle not so much because they are cowardly in their nature, as because they are too reflective in their warfare. They have in mind too emphatically the advantages of remaining alive, and they have not yet been organized so as to make running away more dangerous than standing where they are put. Being killed in liattle is neither reasonable nor giorious to the Chinese mind, but rather FOR HEATOEN'S unprofitable, irrational, and therefore absurd. The American who runs away, at Bull Run or elsewhere, is sympathized with only by an occasional philosopher as humane as Lescons, who made use of lunny metaphors to excuse the coward, but the Chinaman who is led to war has none of the cohesive power of public sentiment to keep him in the ranks, It it appears to him that he would be safer and better satisfied elsewhere, he is almost free to run. His reasoning, for all that it is archaic, is not without its force and proves nothing against his mind or even against the possibilities of his character, when the world's trend shall force him to encourage martial emotion and take a serious view of scientific slaughter. The allied people, who have been going about their martial duties laughing and chatting, like the small brown men whom CERR led, are probably already having some influence as teachers, or, as an example, to disturb that vast, brooding calm which has been the expression of China's soul,

MACAULAY DESCRIBES CHINA and her civilization as having a "tottering, driveling, paralytic longevity," an immortality as depressing as that of the terrible struidbrugs discovered by Lemuel Gulliver. MACAULAY's nature craved extremes in statement, and moreover he had the belief in beneficent change which is essential to the creed of an English Liberal. He speaks



of this unchanging level as "a calamity far more terrible than any of the quick, inflammatory, destroying maladies to which nations are liable;" a life in which for many centuries nothing has been learned and nothing unlearned; where Government, education, the whole system of life, is a ceremony, and eviquette is frivolous pomp; where knowledge forgets to increase and multiply, and schools teach only what has been known for ages. Such a view can be taken of China by the unsympathetic today; but when Japan turns herself into an entering wedge, we can hardly believe that China can remain unswervingly loyal to the habits of her centuries. How much social change

PROGRESS IN

must be made, even in Japan, at once, may be in-THE DRIENT dicated by the existence of a law, passed in 1899, which provides that any incitement to strike on account of wages or hours shall be punished by imprisonment of from one to six months; and this law, like others, is executed arbitrarily by the police. It is not, certainly, what we should regard as freedom or as progress. As, however, newspapers in Japan bave in creased in forty years to six hundred, from none, progress in the social sense, which is its profoundest meaning in the West, may be expected to follow increased efficiency in war, science, and manufacture; and whatever happens in Japan must happen to some extent in China.

FREQUENTLY WE ERR in the choice of topics for this editorial survey of the universe, from China to Peru, and we never used poorer judgment than when we undertook to explain that the word Socialism has not the same connotation in European politics that it has at home. We do not seek trouble for trouble's sake, with no resulting good, and that is what we acquired by this particular experiment. "The old howl of the press," says one appreciative friend, "was that Socialism in Europe was a sort of made over brand of anarchy, and that we wanted none of it here. The European Socialist was pictured as a roaring lion of bloodshed and bombobells, with a gore-dripping knife in one hand and a miniature Gatling gon in the other. Hut now that the Socialist movement has grown to goodly proportions here, and is still growing, the European Socialist has turned into a high-browed, thin-shinned, whiter than snow, spectacled, intellectual Bostonian lamb, and the Socialist devil is rampant here at home." Another scolds us for not having published entire a former letter, and, after submitting one of nine pages, he demands a hearing, with the allegation that it costs as

ONE OF OUR nothing. Probably he does not realize that to print his letter somewhat over 500,000 times, and distribute it to the public, would cost us several hundred dollars, to say nothing about the fact that we need the space for our own opinions. To proceed with our mad: "In that same editorial you say, 'Any measure which undertakes to care everything is on the face of it either an error or fraud." You had better watch out, young man. The preachers say different, or at least they say that the Bible does, I don't know what your source of information is, but that statement is pretty broad. However, it is in line with your statements regarding Socialism. Get some of the standard works on Socialism, say "Capital" by Mana, and read up a bit. If you will and will apply yourself diligently it will do you good." Now, such a tone disturbs our feelings, injures our digestion, and leads us nowhere. We have egregiously failed to convert the Socialists, a class of men in whose smeerity and fairness we happen to believe, more than we do in their intelligence, and we hereby declare that it will, in all probability, be some time before we are invergled back into the discussion from which we have emerged with so little glory.

A LTHOUGH RUSSIA HAS TROUBLE ENOUGH with Japan in the East and her dissatisfied subjects at home. from Count Tolsrot and his criticisms to the Finnish patriot and his deed, Mr. ROCKEPELLER has seen fit to attack her in the rear. He, according to the Russian press, has bought up the oil combinations in the Empire of the Czar, in his relentless absorption of the world. "A wise man," said Swift, "should have THE GREAT money in his head, but not in his heart," by which defi-MONOPOLIST nition we fear Mr. ROCKEFELLER is not wise. While he is studying his Bible, and giving the advantage of his research to young and tender minds, he might take up Proverbs xxviii, 20, which assures him that "he that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent.11 Certainly the greatest monopolist on earth can not be innocent. To gain a hundredth part of ROCKEFELLER's

wealth without obliquity would be impossible to the profoundest

business genius, "Money," as FIELDING wittily expressed it, "is the fruit of evil," often, and almost inevitably when it is found in such stupendous masses. In Herne's day it was "the god of our time, and Roruscon n its prophet." To-day, of course, the god remains, but ROUKEFELLER is the prophet. He is the most stopendous example of the power and the unworthness of wealth that any single man affords.

THE PRESIDENT OF BRYN MAWR has made a strong argu-

ment against the idea that college education makes for race

suicide. Thirty per cent of English-speaking women and girls are not really well, but college-bred women are at least a little stronger than other women, they have slightly larger families, and their children are somewhat more likely to survive. Miss Thomas puts the situation on an economic basis, there being in her opinion only two classes in which as a rule all women marry -the working class in which the woman is not an expense, but contributes her share in household labor at home or in paid work outside the home, and the wealthy class where the women bring inherited wealth to their husbands. In the large class between, where a woman neither works nor inherits money, only fifty per cent marry, as a wife in that class is a luxury which many men can ill afford. In putting the main stress the as mothers on work and health, Miss Thomas is undoubtedly correct; and as a subordinate circumstance under health; can be brought in the part played by the lear of pain and of being kept from social pleasure. In our own experience, college women have been more auxious to have children than women of similar circumstances but inferior cultication, because their mental discipline has led them to care more for the stable goods and fundamental interests of life, and less for experiment in diversun. Women of the well-to-do class who have not satisfied their intellectual curusity are less willing to rest their lives on the simple foundations than those who have had their fing in four years at college, and a year or two of groping afterward. A liberal drink of education belps both men and women to the

knowledge of themselves.

THE "CHRISTIAN REGISTER" ASSURES US that we were wrong when we stated recently that nature is not moral, "She is an highly moral," says our critic, "that, whenever any such prejudice has done its perfect work and ceases to be useful, she sets her face against it and calls upon all rational and sympathetic human beings everywhere to set limits to it after it becomes injurious," The "Register" also quotes a phrase in which we said that the "survival of the strongest is not a rule of ethics," and remarks; "True, but the survival of the strongest is not a rule of nature beyond a limit which is easily perceived by all rational thinkers." New, phrases are dangerous tools to handle, and we should not defend the statement that nature is not moral if it were taken in an exaggerated sense. In its context, it meant that, whereas the "Christian Register," and the very consciously ethical fragment of humanity, would admit hordes of Chinamen, under an application of the Golden Rule, nature would not, and we sided, in that paracular instance, with the prejudices of nature against the exhies of our spiritual friends, We do not pretend to be acquainted with "all rational thinkers," but we do see the rule of the strongest playing a considerable rule in lite. Is "From him that bath not shall be taken away even that which he hath" a rule of ethics or a scientific observation of a cruel way which nature has? The principal way, no doubt, to conquer nature is to obey her; to learn a lesson analogous to that so thoroughly grasped at length by Jon; but we may be docide to necessity without attributing ethical quality to the fact that we kill sheep, while the brick, like the sunshine, falls upon the just and the unjust. The Golden Rule is not part of nature; it transcends nature and contradicts it. When Charst laid down that rule He spoke as an exhorter to higher laws, but when He described what happens to the unfit He spoke as an observer of nature, like HUXLEY or any other man of science; like GOETHE, when he said that nature had no feeling. Not always does the righteous flourish fike the palm tree, or grow like the cedar in Lebanon. Sometimes the little foxes destroy even his vines. The time may come when the kid lies down safely with the leopard, but until that day comes it is for as to choose the moral way because it is good, and not because we imagine we can prove it to be nature's way. Nature, like man, has its good and evil, its folly, its "strange cruptions," and its frequent fadures.



THE THREE NEW MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENTS CABINET

THE OWNER OF THE BATTLEGROUND

By FREDERICK PALMER, Collier's Was Correspondent attacked to the Japanese General Staff in Manchuria

Wash-Wash-Curso, May as Wash-Curso, May as Wang-Wang-Cheng, the Governor and the bool officials came out to offer him the freedom of the city, which had been in the gipp of the Japanese army for more than a week. The wovenhair windows of the Governor's chair threw a substantight on silken robes; the swaggering two of the heavers scornful of populations, set off the occupant's langual impassiveness, the absence of which in the Caucasian forms the Oriental's chief amore of customptions.

In all the essential tack of modern complete. There capation of Foug-Wang-Cheng was complete. There was not even the saving loope (which imply the spring of most located peoples in their bundlation) of legions in the background which might re-form and recover the lost ground. Submission here feel not nint of suffer patience: It was signified by receiving the General as if he were a traveling foreigner of distinction. For the Chinese the art of war is the art of making profit out of defeat. The officer and the official had skin of the same that and a common classic language, whose written characters either could understand. Saying that both were Greental was the same as seeing that both Americans and Abyssinians are Christians.

Kuroki Enters Antung

Koroki had ridden in. The blue cost was sprinkled with the dust of the army-traveled road his credentials were the blow his legions could strike. Otherwise than stepping in and out of his chair the Governor had lifted no finger of effort to bring inneself to the meeting: his credentials were the service and the squeezemoney he could command without a gesture. The contrast of these two was pule beside that of the subflety at their backs. These incurnated a civilization which is the most exclusively martial of any in the world, and those one which has found a means of unpuralleled perpetuity in its contempt for arms.

The discipline of the Chinese subliers was in har-mony with the cut of their loggy trousers. They were recruited from the scam of the population-rapscaltions who had a "good job," an easy way of earning a living. The object of their organization was personal protection to the Governor; their number, some test of his importance in the world. From road's end to road's end, to right and to left, wherever the advance extended, were the best blood and best physique of another land where, pay not being the main question, it is a great privilege to earry a rifle for your Emperor. Yet the Chinese would have seen in their Governor's manner of dealing with the situation, and in the Chinese soldiers themselves, a vindication of their race pride. Kuroki's adjuncts of power were not those which the Chinese have held dear for thousands of years. His marching and counter-marching thousands are sheerly ridiculous to the celly civilized people which have no respect for the profession of arms.

The Chinaman is There for Profit.

Never has the Chinese had a broader canvas or a better subject for the art of making profit out of the conqueror. He is in a sense the unipire representing civilized opinion as between the two disputants. With the burning of Moscow in mind, superficial consideration might have led one to expect that the Russian would desolate the land through which he retreated. Policy would not permit. Some houses have been burned, but these seem to represent only individual instances of Cosack outlawry or the spleen of commanding officers whose reputations were sacrificed to the mobility of Japanese columns and the focuse of a General Staff.

Population and granaries at Feng-Wang-Cheng, as at Antung, were left undisturbed. The Bussians expect to return. They argue that when they come they will want the corn for food, and the holder for those houses. and houses in which to billet their soldiers. Any expanding empire must have some consistion that it is easier to rule a people through their indifference and undisturbed enouncy than by provoking their hatred. The Japanese expect to remain till the Ruman cloud has possed. They have the same material objects of sustenance and comfort in view, and, besides, they must give day by day proof of the singlemus of their purpose in coming to rescue this people from outside dominion and guarantee a permanent return of norereignty. They come as triends of the Chinese, who recognize fraedably only through actual lonestic

Whether it is the house of the Governor, the storykeeper, or the rooms of a temple priest that you ocempy, each has the mint distinct Directal felicity in lang of personal disconduct-that act of making profit from defeat; of making you feel at home in a way that commands a present at the end of your stay. You comprehend low the Musiam were made equally welcome. Does the Chinese distinguish at all between friend and for? Does he see in either more than inconvenience in return for a nearket for his produce? I am inclined to think that he would not object to having the war go on indefinitely without prejudice as 4 business proposition. His preferences are hisblen behind a mask which possibly the Japanese, who can read the ideographs, may penetrate. He wants, indeed, to rate no other country and to have no other country rule him. The island Oriental understands him better than the Russian does. If he could fully appreciate that Japanese success means the integrity of China as promised-and that he might go his own hermit way-the hig Manchurlan might have the patriotism to fight on his own account.

A Contrast in Civilinations

But the integrity of China is a generality which in clodes the Chinese who live across the river, and in the next town. What has one to do with them? Do they earn food for you and your family! The Chinese has in common with every other Chinese manners, customs, physiognomy, and industry. Collectivism he does not understand at all, or rather he understands it in his way. If he succeeds in business he will take all his relatives into the establishment and care for them. He will go in numbers to the jess house to heat goings to appease mythical animals that make droughts and thools. Foreign invasions belong to the same order of disturbances, and he would meet them in the same way.

To-day we have the most martial and the least martial of civilizations side by side exemplifying by personal camples each its dominating quality. One searches history vainly for a parallel. There is the indestrialist gleaning purched grain from the ruins of his house and the justice who dies for glory alone. It is fair weather for military movements on the coul is the soldier. It is sowing time—in the fields is the Chinese. The man on the read is working stavishly for himself and his family.

The "transporters" better explain the martial maryel

of Japan than the firing line. The "transporters" are always at the rear, and only at the rear -the drudge arts of this army of workers that corry mill and granary with them: They play the same part as our civilian teamsters who receive as a day, whole our soldiers themselves receive only one sixth as much. It is a "good job" for the seamster; it is war for the soldier. For the "transporter" it is notified a "good job" nor war. In the drafting of conscripts in Japan the process in physique and general fitness are rejected. Uf those screpted, the torthest below the standard are mode "transporters." Because he is an inch shorter than his tellions. Nippon Donji may smell powder only when the transport seagons are attacked. At landing places. and depots he must bear sacks of rice and sake kegs on his back. On the road, he has to lead by day the pontes that draw the little transportation carts and groom them by night. The poster go better for leading; if they did not, economy of energy would demand that the "transporter" walk just the same. For those geniuses of quick marches and swift decisive blowsthe highting ment the time required for perfecting strategic plans or bringing aporther columns may mean weeks of rest. Not infrequently they must wait for the supply trains, which means all the more haste for carts and pomes.

The Man Who Does the Work

The "transporter's" work is like that of the excavation of a great mine. There is always more to do. Day
in and day out they pass back and forth over the dusty
coad, no some depositing one had than returning for
another. Their pay for a month would not my a day's
square meals in New York or Chicago. Yet they smile
as they work. Their hearts are in their drudgery.
Their smile, their spirat, their eagerness—these are the
marvels to the Occidental. They are not forced to toil
by a military aristocracy. It is a privilege to serve
the Emperor in the field even as a "transporter." A
line of braid on the cuff is the bridge between chivalry
and labor. When one of our Western regiments would
tower over any Jasonese regiment like an many elder
trothers, the added inch which takes the conscript from
the supply train to the firing line has a suggestion of
trony to the Occidental.

So it well might to the native. For the Manchu is as hig as the Russian. No human exhibition could be more unreasonable to him than that of the "transporters" who do cooles labor for a pittance. But the Chinese, too, is a creature of sentiment and of self-sacrifice. He works for his family and his ancestral tablets. On the other hand, the "transporter's" family sent him forth, proud that he might endure hard-ship for a few cents a day.

China Waits with Stolid Patience

Japan is poor; China is rich. If the Chinese should turn their energy toward war— Yes, if—if all the people of New York should decide to move into the country to-morrow! Speculation is easy. The Chinese have assimilated many armies, many "transporters," They now rule their old conquerors, the Manchus, They have worked out the only practice—making profit of defeat—that has preserved a people intact while new Empires were born and old ones fell. They started before the Greeks, and the Peking car still goes creaking along their had roads. Whatever the outcome of the war, they will miss no good bargains, will waste no time in idleness, and will always be fond of their little children, and fonder still of their grandmothers,



Announcing the Start

There being Congratulated at the Pinish

Prince Henry, an Interested Spectator



M. Thery, the Winner of the Base, passing the Grand Stands at the Pinish



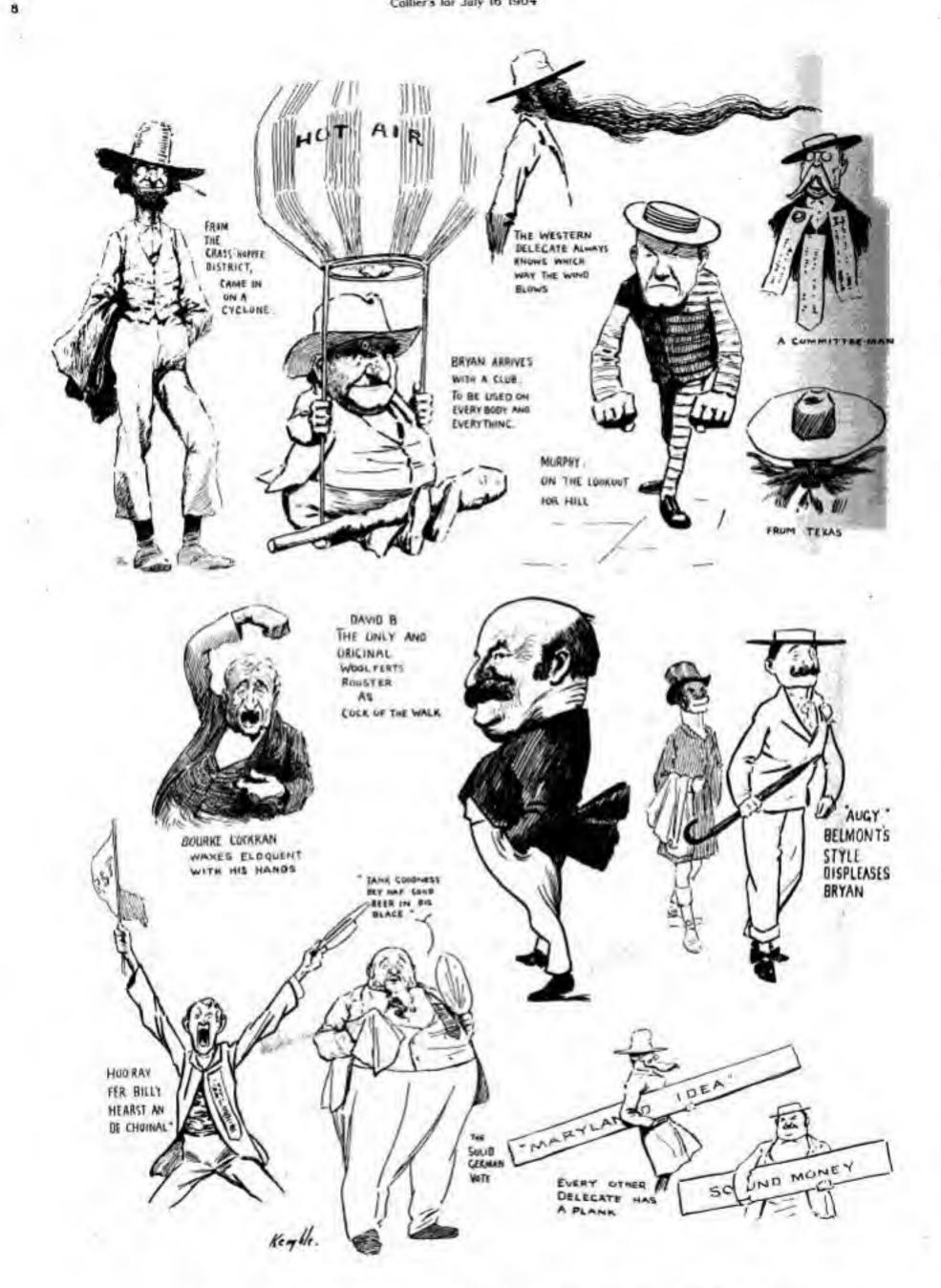
Jenatry at the Starting Point

Thery passing through Eschentiau

The Kaiser watching the Race

THE INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOBILE RACE AT HOMBURG, GERMANY, JUNE 17

The course was 67.1-2 miles in circumference, and had to be covered four names making the most distance 350 miles. M. There, a Franchisms, won by II minutes 18 seconds over his hearest competitor. Seven countries were represented, but no American cars how part in the race. The winder's time for the full course was 3 hours 50 minutes 3 seconds



ST. LOUIS SOME DEMOCRATS AT



THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE PROBERTION PARTY IN SESSION IN TOMLINSON HALL, INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE 10

THE PROHIBITION PARTY'S CONVENTION

By JOHN G. WOOLLEY

Editor of "The New Voice" and Presidential Nominee on the Prohibition Ticket in 1900

THE Prohibition National Convention which closed fune to usade a marked impression on the H. The Prohibition environment is in the highest degree patriotic, but the dominant note in it is religious. The effect of great religious meetings on the putricipants is well known, and this great entering of the class of those who fight the principalities and powers of the higher traffic can up the parry temporature to fever heat.

Indianapoles is perhaps the most convenient of attime for a rally in the interest at the temperance return. An excellent commutes had but nothing undone in the way of provision for the constant of the visitors. The weather was deligibility. The matury was tempering and all things worked together for a good time to

those who were bent on it suyway.

The delegates came with great expectations. They believed the Republican purry had delimitely and modify coased to impire conditions in those who place the emphasis of their polities on this greatest and most difficult of moral reforms. They believed the Democratic party had deliquested into mere political material. They believed that the demand for civic betternent, especially in the direction of the cause to which they themselves were devoted, was increasing rapidly. They had no faith whatever in the rampant and dominant state-maintain that administers the government in the interest of big men, and big money. They looked for a break in favor of the concerns, people, and the enthronement of home-bred personal ideals in

political life, and the messionic moment of which they had long prophesied seemed at hand, or near. The impression of the Convention on the public was

The impression of the Convention on the public was even more marked. This was important in itself and in the roller. These national meetings of Problittion into are always impressive for vicenness, orderliness, and partiamentary ability; but the public, while quick and pertiamentary ability; but the public, while quick and generous to show them the home conceiled to be due to earnest men and women in pursuit of a great purpose, his never taken them very seriously as a force or even a threat positionity. Probably the average mader of a newspaper independent that a Probably the average mader of a newspaper independent from alcoholic drinks and modelies with the personal liberty of others. But this time it was paintly vosible that public interest was aroused beyond the point of mere curiously, if not to the foreder-line of apprehension, on the part of the old party press and the old party politician.

The explanation of these improved conditions was the possible candidasy of General Miles. He was known to be a Probabitionist, and oversures by Probibition party leaders looking to his nonunation for the

The explanation of these improved conditions was the possible candidacy of General Miles. He was known to be a Prohibitionist, and oversures by Prohibition party leaders looking to his nomination for the Presidency in this campaign had not offended him. The rank and file of the delegates took in the new man and the new situation simply quietly, and unerringly. They knew the record of General Miles and possiblem without any shilbsdeth. There would have been no question as to his being nominated by a nearly manimous vote of the Convention but for the excessive

caution of the national officers.

The South with square exceptions was, on second thought, inclined to be satisfied it not enthusiastic, and whatever sectional antagonism had showed itself in the beginning gave place in the end to a broad and prophetic loyalty that had nothing and would have nothing to do with the points of the compass or the tate dial of the Civil War. This final attitude was not hindered by the plain temper of the Miles delegates in favor of Mr. Carroll of Texas for the second place although no such combination was formed or even soggested by anybody on either ede.

The nomination of Dr. Swallow is distinctly grafifying to the party on the save of personal character, personal desert, and personal fitness to represent its cleate. No man within it is abler, braver, cleaner, worthier, but we have paid a staggering price for the harmony which he represents. We have not only her the leadership of General Miles and the reinforcements be would have brought, in men, and money, and publicity, but what is far more serious, we have lost completely that expril de corps which was the chief element of our strength. There has been many a hor debate in our Conventions, but never until mow a correcting and progressive lack of confidence among the workers.

Two thirds of the delegates were for Miles, but the official opposition was organized on the proposition. Anything to heat Miles", and, precisely as in the old parties, the machine was too much for the people.

The opposition was purely technical. The national

officers practically made the rule that the nominer should be pledged in advance to accept, whatever the platform might be, or whoever might have charge of the campaign. But this would not have been enough to defeat the Convention if General Miles had not at the last moment directed the withdrawal of his name. On the eye of the halloting General Miles was an good as nominated. The machine had done its best to

On the eye of the ballating General Miles was as good as nominated. The machine had done its best to make a plactorm upon which he would not stand, had organized the new National Committee in mil Convention, had conducted the proceedings, even to the response to the address of welcome and the praying against him, and as a last report had planned to put the National Chairman in the field. This was indulicate as well as anfast, and it would have failed, an sound is the heart of the Prohibition party.

The hear for mominations arrived, the chaque of the markine was stationed, but the serviment was plainly and growingly with Miles. Just then a telegram was received from General Miles asking that his name be withheld, and after that it was the work of but a few withheld; and after that it was the work of but a few withheld; and after that it was the work of but a few minutes to come to an agreement with the opposition, and Swallow and Carroll because the ticket. General Miles had been badgered and cross-questioned until in diagnst he had forbidden us to consider him; the presence of a "machine" was plainly felt, the best thing to the Probabition party—the faith of the comfides in each other—was gime, and the greatest opportunity in its history was in ruins.

Then rame out the feebleness and parios of it all. It was moved, seconded, and carried that "the Convention do now stand and be led in a prayer of thanksgiving for the guidance of the divine spirit in its work."







A NAVAL ACTION,

A Description of the Incidents and Workings of a Fight at Sea between Two Hostile Fleets

If The action here described is entirely imaginary, but the description is based on facts gathered by an affect in the Far East and the article has special reference to the expected meeting of the Russian Baltic first with the Japanese main squadron.

No the cabin alt—stripped of its shining wood and heavy furniture—the captains have met, and, under the Admiral, discussed the plans of the morrow and weighed the provible issues of the battle. The defects and weaknesses of the enemy's ships have been considered. The secretary hands around the memorandum describing the Russian vessels, and the little men wan their papers carefully. As they leave, the Admiral node a farewell, half friendly, half coremonious. They file out of the room, saluting the Mikodo's portrait hanging in the cabin passage.

Decks have been sanded, sacks of real are tracked around the hale of the funnels, and mats of chain and rope have been suspended between the 12-pounders in the superstructure to lessen the effects of splinters. In the casemases housing the 6-such quick-frees the shells are stowed about the guns in brackets, and big piles of careridges are lying in protected modes, ready for furiant use; for when these guns begin firing at the case of four shots a minute, and the 12-pounders are pumping some fifteen rounds a minute, the drain on the magnitude becomes terrific. It is in order to be prepared against suspense that these damperous piles of ineased powder are kept about the pieces. Underneady the beams of the superstructure a hemp splinter net protects the gun crews from falling fragments, while the few brack—may be a steam pinnace and a couple of whaleboars—are all covered with wer canvar as protection against fire.

The ship, once so spick and span, is bare and naked; all her yacht-like finings and the shining beas of the quarter-deck have disappeared. She lanks hig, grim, and ready. The gay uniforms and the white gloves are missing. Instead, dirty figures in powder-stained clothes walk across the big deck, which has lost its snow-white beauty. The great ship is ready, and when a shrill note from the bugle awakes the figures almost the guns, she becomes a living thing—a unit of fighting strength.

In the very bowels of the ventel small, naked men are feeding the furnaces. As the furnace duor is thrown open a lurid glare penetrates the fire-room, outlining the more of pipes and fittings on the bulkhead. The figure of the unker throws a deep black shadow

on the iron flows as he fills the great fire, while the new coal crackles in the white heat. The coal is heaped in

front of the boilers by the coal-passers, whose sale daty it is to keep the pile from diminishing. Bending over the heap, the awelling veins of his forehead mark nervously the terrific strain under which he works. The crash of the falling coal, the noise of dropping showels, the hot glow on the toiling men, are all a part of this inferno below the level of the sea.

From the fire-rooms between the hot walls of huge boilers, passages lead through watertight doors to the engine-rooms, one on each side of the ship. The hear there is worse than in the fire-rooms. Shut out from air and sunlight, but in the lee of the protective deck, these immense engines breathe a rhythmical charge-charge at the command of bridge and coming tower. Quiet figures, almost nude, glide between the moving parts of pittons and rods, oil cans in hand. The warrant machinist is at the starting gear with one eye on the telegraph dial, which glistens under the glare of the electric light. The gong fishind it rings, and before the echo has died the steam is rushing into the great cylinders with a heavy vibration which goes through the entire length of the ship. From the flagship bridge, some sixty feet above the swash that laps the side armor, the Admiral moves his fleet. Near him is the flag lieutetrant and the ship's captain. The officer of the deck, the navigator, and the jamus officers are at the engine annunciators.

They are all on the forc bridge, right over the coming tower, whither the Admiral repairs when begins. Here the signals are bent or unbent, as the flag lieutenant passes over the orders of the 12 the "bant tossers". It is "holst" and "haul down," and the flags map in the breeze in long turings from the yards above. The Admiral, a dignified figure of great mental strength, moves in without noise or turnoil. His orders are uttered in a quiet tone and executed in the same manner—and precisely, and without confusion. At the drop of a flag the fleet is again moving, and the block—limit two columns, flasked by the awist croisers and destroyers. The screws cut long lames of which melts in the base behind. Far off on the horizon there is a smudge—it is the stroke of the trouts. The boods with their long gloss are swinging from starboard to port as if they were serprey. The murales rise and fall at a touch of a button or a lever from the officer in the sighting in



TORPERS BOATS MAKING A RUSH AT THE ENEMY



" A BLUTISCHET IS MEGAPHONING THE TALL OF THE SHOTS EXPORTED BY TO



1. Forensi finder: 11 6. Officer: 8. Sinalit Speed son ren theory 12. Armyll sea: 11 La

uns: A. Renge 2. 1 mch guns:

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D WHAT IT MEANS

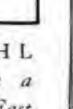


FIGHTING-TOP, , , THROUGH THE MILE THE MILES OF THE MUDADROS ARE ILEA."

mearing the enemy's centre, and on her the hortest fire is directed. A burning shell striking the hows rips up the deck and throws the anchors into the sex. The gon crew of the forward 12-pounder is instantly descroyed; a rushion of air sweeps by the conning tower, knocking down the messengers near it, who are killed by inhaling the tumes of the burning charge. Means lake the "siders" of the ship are collecting the wounded, bringing them down below. But many hobble their way back to the guns. An intense heat penetrates the butteries, and the gunners are hidden under the smoke. Sinewy hands grip the projectiles and carridges, and as the breech-blocks close with a map the gun pointer bends over his rights, and by a press of his fingers the shell leaps ahead, throwing the gun back in receil.

Through the openings in the smoke the enemy's line looks broken. Their fire is less rapid, but better directed, than before. The shells user and while in the air with the noise of a runaway licenmotive. Some of the bulls are almost hidden behind the great jets of water that the spent projectiles raise. Here a most disappears, with its black lighting-top numbling shown on a sum deck with a smasking thad. As it falls it looks as it a catapath had rossed its areas high into the air. They drop behind the ship and scatter in the water. Funnels aplit in twain, and hebind the jagged edges the smake shows upward, forced by the seesan of a disabled boiler.

orrets are jammed and uscless, and only from amidship there seems to be an effort to answer the fire. The 1g tower is one mass of rain under the collapsed bridge. Some figures stand on the after bridge; one is 1gging a signal to a cruiser far astern. The red dot in the flag moves frantically up and down, as if 1 in help. An armored cruiser, but torn sides spitting fire, is the last ship in the column. Of her 1g can be seen save her white ensign, which is fooled by the broken spar of the wireless. Her fire sudceases; she reels and her gams sway to and fire. As she sinks, the great red bow gintens in the air. I wen toward the horizon a cruiser is fleeing as tast as her mended steam-pipes permit. The battle is almost and with that the command of the sea. Outside the conting tower stands a limping man in torn clothes, officers are leading him over the wreckage of the fallen bridge. His life is wrecked—the concustom a shell striking the comming tower has paralyzed him. He is without speech, but the battle is his.



By H. REUTERDAHL Based upon Letters from a Naval Officer in the Far East

is carefully adjusting his eights. Inside the steel walls the crew bend over the shining breech-blocks, and for the hundredth time overlook the electric gear and its connections. The guns are loaded, and the automation carriage between them holds the next round of powder and projectile. Big electric tans are placed in the reat of the guns to drive out the smale and salepetre. Between them are the telephones to the counting tower and magazines. Should these be shot away, voice-pipes carry the communications. Various electric meters and gauges are parts of the machinery. Big rules of water are kept underneath the gun, and breech and block are cleaned and cooled with wet sponges.

In the sighting hoods, one to each gun, the gun pointers train their pieces. To them the range of the enemy is sent, or telephoned from the range-finders on the bridges fore and aft, and sometimes in the tops. At the bottom of the 14-inch burbette, which incloses the entire mechanism, and below the protective deck, is the handling room, from which the charges are sent up from the magazines.

The captain stands beside the slant-cycl quartermaster, who turns the wheel of the steam seering gear. The Admiral is still conside on the platform: The view muside is better; it allows of a stronger grasp on the floot. Near him is his flag fourtenant with the lead-covered signal book. As the Admiral enters the counting tower he looks thown pityingly into the superstructure, where the quick-firer crows are awaiting the signal to commence firing; they are almost without protection.

A songue of flame shows from the forward 12-inch gun and a black dot curves shrough the air. With a crackling round the 6-inch battery blaces over the water, covering it with a green party smaller, which soon reaches high above the fighting tops, which are iterally squaring streams of steel into a soraking torpedo craft. A bluejacket is negaphoning the fail of the short reported by the middlepman in the fighting-top. There is no absuring, no exceedent. The latte men move as if part of one routine, and when one falls another steps in to take his place.

The range is decreasing. The range inders report 4, ence yards, and at that distance the 32-paraders begin their haves in extrest. The superstructures, the open gun-ports, the new in the sups, are the target for their munderous fire. Through the mist the slope of the upsalton are seen like hig black blockes, and over the vellow have great smoke clouds roll out of the toroids. The seas are corn by the shells. Over all hangs a sickly,

faint smell of the salepere, which stains the faces and antiforms of the men. The flagship is leading and is



RENNING ALONGSIDE THE FLAGSHIP FOR ORDERS

Lighten by Google



The Syracust Varsity Crew winning the Intercullegiate Sacr at Paughkerpair, june at

POUGHKEEPSIE AND NEW LONDON BOAT THE RACES

HE summer of 1944 will long be remembered by the colleges whose crews niest on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie as the year in which Syracuse swept the ricor. The victory of the Syracuse eight to both the freshman and variety raves over the nell and the other four crews who hopelessly attempted to compete with them was the most unexpected and must interesting result of the past rawing season. It was a victory as convening as it was surprising, and as nobly fought for as it was infiliant. When the Syracase freshman eight, after crossing the line a winner, kept on rowing at top speed for meanly a quarter of a mile, as though they could have kept up the pace for the rest of the afternoon, and when the Syracuse varsity, after cowing such a four unite race as is rarely seen at Poughkiepsie or New London, and beating Cornell by two lengths, awang their arins and cheered with as much vigor and enthusiasm apparently as the idle spec-tators in the observation trains who had nothing else to do, it meant not only that Cornell was dethroned, but that in the short space of an hour the crews of the up State college, where cowing is almost a navelty, had won the right to be reckoned in the same class with those whose rowing traditions stretch back for years and years meant that Syracose stands now side by with Cornell and Harvard and Yale

The story of the two races is long ere this familiar to all those who follow the work of the college crews. Cornell was the first event of the day—the four-wared race—with case, and with all that funtalizing dignity which Courtney's slow stroke and "sneaking" recover give to a wilming Cornell crew. Curnell caught the water first in the freshman race, led by full a length at the half-mile mark, and to the crowd in the observation. the half-mile mark, and to the crowd in the observation trains and doiling the banks of the Hudson all along

the course the vacy seemed all over but the shouting.
Then the Syracum youngsters began to hit up the stroke. At the five eightlis mark they were only three feet behind; at the mile mark they were half a length ahead. Rowing 32 strukes to the minute, until the last quarter, when they effereesced into 47, the Syracuse eight increased their lead to two lengths, and with that they crossed the line-levels as paint'and soring for their college her first victory on the river. Pennsylvania and Columbia, soundly beaten, finished respectively about 6 and 16 seconds behind Cornell

The Six-Grew Race on the Hodson

There were six eights in the varsity race-Cornell, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Georgetown, Columbia, and Syracuse. The order in which these names are arranged represents approximately the popular impres-sion before the race of what would be the order at the

inish. Before the race of what wants be the order at the inish. Before the race Syracuse was aimest ignored. At the starting signal, Syracuse caught the water first and she had a lead of nearly a quarter of a length at the end of the first furlong. She was rowing a very long and very fierce stroke—about 12 to the minute. Cornell came next, rowing 10, and the rest were behind. At the mile mark Cornell sprinted crept up and up, and finally burely lopped the Syracuse shell. Hitting the stocks ain to 16, however. Stracuse held her ting the stroke up to 36, however. Syracuse held her own, and at the mile and a half mark she was once more a quarter of a length ahead. Cornell never got within striking distance again. In the last two miles Syracuse, atill rowing her very long and fast stroke, increased her into the rowing. It is easy enough to say that it was New London.

BY ARTHUR RUHL

lead to a good two lengths, by which she won, mushing as tresh as the freshmen did before. Cornell rowed beautifully ontil the end, but her cress seer all out as their shell crussed the haish line, and there was on

doubt at all that she was soundly beaten.

The Syrucuse stroke, like Vule's was a long one, both fore and aft, but the muliceable feature of it was he extreme length of the full reach. Packard, the Syracuse stroke our, rea lied forward until his shouldere seemed to be almost on a level with the gunwale of the shell. He could not have reached any lurilor. The rest of the crew were only nightly less extreme in this stretching out for the water. Notwithstanding this extreme reach and the long time that the cars were in the water, the stroke was kept up to 32 or tas-ter throughout the whole four miles. It was, in short, a stroke that no crew except one with an innumal amount of strength and vitality, and in the pink of candition could ever have maintained. That the hyracuse crew did maintain it and finish as freshly as they did is strong testimony not only to their strength. but to the masterial manner in which Packard kept them up to their work.

Syracuse has a Wonderfu, Grew

Couch Ten Byck, to whom a good bit of the credit for the hyracuse victory is due, says that in Packard Syricuse has one of the treat struke sars in the country. There is no doubt of it. To those who saw Packard during the first half mile—rowing with that exag-gerated reach and tremendous lunge up and back that a stroke might use in the last few hundred yards of a rlose rare—it seemed impossible that be could last out the heartbreaking four miles. He pulled as though he were rowing the beat alone. Packard did last out, and so did the seven men behind him, and they forced the fighting to the fact. It was a sight that must have filled the bosom of every son of Syracuse with pride. It certainly stirred the fighting blood of every man who saw it

Yale did on the Thames what Syracuse had done on the Hudson, and of the three races between the traditional rivals, the four-our was the only one that Har-vard managed to win. Except for the fact that Vale was a two-to-one favorite in the varsity race, the like-ness between her contest with Harvard and Syracuse's race with Cornell was extraordinary. In both races the crew which was defeated rowed in as perfect form as the crew which won; indeed, Cornell's body work and general watermanship was plainly superior to that

of her victorious rival. In neither race could defeat be explained by the col-In neither race could defeat be explained by the col-lapse of any individual parsman, by any accident, or by any instance of faulty rowing. Both Harvard and Cornell linished out the four miles strong and per-fectly. The crews which were defeated both rowoff a stroke in which extreme reach and extreme pulling through were subordinated to the task of making the shell run smoothly between strokes. The crews which wim both used a more victous "get-there" stroke in which the finesse of a "sneaking" recover was more or less forgotten in the sheer strength and vin thrown

the bing swashbuckling strike that won; but it is hard to get round the fact that the same Courtney stroke which lost this year has well all the aquatic honory of Cornell, and it was while rowing this stroke that a Carnell even swept over the fastest four miles even rowed in American waters. The Syracuse and the Yale strokes may or may not have been superior to the strokes used by this year's Cornell and Harvard crews: the thing that won the race at New London and at Poughkeepsie was the aggressive vitality and extraordinary vim and dash which each winning crew had vale might have displayed considerably less perfect watermanship and still have won. The Harvard crew had no life and it had displayed none during all its months of training, in spite of its perfect form. This fourth dimension—call a "map," "vin, ""life, "or what you will—can not be trained into a crew which does not possess it temperamentally any more than you can train ten-second "speed" into a man who is not a born sprinter. As it was, the race at New London and that at Poughkospais were merely contests between two machines, one of which was merely the perfect ma-chine, while the other was the perfect machine plus this fourth dimension.

The story of the Yaie-Harvard varsity race is a very Yale went to the front and remained there simple one After the first half-mile the race became a procession. The varsity four-our race was won by Harvard, but as one of the Yale four broke his narlock in the last quarter-mile and had to stop rowing, the victory was a hollow one. The freshman race the day before was one of the finest races ever seen at New London. The shells were side by side from start to finish, Harvard leading slightly most of the way; and it was not until the last quarter-mile that the Yale freelmen pluckily orged the none of their hoat a scant ten feet beyond that of Harvard. The finish was so close that the crowds on the observation trains did not know who had won until the judges had announced their decision.

Bad Management at New London

There was rain at Poughkeepsie and rain at New London, and what with wind and rain and mismanagement the greater part of the thousands who had come to see the Yale-Harvard varsity went home disappointed. After a series of delays and postponements the varsity race was postponed just as twilight was lalling to the following morning. Had there not been interminable and inexcusable delay in starting the freshman race in the morning of the first day. there would have been no need of even the first postpenement. The perfectness of the arrangements at Poughkeepsie was, this year, and always has been, a matter of comfort and satisfaction to those who went as spectators. Every detail was looked after—even the stakeboats were lined up by a surveyor's transit from the shore just before the race. Tradition and senti-ment so envelop the annual Yale-Harvard race that it is a rather graceless task to make a fuss about such things as train schedules, stakeboats, and official programmes And yet when thousands of people are put to such un-necessary discomfort, embarrassment, and disappointment as was undured by this year's audience, it is decidedly obvious that a more intelligent ordering of details and a more responsible executive are needed at



The Struggle for Third Place among the Varsity Crews of Pennsylvania, Columbia, Georgetown, and Wisconsin at Poughkeepsie, june of



over his black pipe before he evolved for the Inspector "Lord Bobbs," But when the name came them was no doubt about its applicability. puts on airs like a bloomin' lord, an' 'e s nothink that a bloody von that's what is is. Mister bloomin Smith bounder -Lord Bobby, I'll call 'un. I ben be took a solig of gir and it was settled. Is wooldn't have mattered or much had

there been anything for the hopertur to do, but there wasn't; his most on was inaction. which is the latter of Euroes in India. turbulence of the natives was fur a Lantany of Killock's gin-heated imagination. He had burked back to his primary condition of life over a work document with some Marwara coolers injudenously serving to make the matter clear to their understand-

Brymner-Smyth tool a tag of identification to the hoge man small read "Navvy Kil-lock," and Navvy Killark spent a day and a night-tor he was slugged of thought-

make the matter clear to their mind columns in the first. they, being men of Marwar, took up the matter with endgels. That was all there was in it.

Killick had been been in a cash of economy, and he had tortifed this virtue till in his case it became a view. Whatever the feithin was in the way of verdancy, he was above meanness; and Killick taking him as legitimate prey, drank his liquor and smoked bis chargotte. and are his provisions, until the boy walked to one side in the desert at night; and lifted up the come to the sky that was knew-deep in stare. Hendipart and Killock. Killock and Hindipat. My God was there over such

a combination: In the Navyy's bangalow, beside a thermometer, hung a penciled record with a long row of figures running from 100 to 12) in the stude a temperature which might have set two holy fathers at mail infer a threats, and the Navvy's coveragem and greatment of throught

added five degrees to this Shoot.

Brymner-Smyth's hypherod many irong air of all that Killinck was not proved an orition, a fly bloder of all

Mister Bloomin' Smith-that's wot a in. Killock told his pipe, "at's too bloody 'or to wear a horvicoat on a bloke's marre."

The truth was Killock couldn't master it at all. "Brimmer Smith, Captain Brim Southe" - a dozen such entanglements the Navy landed in when he essayed the real thing. When he was gla haded, which was always in the exening, he felt both on plain." Mister Smith.

When the Griffin remonstrated with serious gentle ness, Killock retorted "West th' 'ell's the dit'retor in this blawsted 'ole! Jus' heave the double brousted name 'angin' on a peg with yer dress soit at 'wadquarters; it's too 'at 'ere for style. Comfort's a beap belter'n hetiquette, I sez.

But two white men bound together in a samipit in a desert must foregation, and the Griffin truel cards as likely to render Killock possible at times. But the Navy thumped the table and blew the twang of his rank pipe into the Inspector's tace; and, the end of it all, allowed his fat tingers to munipulate the ivory

"Heavens! was there ever such a besset!" Heymour-Smyth confided to his charger as he threw himself on its ripe-wiven web the might Killock had cliented at

The Inspector had sent a written report to Jacobabul by a Pathan on a fast-riding camel, with the mele of his mission at Hindiput enlarged upon, but Major Eustace shoved it into a pigron-hole of futurity with a little contracting of his gram features.

The Major had a hobitabled liver, and Bryoner-Smyth had been just a rough irritating with his unclimatic desire for endeavor. The India Office had a disconcerting way of sending out should of young sters, as yearlings are sent up to the sales at Newmarket, and it was the duty of wearied elders in the service to deposit them in harmless places. The Major had done fairly well by the Griffin that came his way, in side-tracking bim at Hindsput, he thought.

So Brymner-Smyth sat day after day on the hank of earth the cooles had thrown up from the longe tank they were digging, seeking to do-catangle from the nebulous skyline a real camel man bringing him orders of release. And always on the rim of one forcom a ball of white-hot metal shot into the are, and climbed, soulsearing, over their heads for hours and hours till it dropped from sight on the other rim. I ever-recurrent form of a day in Hordigat. That was the

Sometimes Navvy Killock would come and sit beside the buy, and nyster-like, open up and vomit forth

"Wot th' 'eli is the Gov'ment gom' to do with this 'ole in the ground-that's great heats me. They ain't no water 'ere, an' it never rains, an' I'm blowed it I see the good of a tank where there ain't no water."

Bryuner-Smyth didn't know, and said so, and Ku-lock, weary with the stapendous unsulvable mystery, mould wind up with "some hother bloke's got the hidea as a tank's needed ere, I s pose, an I reckons if they pays me my bit fer lookin arter the job, it's no haffair of mine

The Inspector might have remained maroaned on the sands of Handiput till in desperation be committed barakiri, had not a complication with tribosmen up Dehra way made a sudden call for men on the head office.

So to the waiting one came a blue envelope with or-ders to report at Delva on the 20th. Also there was

official inking of storing service ahead.

That was the 16th Tears was in the feetbills, two
days march away, which left two days of Killock. No a suder the boy book a handful of cigare to the man

which had worn his patiente threadhare.

When he fold Kalinek in his going, the Novey's pig eyes closed to a marrow slit. "That's a rum go, Cap'n Smythers. Who's goin to keep the black roper from home? That's over I arek the four ment. They'll purkeness heverythink, as it I historiers, wat do I git? a bloomin' batcherdrifte shoved finto my belly

The Navey swallowed a glass of gin, frew the back of the hand across his mouth, and equinted sospiciously at the Important. Had Lord Bobby been playing him double-been writing to get away without committing

And as Brymner-Smyth swung back to his own hot, Killock, watching bim going, muttered. "That blawsted tod'e wants to get back where there's swells, 'e don't tare if I'm killed, an' my ule 'oman an' the kids

Then he looked at the thin penciled line of blood driven from the heart of the thermometer by the fierce heat till it rested atop at 117, and exclaimed "God-word a "de to fry in". [Then he went out and incled strange Hinduslani outles at a Pathan camel-min who umberstand only Pacifia, which was just as well for the Navvy.

The second of Killock's gentle ways would be as use-less in this story as the history of a river range, r's ex-istence, were it not that no man could judge the Griffin nises he did the thing that he did it Killock's part were left out

On the next day, the 17th, two natives lay sick in the coule lines, and Killick, whom the fates had ordained to the misplacement of all things, swore they were malingering.

But Habon Ramchunder, the Bengali apothecary, diagnosed the cases according to the verbose method of his kind. "The pathology of their sick is vertigo, also prostration of appetite, because they abstence from the said. Tor said.

This seemed to settle the thing, and firymor-Smyth thought to more of the seck cooles, because he was on the edge of going away and the things of Hindiput were ruings to be left behind.

At need on the 15th his Punishs left with the lug-gage-lader carrels. They would camp over night at a lefter on the road, and the Inspector, leaving before staylight next morning, would overtake them. As hoor after the Punjable had left, the heart of Hin-

diput stood still with fear. Punc, that speaks all languages, that is as universal as a not, touched the heartof the Pathans and the Marwari coolies, the big, flabby neart of Navvy Kolock, and and crept a little into the soul of the Griffin.

One man was dead, and the Baboo, who was a doctor out of coursesy of speech, had now discovered it was

"It is this way with the pestilential affliction, that when parsent is defunct diagnosis is absolute, and cholera has smited Ram Baksh and also Dhiloo, who is his brother." Thus he summed up the startling situa-

The Griffin was but a boy, this we must remember, In battle he would have ducked at the screech of the first shell and ducked again until he had been blooded His face went white, and his soul ducked at the Babon's

In an hour Hindiput was a deathtrap. tibrated with fear-the breath of the black scourge seemed in every man's metrils. The Pathans fled with their camels, and when men sought conveyance they drew long knees and drove them off. Any one might have germs of disease on his person, and those who could get away sought to fiee alone; to wander out aloud on the desert was worse than to remain.

The frightened ones had seen Ram Baksh, his blue fingers driven half-deep into the palms of his watery hands, his bloodless lips festooned with the hubbling froth of double as he lay rigid as steel, his head and knees drawn together

And the Baboo, great in incapacity, knowing not of the destroying thing, had given jalap, which efficacions as the sufferer's invocation to Siva the Destroyer for mercy. And another man was now on his back-either of fear or the sconge-and the natives were sore alraid.

RYMNER-SMYTH was Sub-impestor of Police because youngsters in the service are so called
A Griffin costs his Majesty many sovereigns
landed to India, so he is allowed seven major mistakes. and many minor man, before he is cost from the centres of utility, labeled a 'King's bud bargain," and aent away to test climate influences. And Bryanner Smyth all but rolled his seven major mistakes into one

at the time he was tried in the Sibi Desert.
When Killock sent word from Hindipat that the Pathany and codies were in multiny, he was sent with

aix Punjahi police to put matters right.

The military railway, slowly crawling toward the Bolan, had as yet reached but to Jacobabas, so the police and luggage were attached to camels, and Brymner-Smyth rode his Belochs mare to Hoodput, eighty miles away.

And because he was just a man-lesy, inebriated with

the clation of his first responsibility, the barren Sibs Desert, that men call a godiess waste was to him that

morning a field of riots of gold: Patsuns, and looters, and multimes continue and prospect of promotive or-vice. He would be a flarer Sakid at Hindipat ton-the one in coal ge. The way lay over a Dead Sea; the breast of earth was barren and without trufffulness. The horse's boofs bit into the soulless sand with a slipping crumb, it was

a blaring mirror that reflected in his face the fierce heat his belief shielded from above. His throat closed otterly, and his tips currugated into ble-like ridges of crinkled parchinent, even behind colored glasses his eyes fevered into restress. But these things one and all, only gave the Griffin juy, for was it not the toil of emancipation?

In the afternoon of the second day he drew into a land beautiful; takes of blue water, turquoise charms set in tawny gold; awaying palms traced like giant ferns against green hills that held, higher up, purple hased valleys; and slow-crawling down from the hills came camel-caravans wending toward a city that must

Eagerly Brymner-Smyth pushed his lean ewe necked mare toward the land of promise; but with the coyness of a maiden the vista shrank before his ranged desire; and presently, without reason, the wondrous art thing that was a mirage blurred in the trembling heat that quivered in the desert furnace, and he stood at the elbow of Himitput, there, in a grassless waste, a dozen mud-walled hors, flat-topped by corrugated iron, butbeds of uphthalmia, was the white robed city he had seen in the mirage.

At Jacobabad the Griffin's mesemates, prolific in unwise flumor, had enlarged upon the tharms of Hindiput, priming the innocent one with laise tales of Rajan'

palaces and Trade Basairs.

The traveleralid from his reach-backed heast, rubbed his eyes inquiringly, and then, in the fulness of his disillusionment, swore soffly at the opertainty of things in India, and the misuse that had been made of his

Then he passed to a house which rose above the others, this might be a mirage or the habitation of Killuck.

As he stood in the door, a large matter of flesh swung (iself from a charger and confronted himlock. Aml on Killock were these things- a short-sleeved banian and a pair of voluminous khaki trousers, that, like a ram's horn, chronicled their age by wrinkles.

And the man-boy with the riveted name, which was a caste mark equal to the Brahminical thread, sighed as the final mirage of a social Hindiput curled up and departed before the burly figure that was coffee-brown and huge of chest.

That was the beginning; but progression was worse. It was as though fate had stabled together a thorough-

bred and a thino.

Brymner-Smyth was practically a "casual"; in actuality he had removed himself from the office of custodian in Hindiput; his men were gone, and he was but

one who are and slept within its mud walls.

Sitting in his but, the boy put this very clearly to himself. Then he passed to other things—to a vine-covered brick cottage in the Surrey Hills where a silver-haired woman prayed every night for his safe home-coming. That was something also proving that he was not of Hindiput now, and should follow out his That was something also proving that orders and go.

Yes, he was afraid of the horrible thing; why he to himself and say he was not! Was there ever any man who qualled not a little before this hydra-headed cohrathat struck unseen?

It was like running away, though. Yes, again, why liz-it was

Then the huge form of Killeck darkened his door,

and the Navvy's voice, unsteady because of fear and gin, took up the boy's line of thought. "Salaam, Cap'n Smyther—Brym' ain't this just orful—bloomin' orful I calls it!" The Navvy drupped to a stool and drew his sleeveless arms across the top of his builet he et that was a lake of sweat fountains.

"Why don't y'u go from this 'ole, Cap'n? Wat's the use of yet takin' chances?"
"I don't know what to do—I ought to stay and see the thing through," the boy said with a query in his

Kilback tipped his large body forward on the stool till his alcoholic breath bless a mist in the boy's face, his small eyes were like red boals in a yellow matrix. fear and counting justling each other in their narrow

bolding. Look ee 'ere, alt, 'tain't yet hoffice to fight cholera

no more n it's mine. Ver can't do nothink here but get tuk yerself; au' the Guy'ment wouldn't thank y'n if y'n was dead; would they? Y'n shift to-right. d'ye car?"
I'l most do my duty whichever way it lies."
The words rang true enough, but Killbek's cars were mider's cars deaf

were adder's ears, deaf with the poison of fright. "To 'ell wi' dony! ain't

you got no withen folks to one-no mother or sweetheart waitin' fer yen?"

The boy looked currously at the fat man who was full of ancome ions tragedy. Had be misjudged the bar-terian—had Killock really a good heart? He was read answered.

"That's my riden of hit. My 'ole woman an' the kids, they're astroin' in a cultage hour Clapham Read w'y, an there's roses a bloomin' in the garden, an mari-golds, an the ruleus is oppin babout, an the tarks a singin'-that's wot she sens in a letter. An' no I goin' t' die in this 'ere God-forsaken "ole, and git planted like a coolie in In' and, wi' ricks atop to keep the jackals an byeners from rootin me hop! Nex' year I was a goin 'ome-d'ye 'ear? a goin' ome to th' of woman That's where I wants t' die in of Hengland, where they puts roses an' white flowers on a man's grave "

The boy held his breath; the dreadful earnestness of

the frightened Killisck was dramatic.

"It's hin the water wot that pagan Pathan brings in his fifthy leather bottles on his camels. That's why I've had me tot o' gin—I knowed it 'nd nome. An' a man wat stays 'ere might be took in a liner. An' a pose I'm took wi' it, th' niggers 'll clear host—not a mother's son of 'em 'll come near a wide man when 'e's took, 'cause they're white-livered swine. You take my word fer it, Cup'n, you've got yer horders to go, an' jus' cut aw'y from th' bloody 'ole—it stinks wi' th' chofera. An' I'm goin' wi' you."

Brymner-Smyth knew—the silk purse was but a

sow a car.

You've got to stay here-you're in charge." he said deliberately. "I'm not goin"- 'ow d' you make that hout! I bain't

got no right t' stay 'ere an' die-I hoin't no doctor; the Baboo's doctor 'ere-'e's paid t' take chances ' "But you're in charge of the Baboo; you keep the medicine chest. If you leave, he'll clear out. You're responsible

'Responsible be blowed! Will the Guy ment be re-

sponsible for my of woman an' kids if I die?" "I don't know anything about that," Brymner-Smyth answered, "but you can't go with me. God, man, it would be deserting your post, and I would be a party

'Describe'! ham't you describe'? You're like the Bara South at 'eadquarters, 'e'll be at the mess drinkin' is biced peg, an' wot does 'e care if I'm 'ere dyin' o' cholera'—no more do you. See 'ere, youngster'—and Killock clutched the boy's jacket—"we'll cut as 'y together. If you st'y 'ere you'll die, suce as 'eaven. We're 'uddled like pigs in a styr, an' wot one's got all 'll get. I'm caught nin a trap, I tell you. 'Ow m I

goin' to get a 'undred miles in the desert?—I'd 'ave sunstroke. Take me wi' you till we catch hup yer men—I'll pay hanythink you like fer a lift on a camel."
"Go lack to your hungalow," Brymner-Smyth answered, "and let me think this horrible thing all out." Killock obeyed without a word, and the boy went through a process that he called thinking. It was

hardly that - it was more like listening to the Even Killock had said be ought to go, and that was something; in reality, he was afraid-which was every-

Panic impregnates the air with germs that poison

every living thing that breather them. So the boy, into whose being these imps of unreason had crept, groping blindly, became possessed of but two ideas he would go away, it was his duty, and Killock must remain, it was his duty.

When it grew dark, Brymner-Smyth pat the suddle on his mare and rode toward Killock's bungahor. He couldn't quite go away without speaking to the Navvy; it meant another scene, but he couldn't help it.

The scene was a scene.

When Hindipot was without cholera Killock drank much gin; now, because of the scourge, he poured it down.

It was little short of a madman that forched from the bungalow, and learning from the Inspector's lips that he was to remain, called the curves of all gods, Christian and pream, upon the milk-mutained take in the

"I'm nock tow, I tell you." he said, "my of woman"o curse you to her dyin' day. "There's grues in my telly new as 'od cut th' 'earl out of a or. You're cuttin' his —you're a hother as runs aw'y an' leaves a Tommy to

Fear guided the recabulary of Killock. It recred him as the wind twests a weathercock; one minute the Inspector was to go the next he was caused for not remaining.

I'm sorry, but my staying will do no good; besides.

As he spoke the Inspector chirruped to his horse.



At night of the Inspector, his doll, heavy rose brightened

With an oath Killock lurched forward and grasped the anothering of the bridle.

"Look 'ere, Mister Cop, I goes wi' you, or you at 'ye wi' me. I hain't slickin' alone to th' sinkin' ship—'ear

"Take your band off the bridle?"
"Ere, come hout of the saddle." and Killock's disengaged hand claused at the boy's gasters, fambling for a

ficymust-Smyth leaned over the posumel, and the butt of his riding whip landed on the gorilla-like wrist that was dragging the horse's more to its shoulder. The Navvy's arm drapped to his side, where it hung limp as a stocking on a clothesline. The mare swerved at the sudden freezing of her head and plunged forward.

The toy let uer go. In his cars the speed-the-guest of Killnek: You it me, you swipe! Come back 'ere un' 1'll claw yes 'cort out, you cowardly swaggering bolder." bobby!

The mare was gallipping, and the passion words came in fittle puffs, and presently were obliterated by disrance; the last sound reaching the boy from the mod walls of pestilence was "coward."

The mare's shorless houls achied the dismal word from the sunbursed cross of the desert—'Cowardly-coward -cowardly-coward!' the galloping refrain, and all because the rider was handicapped with a lead-cloth

In half a mile the mure shifted her forelegs and slipped into the shuffling trot of the country-bred road was a furrow worn by the pad feet of camels.

reaching toward the Solientan's where was Dehra.

The boy's head rested on his cliest, thinking, thinking in a blurred may that led to nothing, his eyes seeing not the star-jewelod sky above that was a vast aigrette, almost musical in its brilliancy; below, the desert, gray in the night light, was like smooth waters.

As though he had slept in the saddle, without knowledge of the two boars that had gone, suddenly from the gray waste a blank mud wall confronted him-it was the army wherein the Punjabis were to await his cuming.

One of the men took the horse, and the Inspector.

scarce speaking, threw himself on his blankets and tried to shut out the scene that caused his eyes to

Sleep! It passed without claiming from Punbaji to Punjabi, and then mocked him from their faces of

content. Why did his mind wrestle with the problem he had settled—he was obeying orders? Also, he was a coward -some voice that was a lying voice screamed it through a hole in the mud wall, or perhaps it was one of the sleepers had said it, or perhaps it was an echo of the drunken Killock's voice.

Bryomer-Smyth rose, turned low the lantern, slipped from the zerai, and out on the desert; asked the stars of perhaps it was the Arranger-of-the Stars-for some ign that would smother to silence the voices of doubt, But in the book of stars is written nothing of Griffins, or cholera, or fear, and on the desert is stamped but Desidation. He went back to his branker, his mind numbed to uselessness as a guide to right.

At two o'clock the desert trail cast something in at the door. It was a Beluchi camel-man, with a desire to talk of how the black scourge was even then at Hinds-

Allah! whose name be ever blessed, but he had come near to disaster. He had stopped at the accursed vil-lage, and at once a Hindoo dog, a Baboo of animal descent, had be snight him for conveyance out of Hindiput. The Sahib, fat, and a wine drinker, had been strucken—perhaps even now he was dead. Yes, he Babos kokon had said the Sahib had cholers, and that he would surely die:

The boy had been usking for a sign from the stars, or out of the desert. It had been given him.
"Quick! saddle the mare!" he commanded.

"Ruzoor, if the Captain Sahib goes to Hindiput, this evil thing will come upon the Sahib beyond doubt."

his men answered.
"Will any one volunteer to go with me?" Brymner-Smyth asked. "Of the sir-

Smyth asked. "Of the sir-kar's arders, you may go to Debra; of my asking, will any go back to the sav-ing of lives?"

But the Punjabis an-swered that they were men of large Jamilies—if they died their little babas would starve. Also the Sirker's orders were to be obeyed. because they are the sait of

the Sirkar. "Who is at Dehra I know not," the Inspector told his men, "but make report there that I have gone back to Hindiput because of choiera, and will come again to Debra when..."

The boy stopped to think, and one of his Punjabis carried on the interrupted sen-tence with. "the Captain Sahib will come to Debra in the pleasure of Kudah" (God).

Brymner Smyth mounted his mare and rode back in the camel-rut that was a road, and fear had falley from him and the punic had passed. He was blooded in cholera, and the problem was settled, and, hard riding, through his set teeth he prayed that he might came, in the way of atonsment, to the side of Killock while still be lived.

The light was breaking as the Inspector, coming to the stricken village, met a white-clothed figure pud-ding along the road. It was the Babio. The Bengali's jaw dropped in astonished tear when he saw the

Where are you off to?" Brymner-Smyth asked, as

be pulled up his mare.
The Baboo blinked his big solemn eyes and wrestled with his wite for an answer.

'Deserting?' No. Sahib, taking constitutional."

"Don't lie-you're running away. How is the Sahib is br dead?"

"Yes, your honor, be is defenct. Coma coming, and, notwithstanding injunction from me, Killock Sahib is taking copious draughts of gin, and then yielded up the ghost.

And you got scared and cleared out.

"No, your honor. I'm a poor man, not learned with knives and fighting. And coole mans telling they will kill because I give them had medicine, they say Because of that wickedness on the coolie mans' part.

I have come out here to summon help."

"You're a great har, Baboo," Bryinner-Smyth answered, "and you ought to be kicked." Already he was forgetting his own fright that had been. "Comewith me; we must do what we can," he added.

And as they rounded the end of Killseck's bungalow.

they heard the dead man's voice calling, "Baboo" I'm sick! Baboo!"

Brymner-Smyth looked at Ramchunder, and he, shirting uneasily under the glance, said, "Coma has passed. but the Salib will defunct soon."

They passed into the house, Killock was on his charpey, and the cholera had eaten up the repulsive coarseness of his form until he was gaunt.

At sight of the Inspector, his dull, neavy eyes brightened. "You-you've come back, Cap'n. God be thanked! I'm tak-I knowed it 'nd come." He burst into tears and sobbed like a babe.

Brymner-Smyth put his hand on the sick man's forehead. "Don't give up, Killock; we'll pull you through all right," be said.

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"I'm done for," the Nas ey answered plaintively. "Good help us, my of woman 'all."
Then the suckness doubled him up, and heren minutes he writhed and was and.
The Griffin had a strong polo wrist, but he was a babe in the matter of threes.
"Great heavens. Baboo! What do you stand there blaking for? Give the man semething—he'll die on our hands."
"Yes, sar, I am orgetate thaguese for proper draught. Best authorities advise chlorody arthur hiready, Sahit, I have given planty begthese, and always the Sahih redelivering back. thise, and always the Sahih redelivering have again. Also, he is represelt to at biospic-mouse."

The Babon poured much medicale down the sick man, with new, subdued by fear, did not curse the physician,

not curse the physicism.

Ignorant though he was of the effects of choices. Becomer-smith tancing that the Navvy's bulbeck-like construction was making a great fight against the domaic, he certainly was not in the state of collapse the Halmo had paramed, and the boy's coming seemed to have lessened the fear that would surely have killed from, had he been left above.

"Ravens, it burns!" Ritirc's watted as the bayons it heres: Effect walled as the highest singled its way down his throat. "I've suffered has fel, sr.". The high still her a little, panting with the pane. The morphis element in the drug sestion has now, and, turning from his momediate fear of dissolution, he harked back to what had goes between

"I've been a lot rough, Lap'n, an' I begatu 'priocate. All alone o' the driek I called y to a bloody coward, ab' 'ere y'o are a 'ere, taking chances o' th' cholera an' a horsto' me. I don't want to doe u' no bard tooloo."

"There, there, then't say anything," the boy interrupted. "You're not going to the say must be used to the a young ass, and I want you to hingive me."
"It was a comp' to one all along a my sworts. If if I pegs that, you't you, any pen'll see that he errythink is done proper, won't y'u; any you'll send the papers an't longs have in it of woman?"

Then the opinion-the Baleso had administrated the dime for an on-drawed Killock and bubbling sleepily of roses, and energodisand the 'or' woman, 'be felt asteep, and the boy, taking the Baleso, went to the cooler

The frightened Rangbassier's every of mu-tions natives was like the rest of it, all a lar, organization by his time of the imspector's anger at his desertion.

And the choiers was spreading but slowly; three men stricken since the death of the first patient. With patients resignation being of the Ack mea's relatives will choose to them, while the other contine were now bered about on the densit beyond the most

walls of the village.

The bay's four of true bad passed, and now he had no fear. Askained of the weak-most that had some to how, or was even texture. More than once the Bahasa sauthord him as he did something for the streken cooling.

As Brymner Smyth, followed by Ramcharder, passed from our but to another, he saw a cared swinging up the read from Jacobahari. Well be above that easy pacing anamelie—it was a likeweer racing came. carrying some one wito runne in havin. The many some one wito runne in havin. The many spindly haps work or and out with the rapidity of larged special and no the doubt sanith, behind the drawn, and a Karryman. Brymner smylin stepped into the shade of a lost brained against the mind well and waited. The same I raced in where we should and a pull from the mine myli kent with lark bling remonstrates at his lost. Then the

bling remainstrance at his her. Then the Sahah, whose face was door plantered till of was like a term with mank, Sung himself from the suddle, and the larg new that it was Surgeon Sounders from hembjuniters. "Abrope" Saunders, as ittisverent India Abrupe"

"Melled Gad, alad you're here, youngater,"
the hargeon stried eagerly, supling the peraperature from his fortheast. "Know you d
you his runte, and was afraid you were off to
Dehra. Half expected to find ins use his
flead and dying note-these follows get panness when chalera comes."

"Lamel man brought Khalifour (mess) in
facobahad, a pose he obsared out from it—
I've ridden all night. Is at had—a it paints.
Aslatic ridden, Baless, many dead? Any of
your Puniates down, Inspector?" "Helle! Gad, glad you're here, youngster."

your Puniates down. Impercent"
"My usen tave gode to Itelera." Breumer
Smythanswered, and to binself be answered.
"Thank God, I haven't!"

"By Jove, roomester, that's plack saint them out of harm's way and laced the three that first time of asking."

The boy flushed and squirmed quassly numer the praise.

"It's a wonder you didn't holt, flatase."
Then also Ramchonder squarmed and backed apprehensively at the Inspector; but they were noth in the same heat, and stience

they were toth in the same tour, and separa-was a jewel-schabled ring of gold.

The Surgeon involupped the modicine hase from the came?'s back, saving cheerly, "Let's get to work, Habon-where are the cases?" "Only three?" he said presents, when he had soon the stricker one. "That's good: had seen the stricker ones. "That's good; we'll check it. One will die stro, im sphen's the smoot a Chember cheese, that it eil would kill him. We may pull the other two through

'Also Killock Sahib is prostrate with this affliction," the Babos said, when the Surgeon had finished his examination of the three

"What! a European down! Where is he!
Lead the way, Rabon.
"Yes, sar." Ramehunder answered as they
made their way to the bungalow. "Inspector
Sabib here is nurse Killio's Sabib bere is nurse. female mother. Already the patient is de-funct many times of some and complication if Inspector Sahib does not preserve his life. All night Inspector Sahib giving medicar-and keeping from decease the sahib who is



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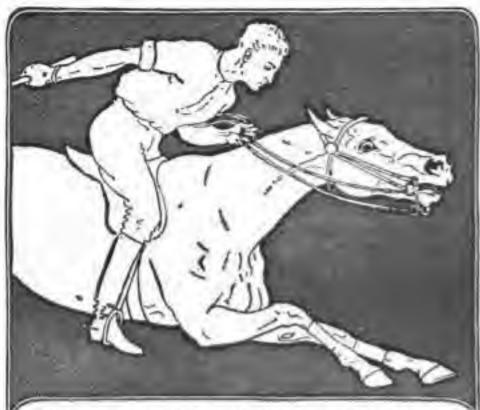
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inoculated with choleta. Also, I am make professional effort to save the patient.

Ramebunder was lying with tortunus fa-cility to the end that Brymoer-Smyth might be mellified into selecte.

The Bille Surgeon whished about and said:
"Gail, box!" this after won't hurt you any in the Service—I'll take care of that in my report. I knew a rub once that acted differently."

The Inspector was in agony. He cried in despare, but, I don't deserve.

"Fat, tax, man-modest, ch! That won't do in home-mor in the Police, anyway. Hy you'd charted out you'd have got cashiered. You're bere at your post, and that's the way it ages in my report.

ting were at your post, and that the way it goes in my report.

"Ves, sar, broke in the Babon horriedly, for fear the Inspector would speak again, "also I am retaining official post, and every costine plenty much afraid, two, your bount."

In here, is he?

They were at the door of the bungdow.

Fire burgers stalked briskly to the charpey, no worth by Killick.

ies worth lay Killierk.

By more smyth waited breathlessly, watching the Surgeon's fate. For days he had literally loathed this rough man, and now he left as though a brother's life hung in the

Three minutes of investigation, and then Saunders, facing about, his gray eyes piercing Eamschunder, asked, "Have you been treating this man for cholera, Baboo!"

Yes, your benot, giving plenty medicine; because of this he is not promaturely de-

Balen, sou're a confounded foot. This

Batton, years a confounded host. Thus some new to more context than I have she's get a tout show of funk, and has incled get still in a meanty in the D. T'a."

"West a hast, Doctors be n't I got observed" and follows, assigning his I go to the floor, not up and blocked our redshired at the Sergeon.

No, you haven't, worse lack. You've nearly shopped your feart going with girl and poor.

With a tigh of reind Navvy Killinek itill back on the had exclaiming, "God bless per 'eart, Dector, toy of 'ornat 'vil be glad," And in the hungainst Fate had arrayed a late trinity of strence, Balson, Navvy, and forms.

Gridlin.

THE GOD OF LOVE

Hy L MISBIT

IT is not gold of ripoled hair Like corn-fields except by words at play, is is not cloriks as firsh and lair As apple-bloom at down of they

It is not these that any to Love And hid him wake ni nue, so soon. That set the skies alight above, And we him crying for the mion.

is us not beart-gold, pure and bright As evigin gold in hidden seams, it is not wall as clear and light As suncue in a year's dreams.

It is not these that give Love load And drink—the maps: wine and bened, That set, and his solitude. The enchanted garland on his head.

Love only knows one god sublime, The transity in unity;
And the goal's manes are Space and Time.
And Opportunity.

Had Never Seen the Flag

MAN was discussfied in Cousa County. A Alabama, last winter who had moved seen the American day. What is more, he had not the fract perception of what it mount and was touch astonished when this was explained to him.

I be received happened in the long-leaf pine The received tapparted in the long-leaf pine country in which the Kaul Lumber Company is operating, tour the liftle backwards town of Juniata. A party of Government foresters, under Frenkim W. Rood, was stroamped in the woods beside the toud. A large flag tool his a sapting pine amounted the site as a tioneriment camp. One evening a little old man ratio down the road driving a yoke of steers and stopped to impairs whether the party would like to buy some park. He got out of his cart, sai down on a stomp, and after a moment a conversation his eye counglitudght of the flag on the sapling. He howed night of the flag on the saping. at it in a purried way, then asked wint it was. The new thought at first by was joking, but it was divin apparent the question was in

good faith.

Than's the American Bag, man. Haven't you ever seen the flag before?

Not be had meter seen a flag of any kind before. He had fieurd there were such things. and once he had seen a picture of a fing on a poster, but that was a long time ago, and he and almost forgotten about it. He had lived in the woods all his life and had acref been more than thirteen miles from home. He wanted to know what the flag meant, and historied in ellence when this was explained to him. He did not know how to read of of July was any different from any other day.

Blarnett's Yauttin

or your. Don't led your grown work off a cheap and disregroup auditionic lesist on having Sursett's. Adv.

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Even the most careful person is apt to get an the wrong track regarding food cometimes and has to switch over.

When the right final as achieved the hast of ally that come from improper fixed and drawk disappear, even where the trouble travition of latelong standing.

Prom a while I was moved surroug and had a captions appetite and I was allowed to not whatever I lancied-rich cake, highly sensoned tool, but biscuit, etc. so il was not surprising that my digestion was soon out of order and as the age of twenty-shows I was on the verge of pervous prostration. I had no appetite and as I had been being strength because I didn't get nourishment in my daily food to repair the wear and tear on body and brains I had no reserve force to fall back on, lost flest rapidly and no medicine helped me.

"Then it was a wise physician ordered Grape-Nurs and cream and saw to it that I gave this food thew to mer a proper rial, and it showed in know what he was shout, because I got better by house's from the very first. That was in the summer and by winter I was in better health than ever before in my life, had gamed in flesh and weight and felt like a new person altogether in mond as well as body, all due to norrishing and completely digestible fixed, Grape-Nuts.

This happened three years ago and never since then have I had any but purfeet health, for I stick to me Grape Nuns food and cream and still think it delocions. I car it every day. I never tice of this find and can enjoy a saucer of Grape Nuts and cream when nothing who satisfies my appetite, and it's surprising how sustained and strong a small saucer-ful will make one feel for hours." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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GOOD READING FOR SUMMER DAYS

BY FREDERIC TABLE COOPER

INQUESTIONABLY this is an encouraging year in fiction, and one which hap-pily is free from transitory facts. There is an deminuot type at present to special rogue of the Colomial rovet, or the Zenda parcel or the novel with a purpose. It is an era of individualism in faction, and if there is

regue of the Colomal pavel, of the Zenda proci of the novel with a purpose. It is an era of inflivedualism in fiction, archif there is any difficult rendency, it is a wholescence using a way from the sew problem and the hothouse atmosphere of London drawing rooms and New York smart sets, and toward the big active interests of life—the world of politics and finance, of corporations and trusts and law courts, the wirtle outdoor life of the open sea, the woodland trail, the frozen North. Moreover, the fiction of the year bears the bail-mark of many sterling names. Winston Churchil, Charles G. D. Roberts. Ellen Glasgow. Mary E. Wilsins Presence are only a few of the American writers who find a place of the London bridge of the American writers who find a place of the London bridge of the American writers. Applied above a unrepersented. Control and Hawkett fine each contributed a characteristic volume—the lattime and finely writingly parce of verbal imposity to have of produced. The Grave's Door, the Marintlan Company.

Every bettermal coved in my searching of a tour of place in the state of verbal imposity to have a finely intertheted in its mobile and elusive blending of fact and force. He were to have a stories of the fineless and letters, reading clair voyantly between the lines, and glaving countless of the first fine world the american and the hardy of an illuminated pure to mean the hardy that another hands of contribute and lating from the marine and tours of the marine of the militant colorium of form and downward the first from another tour and any exilter, has another part to make a subminated pure to mean the first and tours of the marine and tours of the marine and tours of the marine of the Mary Strart for to many the Comes of Service or an electional figure of removes, surrounded with a halo of gentle mysters. Mr. Hewants is an obsidized figure of removes, sorrow deal with a Rabo of positiv mystery. Mr. He wish replaces the injustry of idealton with the greates rejectively of ficial and brood, the troubblook with five of sax, the ultimosphile of tangible positive she is a queen, a frail, way ward woman brains about a appear, a frail, way ward woman, must's sail changeful, note too stream, either—she has the trak of the almining look—set, on the whole some similar against their atoning, a woman, is talk as, eith a parameter would refer rejuly had not fare decreal that the should be the toy set one who reight force ruled right reguly had not fare decreal that the should be the toy and the caprice of unworthy men. All the termine chargers of the farmar story, Constituted and furnies and Rissis, the bory the lamous characters of the familiar story, that have and flurable and Rissia, the have of the Queen's Marya, fluthwell and the restnames whose very sound scenes to sing of the routaince and the tragedy and the party of it cass before us in a glowing pageant, for Mr. Howhelt has wrought as of this particle as over a labor of love, with a studied precently of word and phrase that has made free resulting volume translations as made -ulting volume rewrable nothing so much as a delitately embeddered pack of cistle a gold.

A Love Story of the Sea

Amount lie younger American authors, Mr. J. B. Connofly is making an etwishle reputa-tion for immed in his pictures of the life of Generater fishermen. "Out of Gloucester," when it appeared a year ago, came as a wel-come surprise. It was so full of the said treath of the mean, the tingle of word-driven sonay, that you could almost smell the healthinto come breathing forth trues its pages. His new stody, "The Semers" (Serdinerts) is a worthy successor to the other sedeme, and to a certain class of readers, who do not care a certain class of readers, who do not care whicher the scene is laid upon land of sea, so long as there is a fore interest regening through it, it offers the advantage of being a long novel instead of a group of short sketches. The plot, to be sure, is rather tensions, being merely the rivalry between a handsome young taherman and his former culployer, a suppositer of will reputation, for the baint of one of the belies of Ghiscoster. The gift, of vourse, tensions or shore, while the greater part of the story takes place out of sight of land; but the last chapter ends in regulation fashion, with a betrothal. But the reader while towns the sea, the wheale of wind in the cordinge, the two and tumble of waves, in the cordage, the two and tumble of waves, will find in Mr. Commily's book, quite inde-pendently of post, much of that special kind of joy of living which is peculiarly the pre-rogative of the born sailur.

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When you read a volume by Frederick Frever Hill, your first feeling is a sense of wonder that some other author did not, long T. H. SUTTON, 560 Sherwood Ave., Louisville, Kr. 1 ago, scine upon the material that the law



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St. Louis Republic, Philadelphia Press, Pittsburgh Post and the New York Tribune. Circulation now averaging about \$85,000. Circulation for the issue of May 20th, 383,200. Q THE ASSOCIATED SENDER MAGAzince is a great co-operative enterprise. The service has been aftered only to the most influential newspapers, as is evident from the above. list. It is now being very carefully considered by other prominent newspapers in many cities. To build up a list of this character, composed only of the best papers, is a work of months. To secure co-operation. from such sources the Magazini. must be one of surpassing merit and literary attractiveness. It must be far superior to any publication which the indicalnal newspaper could produce. Only through risoperation can these great newspapers assume the enormous rost of this publication, equal or superior to any ten-cent weekly. What publish cation within six months has ever before been able to secure such a list of authors and artists? The thinking advertising man will remember that these great newspapers give to such a publication when produced, an unrivaled, unquestioned circulation, both in quality and quantity. Address all communications organding advertising

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ARTISTS

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courts after in such generous postusion, for good, modern, stitring faction. Legal tangles take, of course, served as plots for novely, from Wilkie Collins's "The Low and the Lady" downward. But this type is an altogether different matter from such a book as Mr. Hill's tanest, "The Web" (Doublielay, Page & Co.p. Here is not marriy a specific stary of a soft brought to express fraudilent collasion between two corporations—a suff fought, step by step, with every formal delay, legal quibble, and apsempnions divide shown to practice, and finally almost clocks mated by a blackmanking scheme to expost a mated by a blackmading scheme to expose a technical flaw in the divorce of a woman dear to the plaintof, if he does not withdraw his sort—tell more than that, it is, in its broadest ripect, a comprehensive picture of the work-ings of not modern have ourse, an indictment of their defects and starp plantices, a series of powerful and dramatic compares in tiosely on powerful and dramatic compares in thosely contrasted causes drawn so vivide that you leel, as you read, almost as trough you were according present in the flesh, witnessing the sames which Mr. Hill binnelf has doubtless, to many instances, drawn very closely from life.

"The Borderland" in Back Form

Primary on most of the project season Paramates in more) of the prosent season was awaited with so much impute one as "The Crossing," by Winston Churchill The Macmillan Conjuny; published originally in Collier's as "The Borderland." It would be interesting to know to have many of these it has arounged a sense of disappointment. Vert there is no real reason why it should disappoint any one. It has executally the same quantum and dritter as Mr. Crossinilla varior volumes—the same well-fored, scholarly diction, the same cars for pertered, scholarly diction, the same care fal pic-terings of cultur of and five man of thay be abled the same suggestion of long months at particular to any and class of the an "Afterword" (see any or and class of plained the meaning of his tice and or igns splained the an "Afterword" (so and her has a splained the meaning of his trive as an attempt to response the improvement as results in manufacture of that great movement as results meaning the manufacture of Krutes ky and Front some. It is said to the first person by a last whose carried distinct conductions are of a moving with his favorus form. Dance, for a with the favorus form, Italian Books, and who lives through many translations and drilling service, grow up large way affect. But it must not be a first of that the interest of Davy's example to be find in with our tends the affects of that which me tends the affects of the a down and hold us with our could the strong to of that which we find for the great instantion that the horse premiud. The parties of the horse strugger of the powers regime to the powers regime to the powers regime to the powers regime to the powers and still reserve to the powers regime to the powers with the structure, as now well described a did to partie that the following that Mr. Charrishli have expended upon it, and can contain the dy with that of was a lattic ware approximate on the multiplet of the Mr. Charrishly and the multiplet with the Mr. Charrishly beauty in an wholly and measured the multiplet of the Mr. Charrishly an outcome beauty as is "The Creening," thus small of the probagilit of a multiple more measurement them in a round like "Rutherd Latera

New England Tales by Miss Willins

The rings of the state of the measurement of the constitution of the state of the wide of the state of the st pulste. The giver's see the justice of her ac-tion, and the result is a new series of grits, of a more practical mature, that render possible an early and very lappy wedding.

A Handbeek to Marriage

A news which is not fiction, yet which many a rooting woman wite looks forward to a to-mance of her own will read with equal inter-ed, a "When a Maid Marries," by Loyston Hart closed, Mead & Cop. D is quite prob-lement to what extent advice of this sort ever becames profitable. The question," Weet a Man is Eligible," becomes to every girl a new and personal question to be decided, maa accordance with any general principles out to the light of a thousand individual de-tails known unly to the gift's own family, perhaps only to the gift's own heart. "How in Keep Hushands Home Nights" is a chapthe restaining much good advice, set in prac-tice, the right instinct, the right leeding, the right hame atmosphere that comes from ma-rual love and confidence, are worth whole reams of theorining. Nevertheless, good ad-tice, although not always followed, is worth having in an accessible form, and these essays of the hitle truds of courtshap and marriage commend themselves for their prevailing spirit of sanity, moderation, and sympathetic understanding.





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NOTES OF PROGRESS IN SCIENCE AND INVENTION

(A new Manual made of the metal assessm may soon be used for incondencest langs

CARBON is the classic material for the farmer like blameer which gives the light or an incumiescent electric lamp. Recently attempts have been trude to find matther material. Refractory earlies which when hot, become conductors of electricity. when hot, become conductors of electronic, have been tried with some degree of success. The metal comman it how being experimented with and it has given excellent results. Owners is a metal resembling plateness. The latter was one of the materials used by Edison in his earliest researches in the production of electric light. The mentions Glament consumes but half the power per canille of illumination almost but by the ordinary meandesseen lamp, and the very great durability. It gives a steadier light with varying voltage, but design, it the rollings is pushed too high. Apparently if indifficult to make it of as high recentance as a desirable. An interesting feature of sensor is that it gives as more light as carbon, although less interestly healed: its laminesseems is the bigher.

Sodium with four times the near energy of gasoline, legislite for automobile topineries

THE motion development of electrons metallicings has been responsible for the chests production of metals which but a few years ago were little more than memorials corporates. Alumonomitation to extensively med (not it no longer attracts attachem, and metallic scalations is an reduced in practical little arest twenty five course a penaltic fingland. If it were placticable to one situations at the possible element in a primary factory, it might have important results incommoder. If has been chlocalised that a possible of scalation has tour times the fact and attended in a possible. As present the would make end an option time the fact and would make end an option time for a great antount of registered at the process of the proces

Great Britain he suggisted the system of sevents and distances with the document mented

HE Bruse of Lords of the English Parks ment reseably passed a comments a bill providing for the computation we of the metric system of measures. The law is the metric system of measures. The law is the measures of the measures of the measures of the providing of the terms. Produced W. Le Contact Stevans since the provide of farming of a magnitude of the providing of the measures Stevens time the precision duration of a rechine as ten years, and mode that this give
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are to be used. The difference of the or
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The nid-lashicoed plumbing methods exper-sedied by moving invented electric disvices

Till freezing up of a water pure has been made of its terrors. A buddy freeze populated to mean two or more plurilers, the digging up of pipes, the beauting of cres around the pages, and all sects of other transbeen During the cold wearlier at lost wroter name pour water of per-frace, but many of the old discrete dome away with the more of a very sample device, depending on the lost grantities by passing an electric arresponding a conductor. A wire was consisted to the famest of the fracen pipe, monder on neutrin made for a night-string hydrant of the water pipe of a nearby house, and a corporated through those in the crimit. Since the line pipe was a nester evaporate flag the pape, bearing it through the crimit. Since the line pipe was a bestier evaporate flag the pape, bearing it thereby. A service pipe is first long could be beared to right. In with pussing of a current if synamphyres with along it high could be beared to right in accord to powerful currents, which would overhead the pipes on this current them.

The current was upposhed for the service wires of electric on along the base of electric contains, by storice had-

wires of elective companies by stories hat-terior carried about from place to piece and in some cases by dynamics driven by small engines carried about on wagons. Therefore down to the pipes is unnecessary, encept of passes where a building is to revised that restants or other tipe consequent to be quality are not available. Even who does not be resisted to no building of five is other building of five in other building of five in other building processes are necessary.



Felix Mottl, of Carlwrahe the famous Wagnerian Conduene, and Greend Musi-Director Metropolitan Oper House, New York, swriter:

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COLLER'S

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1904

F. C. COLLEGE AND THE PROPERTY OF SEA PROPERTY OF SEA PROPERTY OF SEA PROPERTY OF SEASON PROPERTY OF SEA PROPERTY OF SEASON PROPERTY OF SEA



TORTURING A CHINESE BANDIT AT MUKDEN

The photograph shows the leader of a band of Chunchuses—summines called Hunghuses, or Red Beards, undergoing toronte at the hands of the Chinese authorities at Makden. His liter are in stocks, his bands are fied, and a rope is bound about his head which is highward every few manifes, until the skull almost cracks. These Chinese bandles have been making raids on the Russian lines of communication in Manchuria, training up the retirued in places.

and tracing villages. The Russians claim that their note are inspired by the Japanese and that the brighteds are in many assumes organized and led 2n Japanese officers. No proof of these simenests has ever been offered. The Russians have captured a number of these Chauchases and tagve trought them total Muscles. Here the brighteds are turned over to the Chauchase automates, who little turner them crossly and then decaptable them



wings of the Democratic party. It is not a difference mainly between those who believe and those who disbelieve in the free coinage of silver. The silver movement was but a symptom, and it is recognized as a lost cause, in spite of Mr. BRYAN's effort to save his face. The difference is between those who believe in change and those who fear any essential departure. The Western Democrats heartily accept Mr. BRYAN'S declaration that the one profound issue is plutocracy. He calls it Democracy versus plutocracy, but that is his attempt to hold on to an honored name. Democracy, historically and reasonably. means a number of things, some of which are represented by BRYAN and others by CLEVELAND. On the question of plutocracy, however, it is easy to see why the radical Democrats speak of the Eastern Democrats as Republicans in disguise. If Mr. ROOSEVELY did not happen to be called a Republican he would be supported for the Presidency with enthusiasm by the Western radicals, because they believe that he is against special privileges, for equal opportunity, and the determined foe of that political corruption which enables wealthy corporations to run city, State, or nation. Judge PARKER's haste to reanimate the gold and silver question showed how much he cared for the conservative influences in his own neighborhood, which are so sensitive about pecuniary stability, and how little in sympathy he is with the Democracy of the West, which wished to abandon its dead economic fallacy with a quietness which would leave it united for a fight against unjust and enequal privileges everywhere. He, speaking for the Eastern Democrats, says, "It is not enough that you Western Democrats are soundly beaten out of your currency error. You must cat humble pie." The Western Democrats wished to have a platform limited to the issues on which the whole party could stand, leaving Judge PARKER to state, when the time came, his personal opinions in any way he chose. His action forced the currency question practically into the platform, thus satisfying some traditional Democrats in the East and infuriating thousands in the South, who will vote for him nevertheless, and thousands also in the West, who will vote for ROOSEVELT.

UDGE PARKER'S BEHAVIOR on the money question brought into sharp relief the divergence between the two

"I HOPE," SAYS MR. HAY, "I am violating neith. the confidence of a friend nor the proprieties of an occasion like this when I refer to the ardent and able young statesman who is now and is to be our President, to let you know that in times of doubt and difficulty the thought oftenest in his heart is; 'What, in such a case, would Lincoln have done?" There are, we think, a certain number of things that Lancotn would not have done, We do not believe he would have said, as Mr. Hay does, that the American system of protection was championed by Wasnthoron, for the simple reason that Lincoln thought it wise to limit political claims to what was both essentially and exactly true. In 1789 Washington said he "would not force the introduction of manufactures, by extravagant encouragements, and to the prejudice of agriculture," which is the only remark we happen to remember bearing on the principle at all. If Washingron did "champion" the theory on which Republican protection is based, Mr. Hav would do a service to history by giving his authorities. Nor would Lincoln have said that Mr. Rossavell's advice is sparingly given, or that he has a sense of humor. He would have said many things for our IDEALS OF LINCOLN President, but not just those. If the President has a

sense of homor, it is never expressed in his written words. Lincoln would not have said, either, that the war with Spain was carried on without a shadow of corruption. It may have been carried on with a comparatively small amount of corruption, but Lincoln, in his later years, did not exaggerate. He found the facts sufficient to receive and express all the poetry of his feelings. The longer he lived the more grave and responsible were the opinions which he attered. Although parties were in those days divided more vitally than they are to-day, he did not sacrifice to party the truth which he owed to mankind. Mr. Hav's brilliant and solid reputation has been fairly carned, and we regret to see him led by the real or fancied requirements of his position into arguments which have a partisan one-sidedness, He, like many other men of distinguished gifts, is at his best when he speaks in public with that same measure, impartiality, and candor which are used by most intelligent men in private. One of the greatest things about LINCOLN was the heart that made him "the North, the South, the East, the West"-the heart that beat for the Southern mother as tenderly as for her sister in the North.

POLITICAL ANIMOSITY, as shown at the Convention, can not be eradicated as long as the South is solid. It must, for its core, await an issue that will make both parties wooers. Mr. ROOSEVELY has done much, by lack of tact or for personal and party reasons, to postpone the day when Mason and Dixon's Line shall be ancient history. By so doing he has strengthened his party and injured his country, and we hope that he will let the negro question alone if he serves a second term. It is not great statesmanship to solidify one section of the country by the injury of another, and the South was undoubtedly progressing with its negro problem before the President took a hand, with WRONGING a series of episodes which culmmated in the Repub-THE SOUTH lican plank in favor of cutting down representation. Senator Louge is a very poor adviser for Mr. ROOSEVELT. He is a bigoted partisan, and he represents a State and region which are least in sympathy with the South and least understand its difficulties and their solution. The President of the whole people should learn about each section of the country from the wisest and best representatives of that section. To view Mississippi from the standpoint of Massachusetts is to be unjust by failing in that universal sympathy which we have just described as part of Lincotn's greatness. We recommend to the President a special study of Livenen's view of Southern difficulties.

OLONEL WATTERSON IS GOOD ENOUGH, after putting his knife into us, to offer us an opportunity to explain. He declares, with that precision which he mingles with his elegance, that we remind him of a "swan skimming over the surface of a take, unconscious of the depths below." The ground on which he concludes that in our swan-like motion we fail to see the bottom is that we overestimate the popularity of the President and fail to weigh the dangers of his nature. Colonel WATTERSON is one of those who unfailingly call the President TEDDY, and warn people against the probable destructiveness of this raging lion. Our view is that Mr. ROOMESTET has a good deal more balance than his love of the big how-wow would indicate, Colonel Watterson proceeds: "In its next issue we should like COLUMN'S WREKLY to tell us something about Appicks of Belaware, about the Machine in Fennsylvania, giving us the while a few extracts from Tenny's various dissertations on Civic Rightenuspess and Civil Service Reform. Conceding the President's personal cleanliness, and the beauty and charm of his domestic entourage, in what do the 'morals' of his 'political THE COLONEL methods' differ from those of the late Mr. Quay, or the present Mr. PLATT-or, let us say of Mr. Lou Pays-except that 'he played it on William and me in a way we despise,' or words to that effect?" Colonel WATTERSON is one of those devoted Democrats who think a Republican is a villain. Naturally he sees the President in a false perspective. The dishonesty or lack of discrimination shown in bunching Mr. ROOSEVELT with PLATT and QUAY and PAYN is too obvious to require elucidation. It is because he has done so much good that Mr. Rooseveer's weakenings take such prominence. We do not defend his compromises. Lincoln, in a situation so easy and prosperous as the President's, would not have made them. But, as some one observed, the Abolitionist exaggerated when he said that the slave-holding George Washington was a villain. Colonel WATTERSON would persuade more minds if he added fairness to his brilliancy. Everybody knows that the President is not a villain. Colonel WATTERSON would do better if he could find a juster way of describing Colonel Rousevert's shortcomings. In the next issue of the "Conrier-Journal" we hope to see indicated some recognition that, even among Republicans, moral obliquities differ in degree.

WHEN LEOPOLD PROPOSED his great scheme for enlightening the Congo natives, and conferring upon them the mestimable blessings of civilization, he also proposed to confer upon the Western States sundry dollars earned by trading with a new and fertile country. He insisted, nevertheless, that he was consumed by philanthropy for the Africans and THE CONGO also most anxious to divide all profits with the other OUTRAGE creators of the State. It was a remarkable performance. A new State was created and named "free" on purpose. Declarations about the imminence of self-government were considered, and, although they were abandoned, many an expression recked with altruism. "Our only programme," said the King of the Belgians, "is the work of moral and material regeneration." BISMARCK spoke of LEOPOLD's noble aspirations. President



ARTHUR described the purely philanthropic nature of the enterprise, and our Government took the lead in recognizing the manufactured Government. CLEVELAND, as soon as he was in ARTHUR'S place, announcing the organization of this new State, observed; "It is fortunate that a benighted region, using all it has of quickening civilization to the beneficence and philanthropic spirit of this monarch, should have the advantage and security of his benevolent supervision." It has had such supervision, and as a consequence is more cruelly abused than any colony upon earth. The natives are forced to work for the Belgian royal rounder's graft, they are robbed, beaten, imprisoned, women are chained neck to neck, slavery is practically restored, villages are burned, and the people are slain. The testimony is too strong to be received with doubt. The old, frivolous, and dissipated King of the Belgiaus has done a dishonorable and wicked work, and there ought to be some way of wrenching his talons from the innocent people whom he is abusing.

IRISH SYMPATHY WITH RUSSIA has given some fresh life, in this country, to the topic of what Ireland would be satisfied with. Nearly all the most sincere and intelligent Irishmen are Nationalists. A considerable number of them are Separatists, but a good many recognize that for reasons of military safety England would never consent to actual separation. All the move-ments which now have most vitality in Ireland are connected. with the national ideal. The revival of the Gaelic language and Gaelic literature is intended to stimulate this ideal. The religious question is intimately associated with it. Not only does the British Government conduct a Protestant university in a Catholic country, taxing the people specially for its maintenance, but English society uses its really great power always to the disadvantage of persons holding the Catholic religion. Even English Catholics, like the Duke of Nortolk, frown upon the Irish who hold the same religion, because Catholicom and Nationalism are one in Ireland, and the Irish Protestants are more friendly to the British Government, The religious situation, there-

FR TO B

fore, in relation to patriotism, is just the opposite in LDIALS Ireland from what it is in Italy, and to a less degree RAMPOLAA's unpopularity in Ireland was due to his friendliness with the English Catholics and his consequent severity toward the Catholics in Ireland. The Irish priests have been Nationalists almost without exception. History has shown the great willingness of the Irish Catholics to ignore religious differences where they were not connected with contrasting views of patriotism, for most of the great Irish patriots have been Protestants. The Protestants, on the other hand, would hardly follow a Catholic leader. The social, religious, and educational questions are intimately associated with one another, all focusing in the ideal of nationality. They are distinguishable, to a certain extent, from such definite political wrongs as the constability and the excessive taxation, which, being more limited in their bearings, ought to be more readily removed. The most intelligent Englishmen are much more liberal in their feelings toward the Irish than the Tory masses are. Such men as Mr. Wyxpush and Mr. Bal-FOUR, for instance, will be found voting for enlightened measures which are beaten by huge majorities in the House of Lords.

MR. FOLK'S HISTORY-MAKING REFORMS in Missouri are having a vast influence in neighboring States, and nowhere more than in Illinois. Mr. Devern, the Republican camilidate for Governor, began his career as a good deal of a politician and party man. His development into the kind of official who serves the people only was the effect of a moral atmosphere that is spreading in the West. He is undoubtedly a better man because of the manner in which the corresponding office has been conducted across the river. He must also have been influenced by

the sentiment partly reflected in the Voters' League LESSONS FROM and partly created by it. Although that League does ILLINOIS not as a body take part in State anairs, some of its leading spirits did much to cause the nomination of DENEER. The result was immediate. When they expected YATES OF LOWDEN to be the nominee, the Democrats had scheduled the very popular ALTSCHULER for their nominee, because they saw a chance for victory. Immediately upon Dexeen's nomination Altschuler refused to run and selected, in Springer, an unimportant friend who would not object to the minor glocy of carrying the Democratic standard to defeat. Many reformers lack experience and the intelligence for facts. When a practical politician like DENERN sees the advantages and the popularity of integrity in office the results are salient.

WENDELL PHILLIPS SAID that the American people never became intelligent upon any question of national interest until it was put upon the stump and there beaten out into the clear by public debate. There is another side, however. Instead of being altogether a season of intellectual quickening and profitable exchange of ideas, the quadrennial contests serve to befuddle the minds and confuse the consciences of some voters, especially, perhaps, that large, earnest, important but pathetic class grouped as the "foreign vote." The confusion of over-statement and of personalities is likely to play a larger rôle than ever in a campaign like the present, where there is absolutely no great principle or clear-cut policy at issue between the two dominant parties. "Yo' is wastin' yo' time," said a negro at St. Louis, "yo' is jess wastin' yo' time. It's jess foolishness, that's what it is. It's jess foolishness." We do not entirely agree with the negro, but much may be said for his philosophy. An interesting suggestion is made to us by a correspondent, "Let the multitudes," he says, "be summoned to hear the calm discussion of great issues by men of soher minds and disinterested spirit; not in the disputing but in the comparing spirit. The motto of these political congresses might well be, 'Come, let us reason together,' The speakers should be independent minds who have civic pride and no personal axes to grind. The most eminent jurists, editors, ministers, college presidents, and professors, menof differing conclusions, advocates of different conditions, should be invited to give reasons for their positions and indicate the grounds over which they have traveled. Let them have plenty of room for compliment, comparison, and propheries, but little room for above, sarcage, and degenation, These things, of course, could not be wholly avoided; indeed, each speaker would enjoy a free platform with rigid time limits, But the spirit of the place would be unfavorable to such things, and the restriction of good manners, and especially of the truthseeking spirit, would preserve the dignity of such a platform. The 'foremost citizen' of any community would be glad to preside at such a meeting. He would sometimes be of one party and sometimes of another." We do not see why such a congress might not be convened by the various Chautauquas and summer assemblies, at academic centres, under the auspices of either the students or directors of the institutions, in the churches, and in

the public schoolinguses, and especially at the various State and county agricultural fairs. The necessary funds would probably

come promptly from the enjoying public and its public spirit.

Human brains do not come so high as street parades. Cut out

the bass-drum and the red fire, and there will be plenty of money

to command talent and intelligence. Many a man whom voters

would like to bear, and sometimes to follow, who could not be

hired to speak on noisy party platforms, would be glad occa-

sionally to give an earnest crowd an explanation of his ideals. FATE COMPELS US USUALLY to do our traveling on Eastern lines dominated by VASDERDIGT interests, and had we no further experience the distresses of travel on those routes might seem a necessary evil. A trip on the Pennsylvania, however, is, by its contrasting comfort, and consideration for passengers, enough to put one in a mood for drastic public measures. Some investigation also indicates that the consideration for employees is as much superior on the Pennsylvania as consideration for passengers. How much of this difference is due to business policy we do not know. Some business men calculate that it is well, as a mere investment, to please the public and also to please their employees; while others think the safest way is to gouge everybody while they can. Thus the Vashiann't interests doubtless reason that they can do better for themselves by never making an improvement or ap accommodation until they are compelled either by public rage or by competition, and where they behave worst they are free from competition. Another difference is more of personality and of disposition than of business reasoning. Look at any concern, big or little, and you will see the manners and spirit of every employee affected by the manners and spirit at the top. If the executive head is affable and considerate, the whole tone of his establishment will be one of affability and consideration. If he is selfish, boorish, or arbitrary, his hardness or grossness will find imitators all the way down to the borrow, We wish to state once more, with no hope of accomplishing any change, our belief that the VANDERBUT family, or those who represent them, seem to be without the most ordinary or average sympathy, or sense of justice, toward the public which they exploit, and, by the laxity of our laws, are able to oppress,

STEADY, DEMOCRATS, STEADY!

F SOMETIMES, during the past week, those most carnestly and prayer-fully solicitous for the complete restoration of the Democratic Party to health and samey have felt depressed by certain Convention incidents relating to the money question, it is certainly now time for them and for all who love true Democracy to calmly survey the attention as it appears since the dust and swelter of Convention controversy have passed away.

Such a survey is full of congratulation and hope. In the first place, it creates the assurance that the National Democracy as an organization has been freed from the financial delusions that have made it weak, and has entered upon a period of old-time vigor and strength. This is too apparent

for denial. No action of Democracy's representatives assembled in the late Convention can be construed in any other way than as an acknowledgment of the establishment of the gold standard, and a willing pledge to its maintenance. This condition should of itself be sufficient to so fill our measure of satisfaction as to cause us to forget any fears or trepidation that may have vexed us during

the days just past.

platform declaration.

I do not overlook the fact that two clear and unimpeached verdicts of the people stand recorded in favor of the gold standard, and that its perpetuity has been secured by Federal enactment; but I insist that, in refusing to indulge any further free silver or double standard vagaries, the Convention did nor, on account of existing conditions, merely make a virtue of necessity, but that it voiced, instead, an actual and wholesome change in sentiment among the rank and file of Democracy. Herein is found abundantly sufficient cause for gratitude and congratulation on the part of all those who love true Democracy. I want to go further than this, and to express a reverent belief that certain Convention occurrences, apparently untoward, have worked together for Democracy's good, and that a happy outcome has been reached through a leading wiser and more certain than the wit of man could have devised. Senator Tillman and I have occasionally differed; but I hope he will take no offence if I applaud and give hearty concurrence to his expression of the helief that "Providence has taken kindly hold on our affairs."

Of course, it would have been a matter of great satisfaction to those of us who have always been unyielding and insistent gold standard Democrats if we could have had a deciaration in the platform committing our party in distinct terms to the acceptance and constant defence and maintenance of the gold standard—not because of an unexpected increase in gold production, but on grounds of economic wisdom and national honor. As protestations of affection never fatigue, so those who supremely love a safe standard for our people's money can not hear too often that the gold standard is immutably fixed. Nevertheless, as an original proposition, such a platform assurance was not necessary either on sentimental grounds or to make gold standard conditions more certain. They were as unchangeably settled as they could be—with or without

It must be confessed, however, that forbidding portents were seen in the Democratic sky when a platform deliverance intended to pass as a recognition and approval of the gold standard was rejected after discussion in the platform committee, leaving no substituted expression of any kind in its place; and when, thereupon, a platform containing no reference to the gold standard was approved by the Convention.

The trepidation and disappointment which immediately



By GROVER CLEVELAND

supervened among the masses of the expectant Democracy did not arise from the mere absence of any statement concerning the gold standard, but it represented a perfect and perhaps instinctive realization of the confusion and misapprehension caused among themselves and the immense actvantage given to their political enemies by proposing, in a fashion, to declare for the gold standard and after discussion refusing to do so.

At this critical moment the sun appeared and scattered every evil portent. In this time of fear and gloom a leader came to the Democratic hosts. A quiet, able, reserved man had been selected as the Democracy's candidate for the Presidency. His sterling and constant adhe-

rence to party had been so fully avouched that it was nearly supposed that no action of the organization would provoke his protest. And now, while the Democratic rank and file trembled and waited, the voice of this quiet, reserved, and able man rang out above all Convention clamor, drowning the roysterous hum of Convention diplomacy. In tones of authority and leadership the message went forth;

"I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established, and shall act accordingly if the action of the Convention to-day shall be ratified by the people. As the platform is silent on the subject, my view should be made known to the Convention, and, if it is proved to be unsatisfactory to the majority, I request you to decline the nomination for me at once, so that another may be nominated before adjournment.

"A. B. PARKER."

Those Democrats who have been impatient of the silence of their party's candidate ought to be satisfied with the effectiveness of his first atterance. It filled the blank in a disabled platform, it gave leadership to the Democratic cause, and rallied supporters by thousands and tens of thousands to the Democratic standard. To these must be added another wonderful accomplishment to which this atterance gave opportunity. When in response to the message of its chosen candidate the Convention proposed to give him assurance that the sentiments of the Convention and the meaning of its platform were in accord with his expression, and in efforts to make his message a part of the platform, a vote on the passage of a resolution embodying these propositions disclosed the fact that out of a total vote of nine hundred and sixty-five only one hundred and omety-one could be counted in the negative. This vote furnished the best, if not the only, opportunity offered during the continuance of the Convention to demonstrate how overwhelmingly sound its members were in support of the gold standard; and its result can not, I gratefully believe, be otherwise construed than as indicating the climination of financial error as a disturbing influence in Democratic councils.

The National Democracy enters upon the campaign, not in

gloom and fear, but in hope and confidence.

I believe that no man ever did so much for the cause, and in so many directions in so short a time and in so compact a form, as was done by our candidate when he sent his message to the St. Louis Convention. He has reminded all who profess Democratic principles that they also have work to do if they, like him, would do the patriotic political duty the time demands.

Let the Democratic lines be steadled at every point; and let our splendid leadership be followed with genuine Democratic zeal

and stubbornness.





F. E. STANLEY COMING DOWN THE MOUNTAIN-SIDE APTER THE CONTEST



JAMES L. BREESE IN HIS .- ILP. MACHINE



THE ANNOUNCER AT THE SUMMIT



H. E. ROGERS CHOSSING THE TAPE AT THE FINISH



F. G. PEABODY. WINNER OF THE LIGHT MACHINE CONTEST



A. R. MORRISON, WINNER IN THE HEAVY MACHINE CONTEST

THE HILL-CLIMBING CONTEST ON MOUNT WASHINGTON

On July 12 and 13, at Brettie, N. H., a dozen antomabiles of different make and noise power were pixed against one another in a race up the eight notes of sides, story road that leads to the top of Moure Washinston. At times the populations were passing through less hanging clouds must made it impossible to see more than a couple of feet shead. Add to this the fact that in places the road often must along the edge of a precipite, and it is easy to understand that the procedule to the recent plants of all difficulties, and earlier figures were bettered. The variety of the procedule before was 11, 5. Harkness of New York, who made the ascent in 24 minutes 37 3-5 seconds with a 60-horsepower machine. Abother countrible run was made by F. C. Samley of Newson, Associated Gallery and James L. Brecse of New York

THE SPIRIT OF THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION

THE south which could the hour years or one sentense mutual consideration to westing concord of action by minimizing storagely and discountries.

The opinions of A remarks. Describe a proissues presents to -(the most and or got against some some of opinions on doubt or serging question longer room through longer. The plant of out of one who and ever entire the proof of out of out of out of out of out or other proof of out men(joyo) covered. The introperary harrons having incidentally mentioned the same of tentor in which in incidentally mention of the amount terror to be and attributed to an adoption present of the problem at the attributed to the trebench of the trebench of the standishment of the gold standard in 15,1 by the region of the purchasing clause of the Sharir at aid the total entire broke facts at a root of applicate which to be no fone that the openior had twice to be in the set of the fact the openior had twice to be in the set of the first the set of the fact of the position of the set, as all only set if a only in Tammany, presentation of the position of the set of the position of the p power, could not have prestored that in it met predented to not the beauty good-will

This spirit was especially indicated again by the man-ner in which the Convention treated Mr. Bryan He

never appeared without receiving "loud and prolonged applause." It was a tribute by Democrats to their belief in his rectitude of character and honosty of purpose.

On the other hand, however, he never made a motion in the Convention which was not voted down. He made none of any serious intportance in the committee that bore upon the salient positions in his career as a Denou-cratic leader which was not likewise voted down

The Sentiment Against Silver

This was especially true of his proposition to indorse the Kainsas City piatform, carrying with it, of course, a reaffirmation of the proposition that the Democratic Party would still contend for the free and unimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. This was voted down in committee if my memory serves me right, by a much larger vote than any other actions proposition offered by anybody, and so overwiselmingly was the sentiment against it that neither to not anybody eise afterward indicated the slightest desire to bring the proposition before the Convention, although perhaps two-thirds of the delegates had in two providing Presidential elecations voted for it, and although ear ing Presidential elections voted for it, and although six and a half millions of American voters in the —constituting a majority of the white voters of the United States and a large majority of its native-leve white voters—had joined them in that vote. The South held the balance of power both in the appliance and voting, and illustrated once more its traditional warmness of heart and soundness of head; the first, as shown in its appliance in its personal devotion to the leader of a lost cause; and the second, as shown by its vote, in its quiet acceptance of an accomplished fact. The strategic strength of the delegates was shown in this; that they frankly refused to hold positions found untenable, but frankly refused to hold positions found untenable, but conventrated the batteries of the Convention upon po-sitions of the enemy believed to be universitie. It re-fused to hight other a losing or detensive battle. In this there was no sacrifice of principle—of most a con-fession of defeat and of the uselessness of further struggle. No good general will sacrifice a battle to a mad desire to hold an escarpment, when he finds changed conditions render further holding the escarpment useless and unwise for the advancement of a great cause. The Convention called on the Democracy to attack extravagance, dishonesty, imperialism, absolutesm in government, exploitation of so-called "colonies" for commercial great, comminations of capital seeking monopoly, and with monopoly the power to raise process of their finished products to the point of catortion. thereby cobbing the consumer; power to bear down the price of the raw material, thereby cobbing the producer. and power to regulate and control the price of # res, thereby robbing the laborer, whether by reducing the individual wage-rate, or by reducing the number of individuals employed as wage-carners. It called upon them to attack the extertions and injustices rendered possible by present tariff schedules, and also the descriminations and relates on the part of common car-riers, made possible by the present impotence of the law and the still greater impotence of the tribunal charged by the law with some power and duty in that direction.

Features of the Platform

It summoned them to withstand attack upon the rights of trial by jury and freedom of speech, and the newborn menace contained in the Republican plaiform against existing sectional and rucial peace by the de-moralization of business and labor and race relations in a great section of our common country, at present highly prosperous. It called the attention of the coontry to the dangerous character of its present Chief Executive: his usurpation at legislative and judicial functions; his jerky disregard of international and constitutional obligations, and it invoked the restriction of that time-honored and sensible foreign policy so distinctively American. It pledged itself to an equal and just treatment of capital and labor, contrary to the opinion seeming to prevail in certain circles that the opinion scenario to per sacred, and possessed of more inaliciable and greater 'vested rights' than the latter, which seems indeed frequently accorded only such rights as it may obtain by strike. In a word, the platform was a call to arms for an 'strack on present evide. for the delepte of fundamental rights, the establish-



By JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS

Temporary Chamman of the Democratic National Convention and Member of the Committee on Resolutions

ment of safe and sound and sane government, and it was, in its expressions and omissions, an agreement to disagree about all questions not now looks, or capable of being made income in the present, in the immediate future, or, percaps, in any future at all. Hence what has been so truck misspilerstood in certain quarters its ofence concerning what is popularly called the pil-ver question, or, unce accorately, in question of the geometry standard. That came, right or erong, had been longest out, and the contention of the organized Democracy with regard to it lost. If that had been all, it would not have producted a sufficient came to de-sert it. But the result moght to be achieved by the contention, to wit, as increase is the volume of metallic or real money, and therefore a decrease in the value of money, a corresponding increase in the prices of other minny, a corresponding marriage in the process of other things as memored in money, and the commingent en-couragement thereby given to productive enterprise and discouragement to more boarding—all cooducing to that prosperity which, but for it, could not have been so completely realized our so long maintained— had been accomplished

The unparalleled increase in the annual output of gold by the discovery of mer mines, and by the improved methods of treating gold are, was moreover recognized as as output, which, when you tomsider the two causes for it, and especially the second, is not apt to suffer any material diminution in the term of the natural life of a man now full-grown.

The Mississippe Plank Not Presented

Some expression of this, in something like these words, was made, and the acknowledgment of its effort in relegating the silver question to the rear was recognized in what is known as the Musicoppi plat-form, and it or something like it would, if submitted, have been adopted by a majority of the delegates. The plank was however, never presented by its author to the Convention, nor to the Committee on Resolutions. for the simple reason that before leaving Musiusppi he had found that it was not acceptable to either extreme faction and especially not in the extreme gold standard coterie, who wanted in the platform no preteor of a justification even of the votes and political conduct of six and a half millions of their fellow-ritizens who had voted for Mr. Bryan, even though this justification, or attempted justification, take it as you will, was fol-lowed by an acknowledgment of defeat and an expres-sion of acquilescence in the defeat, as a fact accum-plished for the present at any rate, and destined to remain accomplished for at least an indeterminate You may say they ought to have been overrid-If you have no interest in the welfare of the Democratic Party, and none in the success of the cause aiming to reform great existing abuses of government -in a word, if you are theoretical and not practical, you may well say so. The author found, moreover, that the plank would not be acceptable to the other extreme because, although they knew, and would admit, in conversation, that "free silver was not now an issue," that the gold standard was established by the law as it had been since 1893, and could not at this time he disturbed, they were not willing "to write it down so," not willing to say as much in a platform. This sounds unreasonable, too, to a man of theory only, and he would ask again. "Why not override them?" But to a man practically acquainted with human nature it is not so very strange that one may confess defeat in a duel, his inability to renew the fight, and perhaps even his willingness to "quit talking about it," and per not desire to have sall rubbed in his unwade. I never met an old Confederate soldier, for example, who wasn't ready to confess that "the war was over"; that, moreover, we had gotten along very well without a separate Southern Contelleracy and that the Union was an established fact not to be disturbed, in his case, now or ever. But I never met a single one of them willing to say that he was whopped, certainly not that he aught to have been whipped. Moreover, I never met a brave man who wanted one of them to say anything of the kiml. To keep silence and quit fighting, to

travel argued, lording betward, with the desire to make an in glurious destinies for a yet greater, be

conservation of glorous destinies for a yet greater, became thoroughly remaited, country, was atways accounted country, excepting providing control country, on the Michael platform plants, referred to, or something like it countracilly have been passed and "this or any a tree through "of both currence, if the great control to a be through "of the Convention which stood between them had so willed it, and the result would have been particularly designated—on a Regulation; to any one who did not must present abuses participal at the jet emprovement—hill consider It would have been particle, to a small countrie of so-called the morrads, who are really afrequent plants runs, and design treatment the are really arrayant plans rule, and desire treautin the policy of both parties, witness norming members of entree. Portractical man would have present its pursue. A practical man would have said what the Convention by its offence virtually said. "In view of all rential by the ellener virtually said the view of all these live. (that pressing, argunt questions, demanding immediate actuation, to the furerest of freedom and equality, in the interest, of ractal peace, and to the interest of the elements and humanity, press forward all of you, and leave this question which some of you say is a sleeping issue, and some of you say is a dead one, but none of you say is a present issue, to finish its map or bury itself. It is be dead, don't keep the corpse on exhibition, however much you may have fived the soul exhibition, however much you may have loved the soul which formerly inhabited it. If it be in a trance it will not awake until the causes which have thrown it into trance have ceased to operate, and if that ever happen it will awake anyhow, whether you will or whether I will. Indeed, the trance is so deep, owing to the strength of the gold-increase potion administered, that we all know that it can not awake in four years, nor eight, nor many, many more."

ludge Parker's Sentiments Were Knd on

The conservative majority of the Committee on Resolutions concluded, in view of the objections of the two extremes, to act in accord with neither, and to permit neither, on the eve of a battle, to deprive the army of the Democracy of the aid of the other. Now, If the number had been a man who had favored the free and unlimited coinage of aliver, it would have been necessary that the platform speak for him a change or policy, lest, the platform being alient, his own uplants, conscience and judgment might have guided him to an agitation not now desired or useful. But we all know (that is those of us who refused to let either exivene frame the platform) that we were going to nominate Judge Parker, who had never favored free silver as a policy even when it was an issue, and when others of as were battling earnestly for it. There was an lear that m his letter of acceptance, or in his cru-duct as President, be would fail to recognize "the su-complished fact." He could, in his letter of acceptance or otherwise, if he chose, indicate his views, on a question purely academic, in our opinion, so far as present politics are concerned.

He might, indeed, say a few words on the rights of slavery in the Territory, or the old greenback conten-tion, if he chose. They could do no harm, and might quiet the apprehension of any foolish enough to entertain apprehension from either slavery, greenbacks, or free silver. Silence speaks often fully as lordly as words. The proverb says it speaks louder. Our silence on the silver question was not accidental; it was a silence kept of a set purpose. It was contended for in the committee and finally in the Convention, when Mr. Parker's telegram came to be read and our answer was under consideration, almost in the words I am using in this article. Taken together with the candidate and the knowledge of the candidate's position in the country and in the Convention, the platform was unmistakable. It was wiser and better in every way than onnecessarily rubbing salt on sores not yet cicatrized. An issue which we had been arging with all our bearts and souls in two successive campaigns we refused to urge again. It could not have been more distinctly dropped, yet strange to say, Eastern papers, feelingly and trensiedly, dwelt upon our refusal to accept Mr. Hill's gold basis resolution, and forgot, or pretended to have forgotten, that the first motion made and voted down in the committee-room was an amendment offered by Mr. Bryan to the first line of the first clause to the platform being considered-a motion to declare for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one by reindersing the Kansas City platform.

Free Silver No Longer an Issue

In a word, we said, by the slicuce of our platform, to our nominee: "We refuse to declare any further to our nominee: "We refuse to declare any further allegiance to free silver. It is in our opinion not an issue, nor to be made one. We are not including in our platform things not issues. We know what you think about it and don't care. You can attach what importance you please to it, and entertain and express what opinions you choose." Mr Parker did attach some importance to it, or rather some Eastern and one or two Colcago papers did, and this perhaps—or it may be the assertions in the committee rooms and on the floor of the Convention by one or two men to the effect that "notody knew how he stood"-may have led him to believe that there might be some doubt in the minds of the delegates who had nominated him, and of the country, as to what the whole transaction occomplished by the Convention, platform, and candidate, support together, meant. If so, he owed it to his bonor to dissipate that misunderstanding. Therefore, without warting for the time of his letter of acceptance, in which he

was expected to express any views on the subject, if he thought it advisable, he wired:

HON. W. F. SHEBHAN, Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo.: I regard the gold standard as firmly and treevecably established, and shall act accordingly if the action of the Convention to day shall be rathed by the people. As the platform is silent on the subject, my view should be made known to the Convention, and if it is proved to be insatisfactory to the numbrity. I request you to decline the nomination for me at once, so that another may be nominated before adjunitiment.

A. B. PARKER.

The telegram was, I thought, unnecessary and prema-ture, but then I was on the ground, and he was not I knew what people were thinking and intending and what knowledge was guiding their action, and he did not. From his standpoint it was a candid manly, brave, and even necessary, thing to do. From our standpoint it was inscless, and slowed either soper-sensitiveness to newspaper criticism, or a landable and chivalric, but somewhat overstrained, sense of proprinty about the possibility of bring placed in a false position before the delegates and before the country. We saw at once, however, that, with the notion in his mind, he ought to have done just what he did and ought in have done it when he did, instead of waiting for his letter of acceptance. It was the simplest requirement of candor and honosty, if he thought it possible even that he had been nominated under a minapprehension of his views, to wire them, and to direct that the Convention be made acquainted with them before the oelegates left St. Louis, so that they might undo anything that the supposed misopprehension had induced them to do.

The Conbention's Reply to Judge Parker

The Convention, being under no misapprehonsion, by a vote of 774 to 191, directed that he be wired to that effect, in these words:

The platform adopted by this Convention is silent on the question of the monetary standard. It was not regarded by us as a possible base in the compaign, and only campaign issues were mentioned. Therefore there is nothing in the views expressed in the telegram vecolved, which would preclide a man entertaining them from accepting the nonlination on the said platform.

Of the inhurity voting against sending this raply; the major part of them were followers of Mr. Hearst and other candidates, who had never had any doubt. because they could not have had, about Judge Parker's position, but who hoped out of the suddenness and disorder of it all to reap a reconsideration of the core nominating Judge Parker, and a nomination of their candidate. All of them were, no far as I know, near who opposed Judge Parker from the beginning. Many who opposed Judge Parker from the biginning. Many even of those who voted against the monination voted for the reply to be sent. The telegram from Judge Parker as printed brought great relief to his friends and to the delegates. A purported telegram, which had been printed in what seems to be a somewhat irresponsible Sr. Louis paper, had caused great florry, excitement, and intense anger. It was to the effect that

be had "demanded" that a gold standard plank "be put in the platform." They know little of the freedom of action which dominated that Convention, its exemption from boss or mathine control of any sort, who can not appreciate the effect of the pretended telegram. "We will stop Rosseveltism in the Democratic Party before it starts," was the cry; "we will receive no dictation; a Democratic candidate must learn that he receives his instructions from the Democracy, and not the Democracy their instructions from him. Parker had been nominated by Southern initiative; if the pretended telegram had been genuine, he would have been taken off the ticket by Southern initiative. Already enough had agreed to do it. When it was tound, however, that he was merely expressing his own opinion, and the opinion by which he would be guided it chested President, and supplying the histus in the platform, as he had a right to do, the revulsion was suitien and enginesiastic. Men said, "He is demanding mothing and dictating nothing; he is merely being manly and honest." Perhaps no more dramatic scene was ever presented in a Convention than when Judge Parker's telegram was read, together with the proposed roply to it. After the author of this article had completed reading them, and a few remarks in explanation and in advocacy of them, and while Senator Tillman of South Carolina was on his feet. Mr. Bryan came into the hall, lips compressed, gait not too steady, because he last been both sick and overworked. The excitament was so intense that even in that immense hall a whisper might almost have been heard. It was rummed about that he had come for the purpose of opposing the roply suggested to the Convention. He was applicated as he passed through the delegates, but it was noted that the appliance was neither as deep, nor so long, our so loud, as previous outbursts in his honor had been. Some resentment was created by his conduct and by his speeches in opposition to the telegram pro-posed. The absolute truth of all the statements contained to the relegraphic reply could not be questioned. When one of the speakers from the platform made the statement that before the receipt of Judge Parker's telegram the Convention had already known how he stord and that therefore no one had a right to affect surprise—that utterance was cheered, and when later on he turned to the audience and asked. Is it not true that the gold standard is established, and that it neither is nor can now be made an issue, and that nothing but issues are contained in the platform, and challenged any man who denied that statement if there was even one to rise to his feet, and then when he turned from the body of the Convention to the gentlemen sitting on the platform, and looking directly at Mr. Bryan him-nelf, asked him or anybody else if they did not agree absolutely with the assertion to arest, and then udded. "Namedy arises; no, not one"—the feeling became intenne and the applance hearty

The whole thing looked like an untoward circum-tance at the time, but, looking back over it all, it were now fortunate, because if there really had been snybody in the United States find enough to have said on the stump, in a newspaper, or otherwise, that the action of the party in Convention assembled had been taniamount directly or by inference, to the reliaborament of free silver as an issue, then even the lips of that man are now sealed, and nobody, not even a fool or an unscrupulous enemy, can now pretend to misunder-stand in the slightest degree the position of the party.

The papers were filled with modifier vation, generally in the shape of headlines: "Fill Surrendered to Bryan," "Hill Overawed by Bryan," "Hill and Bryan Campromise," "Bryan and Hill Agree, the First to Withdraw the Income Tax Proposition, and the Second the Gold Standard Plank", "Hill, Williams, and Bryan Appointed a Committee of Three to Agree on a Money Plank"; all this ad nanseam. There was no compromise—Bryan was voted down. Hill was voted down. Neither ever surrendered or compromised, unless by surrender or a myromise it is meant that both agreed when besten as the make a minority report to that unable-to-hear Convention.

It was I was offered the income tax provision, and Constitutional amendment and the inequity of an income tax exempting rents of land-the only sort that reasons, later withdraw it. Mr. Bryan renewed it. The reasons which had satisfied me in withdrawing it satisfeed a majority of the committee in voting it down Senator Bolley of Texas did propose a compromise, whereby Hill's gold standard plank and Bryan's income tax plank should borb be withdrawn. Hill positively declined. Bryan never assented. Hill, Bryan, and Williams were appointed a sub-committee to agree about certain pricor financial questions, but not the question of monetary standard. That sub-committee never met. Hence no minor matters were reported or

adopted.

Hara Work in Committee

I would not consider it within the innits of propriety to say anything about what coverred in the meetings of the Committee on Resolutions, whose transactions ought to have been considered as if in executive session, were it not that the newspapers have published what purported to be the proceedings of that committer in defail. These reports contain just enough truth to be barmful, if not dangerous, as half truths always are-just enough truth in certain particulars to necessee—just enough track in certain participants to necessitate telling the whole trath as to the points thus "set frown in malice" or in error. Then, two, Mr. Bryan. Senstors Carmack and Tillman, on the fluor of the Concention, and ex-Senator Hill and others in interviews, base discussed its proceedings with regard to the points referred to by me here. I have referred to corning which had not become, in one of these several ways, in some sense public. I have never witnessed anything more intense nor more self-contained than the determination of every member of that committee to bring out a unanimous report without the sacrifice

d any principle.
There was need in the committee, and need indeed, of sleepless work and conscious tact, and of that rare

vertue, the courage of self-repression.

All were forthcoming in measure unationed, May God crown earnest and patrioric efforts with needed mixeus?

"WAYS THAT ARE DARK, AND TRICKS THAT ARE VAIN"

By ROBERT L. DUNN, Collier's Staff Photographer

Mr. Dunn, whose excellent photographs of the Japanese army in Kores have been published to Corner's during the pass four moreha, has lost returned from Tokio, a victim. of the pacation residuals adopted by the Japanese authorities in their relations with the foreign correspondents. Mr. Durn was luminosin removal to get into Kuren before the Tokin authorisins could beld him up, but they fanally succeeded in lurning him back him the firm, and forced him in him the fundred or more forcign correspondents who have been "marking item" in Tokio since February. Mr. Fluors was given a pass to go with the proceed willing the "second column" of correspondents is sell in Tokio, Mr. Dune's indepent that there was scart probability of the "bird column" over starting seems to be fairly well vindicated

T TOOK me less than twenty-foor hours after my landing at Chemulpo together with the vanguard • of the Japanese army to discover that I had been nourishing a set of wholly mistaken impressions concerning the Japanese and their qualities—not their

qualities as fighters, but as men—as a race.

I was the first of my profession to land on Korean and I thought myself a very lucky man. I was armed with passes, letters, authorizations, and every conceivable kind of document that could serve to smooth my path and open otherwise closed gates I had started for the seat of war with words of encouragement and well wishes from the officials that speeded my way. My equipment was designed to meet every emergency without ever becoming a burden. man started under auspicious circumstances. I did, and yet I never got further than Suman, fifty odd miles north of Ping Yang, Kerea's old capital. That was the crest of my hill, from which, like the King of France, I simoly had to march down again, with my postes, my bag-gage, and my passes. All because I had tailed to take into account a Japanese quality unknown to me-their smilling evasiveness, which enables them to break a promise as easily as a child breaks a new toy unlike the child they know very well what they are doing, and they do it because they find it ever so much easier than to tell a pion straight to his face that he may not do a certain thing. And in this connection I must tell why: if a combination of words could be imagined that might render the sound of my native language bateful to my ears, it would be this "I am so very, very s very for you."

How many cimes I have heard that phrase pro-

nonneed by am rking Oriental lips, each time to let me know that I had been deceived and fulled again!

The first nose I heard it was in Chemulpo on the momentous night of February 8, when General Vasur-sums landed the edvance column of the Piest Army And the general blosself was the first one to acquaint me For he began the Korean campaign by playing a trick on the little group of newspaper men were fortunate enough (as they thought) to be on hand at that early stage of the game.

The landing of troops continued far into the night: and as long as the opportunity lasted I busied myself

taking flashlight pictures. Those were really the only happy and satisfied flours I spent on Kurean soil. The scenes I witnessed were weird and pictoresque and full of promise of still better things to come. I was earning up to my work, sere of a secretal issue, and still undisturbed and undisqueted by that fatures incresant, thousand-tongoed phrase that prisoned every hour of the days and weeks and months that followed till I gave up the tack. "I am so very, very sorry for you." It was my intention to go right on to Seoul, the capital, that night. There was a train that would take me But I had to see the commanding general first, of course -) just as a marter of formality, I thought then General Yasutsuma appeared genuinely pleased to see me. He was politeness incarnate and promised my every possible help that he could render, but he discouraged the idea of starting for Seoul that night. Better wait till next morning, he said. He would leave at six o'clock himself, and I could accompany him. The train would be crowded, but his eard would set everything right for me.

The Japanese General Equipocales

I was so pleased that I spent all night developing the films that represented the result of my first day's work at the from until it was too late to think of sleep. The new day had not yet dawned when I betook myself and what was mime to the railroad station.

There was the station, but-I rubbed my eyes I pinched myself. Yes, I was awake, and the ruliroad depot was standing in front of me. But the place was dead. Not a soul, civil or military, was to be seen. Nothing happened. The thousands that youred out of the transports the night before had vanished as 50 many buddless phantoms. Six o'clock arrived mannounced by bell scroke or trumpet blast. No train, no soldiers no general'

A few railroad employees and natives were the only mes to make their appearance. Seven whole arrived train backed up. It was the regular morning train A train backed up.

for Scool. A few passengers boarded it. So did I. At Scool I found all the soldiers again. They had undoubtedly been boarding the trains at the very hour I was talking with their commander the night before.

He was at Senol, too, but I did not attempt to see him. I called on the Japanese Minister instead, and was received with such cordiality that I said to myself, "This chap is nice enough to be an American." If I could go on? Certainly; what was there to prevent me? Didn't I have my passes, etc.? So I went on with my ponies, my baggage, and my passes, Ping Yang, on the road to the Yalu, being my goal. Se far I had at least received alleged, if not actual,

information when I asked questions. Now I soon found that the situation had changed. Twenty old thousand Japanese soldiers had been landed in Korea. They had taken possession of the entire southern part of the Hermit Kingdom. The Russian Minister, M. Pavlov, had been regretfully has firmly housed out of the coun-try. The Japanese now three off the cloak of humility and stood forth in warlike attitude of defiance. Those who were in Korea seemed to carry a chip on their shoulders and to invite the rest of the world to knock it off. I didn't think it was up to me to try it. Nor did I bow down to their new dignity and cringe for favors. But I had to ask for information. What I got was that "I am so very, very sorry for you.

The overland journey from Seoul to Ping Yang proved an exceedingly hard one. Some almost insurmountable obstacles were encountered. But I managed to push on. On the road I was all the time passed and repassed by detachments of Japanese soldiery. They wore a quiet, orderly lot, on the whole. One reason for this, it seemed to me, was that they knew no better than to trudge on like so many sheep in the wake

of their leader. I have no quarrel with them, anyhow. But scattered among the weary, tootsore soldiers. and disguised to suit their errands, traveled the wouldhe builders of the new Japan, the men who think that the ourcome of the war depends on them, their shrewdness and their so-called "secret service." The one dis-tinguishing accomplishment of all and every one of the speak Enmembers of that element is their ability to glish"-a qualification that may imply anything from a emple knowledge of the "I am so very, very sorry for " up to a very fair command of our tongue. men belong neither to the very poor nor to the very rich class. They are not educated in our sense; neither are they as ignorant as their brethren in the ranks.

They are shop clerks and waiters, and men of that stamp, They are shop clerks and waiters, and men of that stamp, who, by their trades, have been brought into contact with foreigners, particularly Englishmen and Americans, and have thus picked up a superficial acquaintance with the English language. It is a most peculiar class, thoroughly characteristic of the new spirit of the race. And if ever their Island Empire should be brought to ruin, I think they and their "smartness" will be largely responsible for the catastrophe.

I reached Ping Yong three days ahead of the main body of the army, and was just preparing myself for further advance when the following note was banded to me.

advance when the following note was handed to me:

"JAPANESE CONSULATE, March 9, 1904 "To Mr. Dunn: Six-I have the hunor to inform you by the order that you would stay here until our Land Forces under Major-General Sasaki proceed for the North. C. SHINFO.

" faguanese Acting Consul."

The result was that I retraced my steps and sought for an interview with General Sasaki. I got it. He was sorry again, chiefly, it seemed, because I had conceived such an unfortunate ides as to start out ahead of him. I pointed out that I was an American not a Russian; that I was traveling in a neutral country, and that I was not personally at war with Japan. Those facts had such an effect on the General that he needed with the same defeat on the General that he nearly cried. He was an old man, too, and his explanations and arguments seemed us reasonable as they were affable. I almost felt astry myself—that is, for him. And I could do nothing less than to

promise to wait till next morning at ten o'clock and then start for the front in his company. It made the ten o'clock and then start for the front in his company. It made the old General seem quite happy and chipper. It even tempted him to announce voluntarily that if a right became imminent before that hour he would send for me. I thanked him and made up my mind that if he broke faith this time I would never in my life trust the word of a Japanese official again. That night I did some hard thinking and speculating. But what wee the use? I had to wait.

Fooled Again

To cut a long story abort. I was kept waiting next day in front of the weeked Korean palace, where the General had taken up his quarters, till five o'clock in the afternoon with out even being admitted to the commander's presence, and no matter to whom I turned—adjutants, officers, sentrou—I got the same answer. "I

At five o'clock an order from the At the o'clock an order from the General was handed me. It contained an authorization to start. I made use of it without a moment's delay. How many times I was stopped on the road I can not tell, but I managest to make a new start every time. When night a new start every time. When night fell I was just possing the homes of Christian missionaries outside of the gates of Ping Yang. Further I had not got. There I was overtaken by a messenger who handed me this note, written with a lead pencil and signed in the same way as the one previously quoted:

"Mr. Dunn: Sin-1 beg to inform you't was ordered by our Vice-Minister of the War Department that the cor-

respondents of news who have not got a permission of following our army, or while undecided of, even got it, which troop belong to, should not proceed for the North.

"P. S.—Kindly inform the instruction to the other

"P. S.—Kindly inform the instruction to the other correspondents of your country."

This astounding document, viewed in the light of General Sasaki's evident desire to detain me under false pretensions, revealed to me in all their beauty the methods to which the Japanese resort in order to avoid granting a reasonable but unwelcome request. I slid not stop, and thus I got a chance to prove beyond a doubt the true inwardness of another Japanese war institution-the official interpreter.

I had had a half-dozen different ones assigned to me at different times. None could be trusted. All were spies. As I approached Sunan, a Korean coolie was seen hurrying toward me. He carried a letter in his hand, and while still some distance away be cried. "Ah, Ma-Molo-Sa?"

It means, "Are you a Christian?" When I had answered in the affirmative by repetition of the same words, he handed me the note. It was from the mission-aries whose homes were near the Yalu River. Knowing what I was up against, I ordered the interpreters and the coolies to stop with the pontes right where we were. I and my traveling companions walked about one thousand feet away to read the note and talk it over in seclusion. We had barely come to a halt when the clatter of hours made us turn round. Our interpreters were scampering away in the direction of Sunan, half hidden in a cloud of dust.

The Interpreters Were Good Lians, Too

The note warned us that the Russian and Japanese outposts were almost in touch, and that we had better press on as fast as we could, if we wanted to witness the first land skirmish, which might take place any Then I guessed what the interpreters were up to, and I got our party started on the run to overtake them. We found the two culprits seated in front of a vacant house at Sunan. They were so very very sorry that the cold had compelled them to disobey my orders. and that I had had to ride so hard to overtake them. What they had accomplished soon showed itself, when we were surrounded by the entire detachment of soldiers located at that village. One of them spake just

enough English to tisp out the perennial: "I am so

very, very sorry."

Then he added through an interpreter that he would have to communicate with General Sasuki over the milstary telephone line, which had already been established, and connected headquarters with the foremost outpost. The man also said that we might personally communicare with the General over the wire. But that proved only another Japanese promise.

Again the yapanese Are "Very Sorry"

To the little house where the telephone apparatus had been put in we all marched. There we stayed for My impression was and still is that every man hours. of that detachment and the interpreters besides had a private talk with somebody at the other end who was said to be the General. I don't know how much I would have been willing to pay just then for a working knowledge of their language, but I suspect that a few hundred thousand would have seemed cheap. All my excited and eager inquiries elicited was: "Can't tell till we are through.

When they were through at last, one of the inter-preters informed me in his most solemn manner that General Sasaki had sent this message: "I have very, very great nite for you."

Well, that was a variation at least. And it was the only satisfaction I could get. I was then escorted to a small fifthy one-room mud hut, and there I was de-

DEVELOPING A PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM UNDER DIFFICULTIES

While R. L. Dune was in Keres with the Japanese advance forces the temperature was near the zero mark most of the time. Frequently the liquid in which he was developing the pin-tures in had telefo during the day would frame, thus ruining his photographs. He took two Keresah boys with him on his journey from Senio to Ping Yang, and with their assistance was usually ship to work fast enough to oversume the difficulties of meather and climate

tained four days—a prisoner in all but name. I was next taken to Ping Yang, and from there the Japanese Consul—the same one who penned those remarkable notes—burried me on to Seoul. The trip was even more trying than when I was traveling in the other direction, but I was fortified by the explicit assurance that all that was needed to end further troubles was an interview with the Japanese Minister at Seoul, who had full newer to straighten out the native and rive had full power to straighten out the matter and give me credentials authorizing me to rejoin the army.

Unnecessary Evasion and Deceitfulness

But otherwise had fate, or the Japanese nature, decreed. The Minister was serry, of course. But there was a hitch somewhere. I had to go all the way back to Tokio to set things right. I funed and flared—but had to go. And I was speeded by eager admonitions to horry, as the marching columns were "making up" in preparation for a march to the front.

Here was an instance where decrit was not needed. Only custom, or something still more closely connected with the Japanese nature, prescribed that the old, evasive method be employed. To tell a man plainly that he can not do a certain thing, and to stick to it, has evidently never been dreamed of in Japan. It is so much easier to promise with a smile and break with a shoulder-shrug. At Tokio the game is played bourly-at the War Office, at the telegraph office, at the hotels, everywhere. If the war correspondents whom this con-flict have drawn to the Japanese capital for longer or shorter stay should record and publish each petty case of misrepresentation of which they have been made the victims, no book of size bitherto seen would be large enough to hold their tale of woe.

I found more than a handred of them at Tokin, bustling from morning to night in order to get ready in time, and buying a thousand odd things at war prices. so that their equipments might meet every conceivable energency. That was in April. The Second Army was being mobilized. Every correspondent was keeping ready to start the very pext day. But the starting day never dawned.

ome were still unassigned. They secured permission finally to go with the Third Army, which would depart on the beels of the Second. I was one of those told to be prepared to leave on a moment's notice.

As the long days were on the correspondents began to worry. Their worry found expression in protests. These served to worry the officials in their turn. To get peace, the latter let it be known that a part of the newspaper men would be taken on a special steamer together with other guests to see "the fall of Por-Arthur." A wild scramble for a place on that steamer ensued. Nobody seemed to care any longer for per mission to accompany the armies in the field. Once they had got their victims that far, the officials as nounced that those going on the special Port Arthu-junket could not hope to get back in time to take part in the rest of the game. This set the men think-ing. Those who had been assigned to the two arms corps stack to what they had. Some still unassigned men were stated for the boat trip. The list of the guests to be taken to Port Arthur was printed even and once more the other men began to feel doubtful of the wisdom of their choice. These vacillations of mind helped to pass time—they and the shopping which wa-going on all the time at a ruinous expense. Spring changed into summer. Fur-lined sleeping tags and direpots that filled each outfit made the day-seem botter than they were. Soon the men began in

seem botter than they were. Soon the men began is buy ire-boxes and netting. The whole winter notes had to be exchanged for one suited to the almost trop-ical summer. That was another diversion—but a costly one—and still neither the army correspondents nor those invited to see Port Arthur crumble got one sup

nearer their goals. On June r everything was as it had been at the beginning, the only differ-ence being that some correspondents were contemplating the necessity of acquiring a third outfit designed to meet

during a taird outfit designed to meet the exigencies of the rainy season.

And through all those long days of tedious waiting the men remained rea-sonable—very reasonable. All they toked for was a brief and decisive answer to the question: "Can we go or can we not?"

"Time has not come yet." was the

"Time has not come yet," was the only kind of reply they could obtain. "When it does come we shall be glad to let you go."

The Commissary Game

The commissary question was another matter that helped to keep the men worried and guessing. Each correspondent was permitted to select a man as servant, with the approval of the Government. These men, backed by the commissary department of the army, were to charge a certain sum a day for their services, and were furthermore to furnish their masters with thermore to furnish their masters with three meals a day at a price of about \$6 a day. They were also to cash checas for the correspondents, who had to sign contracts with the men a number of months in advance. In reality, the other party to the contract was the War Department, the servant being designated in each one as "A Japanese." The arrangement proved a said disappointment. Most of the newspaper men who accompanied the First Army said that often they saw neither Army said that often they saw neither their servants nor any commissary wagon for days in succession, and that they never were able to cash a chark To get a new supply of money at The front when the original one had run short was next to an impossibility

Some of the men were compelled ever to leave the army and travel all the distance back to Kobe. Japan, to get the needed funds. The cost of that tray would startle the reader, could it be stated here in dollars and cents. And once in Kobe, the unhere in dollars and cents. And once in Kobe, the unfortunate correspondents found themselves confronted
with a new dilemma. They were unexpectedly told
that, having deserted their posts at the front, they
could not return. The men protested that they had
secured special permits from General Kuroki before
they turned back. Sorry, rejoined the War Department officials, but we have changed our minds since the
permits were issued. More money was then spent on
telegraphing and cabling, more brain-matter on need. telegraphing and cabling; more brain-matter on need-less and necless worrying. At last the officials relented and the men were granted leave to return. But they had then lest much almost invaluable time—everything else left aside

And now I'll go back once more to those that stayed in Tokin, where I had to spend two long, dreary, wasted muntls. There was one thing that caused even more excitement in our crowd than another broken Japanese promise, and that was the jingling of the little bell-carried by the sellers of war extras, or "go-gois." These valuable sources of information were little sheets like handbills, printed in Japanese characters on one side only and sold for a penny. Sometimes they actually contained war news, and the correspondents were able to cable reports (after much troublesome decipbering) straight from the field of battle. And often the same correspondents were summoned to the W41 Office hours later to receive the selfsame piece of news from the fountain-head of authentic information.

Dunn Grees Up In Desp it

I was feeling more and more suspicious concerning the final outcome of that long, one-sided game of wait ing. Finally I gave up my assignment to the Third Army. But there was still the boat bound for Port Arthur. They told me I would be sorry, and that the bout would certainly leave before June 1. I waited till the tenth day of that month. Then I shook the dust of Japanese soil from the soles that I had worn thin by tramping between my hotel and the War Office 1 went home, happy in the thought of being once more in a land where a promise is meant to be kept, and where a man, if he does not want to do a thing, says so,



"BETHINK YOURSELVES": Tolstoi's Cry to a War-Mad Race

[N the root prior known as known there is but one from man—Count Lyof Foliam. That of the cloud of durance knowing over that prior, shows but one alone—the general of Tailon. Like one of the great all peoplets of foliam—the general of Tailon. Like one of the great all peoplets of foliam—the general primers and ministers, and he speaks down as form a supermundanc cloudion even when addressing the Case homes!, who to him, raised beyond nowling foliam and desire, to done can unfortunate, enlarging yearing man." Fabring for his text the warning of Cased, "Bethink powerfor?" he desired a heart-stirring cry, het to his own adjectment and than to the rest of mankind, to open their eyes to the fails, as well as the rest of mankind, to open their eyes to the fails, as well as the crommatity, of all war. If this appeal had row his work of any other Russian induct, if would probably have and strauther freedom, if not are. It has a facility as gream to great for punishment. A blow times of the conversal over another the government more than anything close, to see tradicious desired of their unique arrangement of the helicaron opening the own to have a to be a control of the many and connected form, the special of the article and idea of their unique arrangement of the helicaron opening and committed form, the special of the article and sometic and connected form, the special of the article and control distribute prevents and connected form, the special of the article and the more than a control of the special of the article and the sources and connected form, the special of the article and the more than a control of the article and the more than a control of the article and the sources and connected form, the special of the article and the sources and connected form, the special of the article and the sources and connected form, the special of the article and the sources.

SOMETHING is taking place incomprehensible and impossible in its cruelry, Jalandesial, and suppolicy. The Russian Crar, the same many who exhoused all the nations in the onice of prace, publicly amounters that, individualing all his efforts to maintain the peace so dear to his heart (efforts which express themselves in the seizing of other people's lands and in the strengthening of armies for the defence of these studen lands), he, owing to the attack of the Japanese, commands that the same shall be done to the Japanese as they had commenced doing to the Russians size, that they should be slaughtered, and in amounting this call to murder he mentions God, asking the Divine become on the most dreadful commenced as the leader of Japonese or people continually deceived and compelled to contradict homself, considerily thanks and blesses the troups whom he calls

thanks and blesses the troops whom he calls

thanks and blasses the troups whom he calls his own for murder to defence of fands which with yet less right he also calls his own. Supefied by prayers, sermons, rehornations, by processions, pictures, and newspapers, the camon's flack, hundreds of those sands of men, uniformly dressed, carrying divers deadly weapons, leaving their parents wives, children, with hearts of agony, but with artificial sprightliness, we where they risking their own lives, will expend the most dreadful act of killing new whom they for not know and who have done them no learn. Those who remain at home are glubbred by news of the murder of men, and when they news of the murder of men, and when they learn that many Japanese have been killed they thank some one whom they call God.

The Symptoms of Guilt

All the unnatural, foverish, hot headed, in same excitement which has more seried the idle upper ranks of Russian society is merely the symptom of their recognition of the criminality of the work which is being slane. All these insolent, mendacious speeches alsons devotion to and worship of the monorch, about readiness to sacrifice life (or one should say other people's lives, and not one's nown; all these promises to defend with me's houst land which does not belong to one; all these senseless benedictions of each other with seconds. All the unnasural, feverish, how headed, insenseless benedictions of each other with various banners and monstrous ikons; all altese Te Deums; all these preparations of blankets Te Deums; all these preparations of blankers, and bandages; all these detachments of mirses; all these contributions to the flood and to the Red Cross presented to the Government; all this dreadful, desperate, new-paper mendacity, which, being universal, does not fear expospre; all this stupefaction and brintalization which has now taken hold of Russian society, and which is being transmitted by degrees also to the masses; all this is only a symptom of the guilty consciousness of that dreadinf act which is being accomplished.

Let Every Man Consider

Jesus said, "Bethink yourself"-ix. "Let every man interrupt the work he has begun and ask himself: Who am 12 From whence have I appeared, and in what consists my destination? And having answered these questions, according to the answer decide whether that which thou doest is in conformity with thy destination." And every man of our

world and time, that is, being acquainted with the es-sence of the Christian traching, needs only for a minute to interrupt his activity, to forget the capacity in which he is regarded by men, he it of emperor, soldier, minuter, or increasist, and seriously ask himself who he is and what is his destination—in order to begin to doubt the utility, lawfulness, and reasonableness of his actions. "Hefore I am emperor, soldier, minister, or journalist," must say to himself every man of our time and of the Christian world, "before any of these I am a man—i.e., an organic being sent by the Higher Will into a universe endless in time and space in order. after staying in it for an instant, to dis-i.e., to dis-appear from it. And, therefore, all those personal, social, and even universal human aims I may place he-fore myself and which are placed before me by men, are all inagnificant, owing to the abortness of my life as well as in the boundlessness of the life of the uni-verse, and should be subserdinated to that higher aim verse, and should be solverdisated in that higher aim-for the attainment of which I am sent into the world. This attainment of which I am sent into the world. This attainment owing to my limitations, is inac-credible to me, but it does exist the there must be a pur-pose in all that exists), and my limited is that of being its tool—Le, my destination is that of being a workman of God, all taliffing the work. And having under-stand this destination, every man of our world and time, from emperor to soldier, can not but regard dif-ferently those duties which he has taken upon himself or other men have imposed upon him.

War is a Self-Inflicted Calamity to Men

And the moment the local of the State will cease to direct war, the wilder to fight, the minister to prepare means for war, the journalist to incide thereto—them without any new inclitations, adaptations, balance of power, refineals, there will of itself be destroyed that hopeless position in which more have placed themselves, not only in relation to war, but also to all other ca-

lamities which they themselves indict upon themselves So that, however strange this may appear, the most effective and certain deliverance of men from all the calamities which they inflict upon themselves and from the most dreadful of all—war—is attainable, not by any external general measures, but merely by that simple appeal to the consciousness of each separate man which, I don years ago, was proposed by Jesus—that every man bethink himself and ask himself. Who is he, why he lives, and what he should and should not do.

Fifty Thousand Men Must Die

I had finished this article when news came of the detraction of 600 insucent lives opposite Port Arthur. It would seem that the useless suffering and death of these unfortunate deluded men who have needlessly and so dreadfully perished ought to disabuse those who were the cause of this destruction.

In order not to let the Japanese into Manchuria and to expel thorn from Kurva, not ten thousand, but fifty and more thousands, will, according to all probability, be necessary. I do not know whether Niebolns II and

and more thomands, will, according to all probability, he necessary. I do not know whether Nicholas II and Kuropatkin say, like Duchitsch Jat the time of the invasion of Poland by Russial, in an many words, that not more than so,our lives will be necessary for this on the Russian side about, only and only that, but they think it, they can not but think it, because the work they are doing speaks for itself. that craneless stream of unfocturate deluded Russian pressures now being transported by thomands to the Par East—these are these same—not more than so,our live Russian num whom Nicholas Russian for the Park East—these are those same—not more than so,our live Russian num whom Nicholas Russian of and Alexis Kuropatkin have decided they may get killed and who will be killed in support of these supporting, robberses, and every kind of about-nations which were accomplished in China and Kurea by russian ambitions men now sitting peacefully in their polaces and expecting new glory and new advantage and profit from the changiner of these 80,000 unfortunate defrauded Russian workingmen guilty of nothing and gaining nothing he

informate defraided Rossian workingment guilty of nothing and gaining nothing he their infferings and death. For other peo-ple's tarel, to which the Korosans have un-right, which has been criminally seized from its legitimate owners and which in roubly is not even necessary to the Rossians—and also for certain dark dealings by speculators, who or Kores worked to gain money out of other projet's forests—many millions of money are specifically a great part of the labor of the whole of the Russian people, while the future generations of this people are bound by debis, its less workmen are withdrawn from labor. and scores of fluoreards of its some are merci-leady doomed to death. And the destruction of these unfortunate men is already begun

How Escape from Fighting ?

More than this, the war is being managed by those who have hatched it so badle, so negli-gently, all it or unexpected, so numeroaced, that, as one paper admits Russia's chief chance of success lies in the fact that it pos-sesses inexhaustible human material. It is

series the charteful furnam material. It is upon this that rely those who send to death source of thousands of Russian men!

Yesterday I met a Reservest soldier accompanied by his mother and wife. All three were riding in a cart. De turned in nice:

"Good-by to thee! Lyof Nikofaevitch, off to the Far East."

"Well, set these points to befu?"

"Well, art thon going to light?"
"Well, some one has to light?"
"No one need fight?"
The reflected for a moment, "But what is one to do, where can one escape?"

A Sham and Hollow Glory

I saw that he had understood me, had understood that the work to which he was being sent was an evil work "Where can one escape?" That is the

precise expression of that mental condition. which in the official and journalistic world is translated into the words. For the Faith, the Cear, and the Fatherland. Those who, alandoning their hungry families, go to silf-fering, to death, say as they feel: "Where can one escape?" Whereas those who sit in safety in their luxurious palaces say that all Russian men are ready to sacrifice their lives for their adored monarch and for the glory and greatness of Russia.

WAR

By ROBERT BRIDGES

And this is War! The vengeful spirit of an ancient race, Clad in brave armor, wounded in its pride; The joy of battle in its mailed face,-Driving its foemen, like a rising tide That swirls the sea-folk on the curving beach And leaves them stranded there to rot and bleach.

And this is War! A peaceful highway on a sunny hill, A file of busy ants that bravely toil Until they meet their fellows-stop to kill-And then march onward with the robber spoil; When from the clouds a sudden, driving rain Sweeps them, unheeding, to the flooded plain.

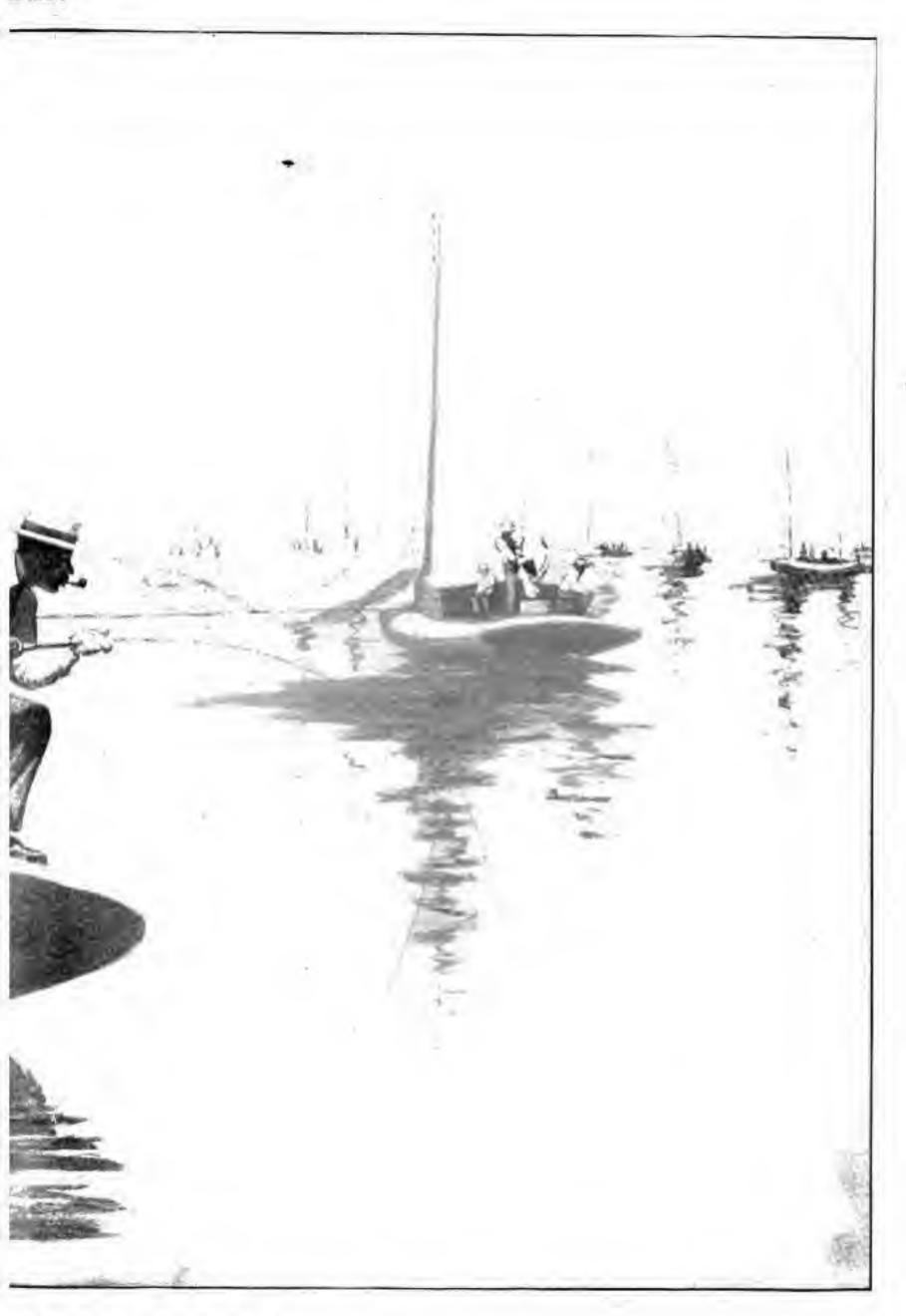
And this is War! An eddy in the dust, a troubled pool, A pebble in the river's mighty flow-Man's feeble effort, like the painted fool, To prove that he is master of the show; While laws immutable uplift the clod And mould him to the purposes of God!



"FISHIN' OF

DRATI

Cigilitiza by Gongle



ONG PINT"

FROST

MATT: MAN OF AFFAIRS

By Nathaniel Hamilton Maxwell ... Illustrated by Frederic Dorr Steele

MS THIS SIDE



PALIST STATE OF THE PARTY OF TH

BE inti of the early afternoon had fallen upon the office. The distant pounding of the machines overhead, our drawing of the typesofilers, mingo-d lastly with the atreet poiss below and wedned best on

parting the office force to skeep.

In the inner office, which was inclosed by a wooden railing from the reat of the big room, the Govern1 Superintendent in

his shirredeeves at and proposed against his desh, cealing over a cigar. The Assistant Superincendent nearby with half his earlier energy, was laboring with the agent of an out-of-town concern and was apparently in trouble. Just beyond the rating, a thirk found on his elbaws reading a newspaper. The morning seemed to have worn every one out-

A boy appeared at the far end of the office, walked deliberately by second clothe who called our to ask what he wanted opened the gate of the inner office

and slid into a chair

The Superintendent looked at him inquiringly, but neither offered explanation nor removed has cap-His clothes had been out down to lit him. He was like a diminutive man, a drawman reduced to buy's some. The face was keep and thoughtful, but over a special no worm a look that he seemed the imperomation of

After a minute he glanced up from under straggling

locks of hair with big, gray eyes. "Mister, I'm lookin' fer a job."

He pulled off his cap and smiled. The Superintendent had been watching him closely. The Superintendent had been watching him closely. The boy was unusual; even if his story was an old one. "There don't seem to be no demand for me. I begun lookin' at five this mornin'. One dock says to me, 'Get out, before I kick yez."

A droll look overspread the jasled face.
"What's your name!" the Superintendent taked.
"Matthew Matthews is my real name; and some calls me by my first name, and some by my second, but everyhody calls me 'Matt."
"Matt Matthews or Matthew Mart," remarked the Superintendent reflectively.

Superintendent reflectively.

Ves. sir."

"What can you do. Matt-everything?"
"Naw, sir."
The Superintendent noted a difference between former applicants and this one.
"That's queer. I thought fellows like you always could."

"My mother says nobody kin do everything," said att, standing up. "But if you'll give me something Matt, standing up. to do. I kin do it.

The Assistant Superintendent had overheard the last

"Matt says he can do anything, but not everything," he remarked to the agent. "That's one on the Superintendent.

He passed the cigarettes and both began to smoke and to grin approval

"If I gave you a job. Matt, would you get a hair-cut out of the first day's wages?"

The boy ran his fingers through his hair and cast a tired smile about the office.

I kin get it clipped wid the horse-clippers at the fire-engine house an' save my first day's wages."
"What if there was a fire?"
"Like one kid," said Matt. "He had a black crop.

"These don't seem to be no dround ler me."



on him, and the firemens said that oughtn't to run on him, and the fremens said that oughts't to fun loose, an' they cut an ailey like, down the middle of his head, when ding a lang-along the bell run; an' the fremens dropped the clippers and swong on 3. I as the engine was goin' out, an' the other kids yelled at him, an' his mammy was goin' to get the firemens arrested, soly it was a false alarm, and they was back an' linished it before she could get a warrant swore out." "He must have been a sight" put in the assistant encouragingly.

encouragingly.
"I got a hair-cut over there not long ago, but it growed awful long like, presty quick."

Matt can his fingers through his hair again, this time

ery slowly.
"Maybe looking for a job makes your hair grow,"

anguated the Superintendent.
"That's what I'm thinkin' myself," said Matt. "I see in the penny paper that nearly all of them millionaires to buildheaded."

The Superintendent Jelt the top of his head hantily, then pointed at his assistant with a warning laugh.
"Do you hear that, Charley."
The assistant had seen what was coming and was

looking the other way, much absorbed.

"Matt says, Charley, that if you millionaires spent more time booking for work there would be fewer of you buildheaded."
"Do you smoke, Matt?" asked Charley, pussing the

Matt had sunk into the chair again. He declined

with sleepy thanks.

The agent picked up his but to go, saying, as he did so "You can take our order at the terms you last named." He turned to the Superintendent, "I wish you could see your way clear to give that boy a place. I recommend him."

The Superintendent had made up his mind already. "Matt. you can come to work to morrow morning at three dollars a week. Now go home and go to bed. Here's a diese to ride on the cars with."

Matt pulled his cap over his eyes, said "Thank-ye" feebly, stombled through the gate, and passed out to the street—tired, but "a fellow with a job."

Wires the janitor came pest morning be found Matt waiting at the door. The boy was not tired now, and had succeeded in getting his hair out without the distressing complications sometimes caused by fires.

Mart said be was there to work, so the janitor divided

his labors with him. When the engineer came, Matt-introduced himself with the same words and was promptly despatched to the hardware store in orgent

Everybody heard on arriving that morning that a tendent came there were general demands for the

The engineer and the janitor elbowed up to the railing and waited on the Superintendent. Charley completed the group.

"I can use him, sir, and in fact I'm needin' him in the infine-room," said the engineer with a had frown. The Superintendent gestured negatively with the flat

"A boy's what I been astin fer over a year, sir," averred the junitor with an argumentative thump on

The Superintendent shift his eyes. "No, no." No, "Why not put Mutt in uniform for the President's

office?" suggested Charley with the air of a discoverer. The Superintendent had heard Charley say, the night. before, that they would not have got that out-of-rown order had it not been for Matt, so he had decided to keep him near at hand as a mascot. He motioned them

"You millionaires on about your business." he es-laimed, "he you'll old be buildhouded before your time. Leave Matt to me." Whereupon the meeting disersed and the Superintendent addressed frimeelf to Mott, who just then came in from the last of his early morning errands. "Matt, do you know where the Standard Paper Company is?"

"Naw, sir."
"Well, take that parkage there, will you and get took right away. Here's six cents carfare."

Matt put the juckage on his shoulder and surred out.
Hey, there, said the Superintendent. "What car
ere you going to take?"
"Otton Line."

"Thought you didn't know where the place wan!" Ain't toni the only three cent line in town?" Delleve it is, Watt " he chuckled. "Go ahead."

He occan work on a pile of papers. Before he was half through he was interrupted by Matt. who had

What's the matter! Where's the package?"
I give it to the girl."
What girl?"

"At the Standard Paper Company."

At the Standard Paper Company P the Superincendent acked incretalizaty.

"Yes, sir: a woolly-headed girl wid a silly grin."
"Sounds like it!" Charley put in from a distance.
"What's her name? Mollie, Kittle, no, Katie, that's

"Kittie's her name," said Matt. "A big tall duck wid a satchel give her a box of candy wid 'Misa Kittie McGreg' written on the top. Then you ought to see

The Superintendent was a brief time at the telephone.
"Kittle says it is there," he annuanced doubtfully.
"Matt, how in the name of common-sense did you get back so quickly! That's a terrible distance."
Matt (umbled in his hat and produced three cents which he had on the table.

which he laid on the table.

I seen a duck with red socks and goggles not there at the end of the car line waitin' wid a automobile.

says to him, was he goin to the Standand, and when he seen the size of the pack-age I was wid, he says, 'Yes, get in.' says, 'Yes, get in.' Ges! but them people make time. Soon lacen a yellow brick, wid 'Standard Paper Company' written on it, and a light brick next, and a big shed acrost the street, and I says to him. 'What's that light brick and the shed?' and he says, Them's Company's, and I says, 'Why ain't they got the name up?' Then he grinned like and didn't say nothing, and I says to tim, 'That ain't no way to run business, it il' wid records no. is it? wid people go-in by in the trains thinkin it's a pow-der-mill. Then be says to me, woold I hurry, he was ridin' downtown and I could go wid him. L seen them callin'



His position required him to look well-

him 'Jerry' at the shop, so I called him that, He's some duck. Gee! but his machine kin travel."

The Superintendent and Charley exchanged significant glances. They recognized the description of the spreding treasurer of the Standard.

The Superintendent put the three cents back in the drawer.

From the day of Matt's first appearance there, he became a factor in the bosiness. His quaint expressions passed into the vernacular of the office, and his never-failing good humor kept him always in demand. He was destined, too, to become the deciding episode in more deals than the one on his first day which caused his appointment as the secret mascot.

On one Monday morning. Charley expressly hurried Matt in, to vary the monotony of haggling details raised by a stupid fellow whom he would have pitched out of the office had it not been for the interest he

He gave Matt some involved instructions about the

rearrangement of his letter files.

Matt took orders like a train-despatcher, and began execution with a hearty good-will that was quite irresistible. A look of interest from the Bore was repaid

with an extraordinary smile. "You seem to be in a hurry." Matt smiled again and redonbled his encrgies.

"You'll die young that way, sure."
"I'm dead already and back again." Matt confided,
"What did it look like?" asked the Bore.
Matt cast a glance at Charley for leave to continue

the conversation

"Big white dome, all lit up; fellow takin' tickets at

the gate "
"Indeed?" grinned the Bore. "Price of admission

reasonable, Unique.

'Aw, you couldn't key to. That gag wouldn't work. One oiling ation wid badges tried that They went back countin' their money and kickin. Matt winked at his chief with the off side of his race

"I suppose they had overshurged rus-tomers in the former life," insinuated the

They was will a hum Company." Matt explained.

I suppose, then, you got in an right." "I give 'em the firm's cable address, and the tellow says, real quick like. 'Front seat and scorecard: mineral water free!""
Matt dolged an imaginary kick and dis-

appeared out the gate.

"I guess you people must be all right!"
the flore chuckled to Charley.
"I guess so," be amoved cutter flatly.
"Suppose, then, we call it a go "
"Fery well," said Charley.

"Sarry to take so much of your valuable

Don't mention it."

Charley and proved homself the name for an emergency. The Sore should hards with him and departed. Charley waited to let him get well out of the hallding, then took up his hat and left.

The Sometimental in the hall hall has been took up his hat and left.

The Superintendent, with had been away all morning, suddenly came scamping into the office. Something had none wrong. Matt said, "Good-morning," inquiringly, and became the first available object of his

Sorry you have decided to leave us, Matt." he

"How's that?" A look of blank annaement over-spread the bayish face. Could it be possible?

Ordinarily the Superintendent would have repeated

of his joke farmediately. "Me foure year" Mont's gray eyes were blinking

rapidly.

11 saw you talking in the preacher yesterday on the attest, and from the way you were decided up and giv-ing him the right-hand gosture on the left-hand sole. binnight you must be going into the providing laws: area and were practicing a seronar. And I say, we are sorry to beer your

Matt was too much alarmed to see the poke.

"Oit, no." I'm goin' to atick to the bosiness wild yes."

The voice was very much strained and the Superior, tendent saw, for the first time, that he had wounded.

"Well, what were you having such a thundering big time with the minister about." he asked, null apole-

Matt swallowerh

"Well, this was now it is. We had one of them In-the mississarius reachin' us at Sanoy wheel and he gives us a letter, and that, wid partness of Bollah-Bill's Cupter's manayeer, and then again the Indias all struct around dressed up.

"Then he gives us. Every little helps," and that and some said they rate give a dime, and some fitteen, and one duck wid paters leather shows and that, says he could give a quayter, and when they comes to me, I feels sorry for the Indicatand Laws, "Post the down for

a quarter, the "Then they all give me the laugh, thinkin' i woodin't get it, and the fellow wid the paten' letters let on as if his jaw was comin' off, from laughin'. But the missionary says to us. "Wing over your money to-night, and we il send it all or wonet." And when I went imma. I ust my mother to give me one of my quarters and she commenced to ery, and that and she says that he doctor comin' to see my little cistor, wanted his money and she give it to him. Then I says she done right. But I kept thinkin' of 'em given' me the laugh ween they seen me and in.

they seen me again.

"Then I kept lettin' on to myself I knowed what to do, and so after a while I gues down to Grancy Grigge's on the first floor—I'm always goin' to the groupy for her, and that. She's got religion. And I says did I hear her say the family fibble was too bug for ber to read, now she was gettin' old? And when she says, 'Van' I take her, could I sail her a rare hands fibble. 'Yes, 'I asks her, could I sell her a rice handy Hible for a quarter, and she says to me. 'Size.' And I have, 'The trouble is, I haven't got the Bible yet, and she says. 'When you get it, bring it in, and I'll have a

"Then I mees to my Sunny school tracker and I says to him, did I hear him say he was giving Bibles to them as learned the Catechism, and he says to me, 'Yes,' and I says to him, 'Trouble is, I want it right away,' that I was rarnin' it for an old lady that might die, and ane couldn't hold the big family Bible any

"Then my Sunny-school teacher says, Tell the preacher I say you'll learn it all right, and for him to give you the Bible right away."

'And the preacter didn't know what I was tryin' to do to him till I told him, and that's when you seen

Then he give me the Bible, and I took it to Granny Griggs, and she says. My! that's too cheap, I'll pay you thirty-five cents. So when the time come, the fellow wid the paten' leathers, and that, says he could give thirty-live cents, too, if his allowance wasn't all gone. Ger! But there's some jaw-breakers in that Catechism. My mother couldn't think why I was readin' it so bad."

The Superintendent's face was a study, "Don't worry, Matt," he exclaimed. "You can stay,

Matt evinced his twint with one of his finest smiles, and went back to his work.

When he left the office a few moments later the Superintendent called the bookkerper.

"Hacry!" HVes.

"Did you hear that?"

· Yes

"What did you think of it?"

"I think we mid better put him in charge of our banking business." Well Harry, the thing is just this if ever I say,



"When he done the our of the nachage I man will, he norm: "Too, got in.""

'Matt, here's fifteen cents carfare, throw this paper-weight into the English Channel'—why, let the Allied Powers look out for a splank."

The anniversary of Matt's first appearance in the business world was always resembled at the office. Upon the day that marked the turning of the first year, be appeared with a new tie and with a rose in his

"Married" impaired the Superinteraleut

What, is it a year to-day

The Superintendent made a brief survey of the fad. the had grown in physique and had advanced in unclui-ness. There was general improvement, extending, perhaps even to his grammar.

"You have had one raise in salary, Matt. haven't you? Worn was it?"

"That was the Monday you thought I was goin' to

be a preacher."
"All " answered the Supermissioner thoughtfully. "Well, Mark I believe me shall trave to give you another advance in boost of the occasion. You can count on us for an appreciate of a deltar per work."

Malt was much affected, but re-overed on time to

repay fittingly:

"Thank you. I'm much ordiged. A fellow here can leet orongol expanding with the treatness."

Another your parent. As on the first annoversity, Matt was decorated with a rise. He headgest had now advanced from the old cap to a treat-brimmed

et, for he considered that his position as asbes rutualles teams served anustant banking man (when there was no one eine there). required from to look as well as proutble. On this breaking he was again honored with an advance in safary The lossly fullawed and good-fellowship reignes in the office.

The revenion cover. the Soperiorendent proceeded to business. "Here are two tulis for collection." said. "One for twelve dollars and rights-five rents and the other for ningieen dollars. Get the muney, and when you have firminged that the bunded Matt a checkl go to the Tradery Hank and draw this check

"One frundred and ten dollars." Mats read alond, "Rider & Company. Traders Bank."

"If you have and/work to here, Mart, speak up 2"

"Do you know the teller at that high, Marti"
"Williams is his name," he answered. "He's mar-ried to that Jerry's sister at the Standard Paper Compuny s-fellow that run over a street puno mid his automobile "

"Married is he! Well it you say so Matt. Now, there will be one hundred and forty one dollars and eighty-five crots-the most you have ever carried in That's in honor of the day."

"One hundred and firsty-one—eighty-five," Matt re-peated as he folded the papers in his pocketbook. The Superintendent began work upon a pile of opened letters spread in front of him. A half hoor later he looked up suddenly. Matt was coming toward him, his face working nervously, his fingers clutching the rim of his hat. The conclusion was inevitable.

"Last?" excisioned the Superintendent; "now much?"
Matt handed him a roll of bills and two dimes. "Not all, thank fortune," the Superintendent said as he took them. He counted aloud rapidly. "Twenty, forty, sixty, eighty, hundred, ten, twenty, thirty." One hundred and thirty dellars and twenty cents. Eleven dellars sixty-five conts missing. Where is it?"

Matt's face was its own answer.

Matt's face was its own answer.

The Superintendent laid down the money with a gesture of impatience. "It you fellows that are so anxious in advance would take better care of money you are carrying, we should all get rich quicker. The money is gone, I suppose, if so, the incident is closed. Be more careful next time, that's all."

Matt spike. "I guess I done wrong, Bur if I lost it —it wasn't no kerlessorss."

The Superintendent looked up inquiringly, "It you have snything to say, Matt, speak up!"

"What happened was this: I went down to make my first collection, the twelve-eighty-five case, and while they was countin' out the money, and that, I hears some duck say to a fat follow wid a diamond pin. 'You don't mean Rider & Company!' as if he was supprised, and then I seen that the fat fellow syntered like, 'S-S-Strait tip' he says, 'R-Rider & Company e-can't pay. K-keep that to Yourself, he says like. Then I says to mynelf right away, 'Rider & Company are the people this check is from maybe I'd better burry to bank; I magin get there about of semebody else. And then is when I disobered orders, because you says collect the two bills first and then go to bank."

The Supermendent's speed had changed to one of

The Saperintendent's smood had changed to one of

"But I says. If I go to collect first I might jose out," so I goes straight to bank, and when the payer—that's Williams-looks at the size of the check, he commences to kid me right away, because I know aim, and, givin'
the other payer the wink like, he says to me. 'You must
be good into the bankin' business yourself!'
""What's there in bankin' for a fellow fixed like me."

I says, and all that time he was countfu! the money a says, and all that time he was country the money about four times, and he picks it up and throws it down agato in front of him, like as if he was thinkin', and I says to him I was in a horry. I wasn't talkin' to my girl. 'Wait a primure,' he says, and then he calle through the wires to the brokkeeper, and he asts him real quiet-like. how Rider & Company's account stands. Then Lucen it was up to the brokkeeper, and I stays over to the window where he was. 'Ninety-eight-cherty-live,' he says to Williams real soft. Then Williams talks to the receiver and cashier a white and Williams talks to the receiver and cashier a while, and he contes and hards me back the check and says if ain't grad. 'Why ain't if good' I says. 'They haven't got the money in bank,' he says. 'Quit kiddin' me. I says, 'and pay your debts.'

Then be langus kind of funny and says that I don't

Then be langes kind of Junny and says that I don't believe him but it's so, and he says to come around again to a little while, probably Rider & Company would be in and make a big deposit."

"Not from what I heard." I thought to myself. Then I walks over to the deal, where the people write their checks and though, and I thought to myself. Nighty-tight—therty-five, the backkrepe says to William there and the land that lange shows the black tiams they've got in lank, that leaves steven dollars and sixty-five cents, and I makes out a deposit slip, eleven globlars and sixty-five cents to the credit of Rider & Company.

"Yes. I made it out just like you showed me that day, for our firm, and I takes the money out of what I reflected, and I deposits it and then I goes to the payer—that's Williams—and I gives blue the check scalin.
"Then he gets kind of mail and says how long does

ii take some people to get an idea through their healts, and I says, 'The therk's all right now | Somebody just made a deposit for Rider & Company. And then he goes to the receiving teller And then he and to the brakkeeper and the cashier and they was all gestarde will one another, and finally the payer — that's Williams — walks back, picks up the hundred and ten dollars where it was lyin' and hands it out. And that's how I am rieves skillare sixty five cents short. I put it in the bank, so I could get the other out, and I says to myself. From what I beard we might not get anything. This way. we get hinely-eight dollars thirty-five cents.' Then I made the other collection nineteen dollars and if I done wrong you can take what I put in bank, eleven dollars sixty-five cents, out of my wages."

A boy appeared at the railing, "Extry, sh? All about the heavy failure!"

The Superintendent glanced at the headlines, "Rider Company Fail Will Pay Fifteen Cents on the & Computy Fail

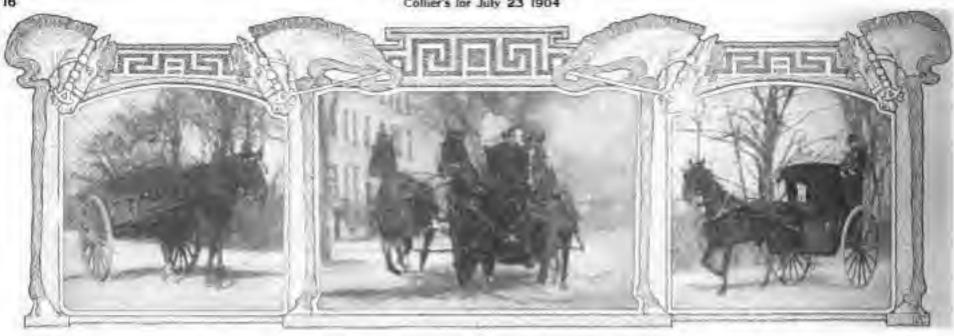
He had wad halfway down the column when he was interrupted by an altercation between Matt and the

What's the matter here," he demanded.

"I guess this kid is waitin' on the money for his pa-er." Matt explained. "I told him to come back tomorrow, you were busy readly now."

"Oh!" the Superintendent exclaimed absently,
"Here's a nickel." He planged again into the details

of the lailure. "You can lay the three cents change on the table," Matt suggested to the boy. "Please call again."



THE LIFE OF THE CROWDED. WAY

SEWELL FORD, Author of "Horses Nine," Etc.

NE begins, of course, on a tarm. It may be a very ordinary wort of farm, where they raise looks and corn as well as borses, a farm where you are broken and trained by a Danish-bern ex-herring fisherman, for example. Or it may be that you start on a fancy stock farm, where they breed to the line, where they give you as much care as if you were an heir to a throne, where there are box stalls, welverty puddocks, Vankee trainers, Cockney groups, balanced rations, and all that

that

But start any way you may, if you came up ht. If you are the cream of the get, the chances are nine to
one that, when you are two,
or three, or four, you will
leave the pasture with its
sweet grain and selt brook
water, you will quit forever the yielding dirt roads of the country, and you
will be sent to do your work in the crowded ways of
the city.

Your nerves will be tested and your temper tried in-

Your nerves will be tested and your lemper tried before you are city broken; but it you come to it young it the thing is come properly, and if you've any acrose of your own, it will soon be over with.

True, it is tough, at times. If you are, for instance a high-strong coach, fresh from a Michigan stul farm, and find yourself with your tail sewed up in red flaened and a tag on your builts, abruptly shanted out, our sick and nervous, into the din and claimor of the crowded wave, you will probably make a mess of things. You will hear whirring scands, clangs of guogs, should of men. You will dedge and rear and try to squay on your haunches. Then, just as likely as not, some feel car inster will slap you across the face with a rope halter or kick you in the ribs. That will be his way of tenoring you manners. It's a poor way, of course. Your nead will buzz, your bones will ache, and you will be on the verge of pastic. You will wish in vain that

Your least will busz, your bostes will ache, and you will be on the verge of panic. You will such in vain that you were safely back in paiduck or pasture, kicking the turf and practicing your colt antics.

Almost before you know it, however, you will be in the bunds of men who understand you and know what you need. Then, before you have had time to call your head off, you will be set to work doing some one of the thousands of things still left for horses to do. of things still left for horses to do,

For a week or so you will have a

move about the streets are not designed ean do you barm. Those terrifying red and black affairs with fat low wheels and big, glaring eyes, things which go pop-pop-nop and occasionally short we cally, they will do you no injury, in spite of their terospous asport and the fantastic garb of the folks who role in them. At first you will start and prance when they shoul past, but you will be surprised to see how quickly you will get over that. Other horses, you will notice, pay them no heed. Your mate, if you are working double, will



The king of the Josef



At the mire stuble

even a glance. In less than a

fortnight you will not twitch

a muscle when

a big, vermil-

with a bear-skin - coated.

blue - goggled.

leather -capped chauffeur, puffs You will learn

to know the ring of a cable-car gong, the rattle of an ambulance the overload ruar of the elevated cars, the skrill whir of the trolley wire, and the other major notes that go to make up the thundering charus of the city atreets. You will be able to dottloggesh—out this will only come in time—the warning clang clang of five apparatus, and you will long the carb when you bear it.

when you bear it.

Your first trip across a big bridge will make you prick your sars and an your danks aquiver. One moment you are no send payement, with the throughed take and towering building anothing in on either hand; a moment later, and your hours are stamping hadlow notes from splintered planks, whose serm to give and sway and vibrate in a most alarming faction. Poering out beyond the fileacers, you see that you are up in the air.

With ears pointed, noutrils blowing, you turn and look.

You eround against the pole and when you have eround out a deart times you forget all your fears. It is much the same in massing on terrylmats. In the end you come to see that you

much the same in traveling in terrybuats. In the end you come to see that you have your place to all the tangle and oil. to bed that you need have for rare other than to keep your head and hadle your feet. This but is no easy thing to learn. You know this after you have harled your fright with side align on flat car rails or greasy asphalt. You plant your caulke with eare, and you acquire the knack of finding a too hold. You learn to throw your weight on the collar when you see a sharply filled herry bridgeway, and to saitle on the lacking straps when a believed policeman grales your hits in the thick of a street plan.

Such wedore as this, and much more besides, you must get before you are city broken. But when you

must get before you are city broken. But when you have it, when you know the roles of the road, then you go about or the crowded ways, doing as less you can the thing which you were

Perhaps you are a big ton-weight Perhaps you are a big ton-weight Percheron (from out lown may. Then your business will be the beavy bant. You will mear a Buston backing hitch rig, with branchipped home trons and half-inchinather traces that an elephant couldn't break. You may go out single on a Custom Home truck but the chances are that you'll do For a week or so you will have a tremendenisty uncomfortable time of it. You will worry your driver a lot, and you will be of precious little use to any one. Then, grad the source ware that you'll do your work in double harness, or, ually, you will learn many things.

You will come to know that the strange devices which with a brewer ware at the your little wour lot. You will be headed.

Long hours will be your lot. You will be hooked an at five or six in the morning, and you'll not stable until six or seven o'clock at night. You will need all your weight, you for they do pile the freight on those big trucks. Cold weather you'll not mind a bir. There II be exercise enough to keep you warm. But you'll sweat when Abgust comes, and at all seasons there will be plenty of work for your big moseles to do.
Yet they'll treat you well in the heavy draught ser-

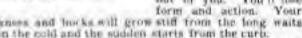
vice. They'll feed from eighteen to twenty-lose quarte of good outs a day, you'll always find a lump of nick soft in your manger, they will curry you good, took sharply after your feet, doctor a shoulder gall the mounte it shows, and give you two days' resting awing a week. Kind of them? Not a tel. It - bosiness. You cost a lot, you do, and you earn your keen a dozen times over.

If you stand only fifteen two or three, if you're blockily built, with a banged tail and plenty of spring in knees and book, then there's an entirely different lot of work cut out for you. You'll be noted and hitched to something light and shiny, something with rabber-tired wheels and broadcloth rabbons. It may be a broughton or a pack carriage, Or. If you're big chough, you will work single in a light, two-wheeled trap or a private homeon with naked gag lamps. You'll wear quarter blankets with same body's enoughant or crest in the corner. You may be overworked, but the chances are that you'll be stad-weary offence than harnessetted.

Most likely you'll like on the second or third floor of

Most likely you'll live on the second or third floor of a big loarding etable along with two or three hundred other borses. If they feed you tall rations, and the hostlers don't best you with shorels, you'll be lucky. Make friends with the hostlers it you can. They're a cheap lot, three you irol in boarding stables, and often they re wicked agily on the siy. If you must kirk one, wick him hard. But don't bite. Nothing gives a horse a ball name quicker, and besides it isn't manners.

You'll look rather gay in your silver-mounted barness, with perhaps a liveried driver and foot-men on the box, and you'll have a lot of fun jingling your pole-chains and stepping high along the ave-nues and park drives. But three or four years of



But three or four years of this will take the ginger out of you. You'll have form and action. Your kness and backs will grow stiff from the long waits in the cold and the sudden starts from the curb.

Then you will begin your visits to the sales stable. You will nest wear nonogrammed quarter blankets and trested resettes after that. You'll pull public backs and grovers' carts and milk wagons.

Now with a stepper it's different. They are the real borse aristocrats. They come to town in style, traveling in palace stock cars—padded bux stalls, you know—with those own—takin gramms alsoping at their beels. Those are the one-

Those are the one-that have regis-tered sires out of Wild Fire by Sir Brandon (2 001). At the big Graven Ay the big Graden save you may see them. They'll have their names proligies, and owner statement printed in a book, and the bidding will start at two hundred with fifty-a-clip better until the hammer falls. And you'll

The Arenery magen's triple team



In the public service

falls. And you'll hear the auctioneer saying things like this. There, gentlemen, there's as promising a little mare as you'd wish to draw rein over. As you see by our catalogue, she's a Directum. Looks it, two, don't she'. A Directum, gentlemen. Couldn't ask for any better blood than tour, could you? Now, if you any better blood than that, could you? Now, if you want something for natince use or Speedway brushes, here she is. Mouth like a kid glove, disposition as sweet as new milk, clean legs, and dead game, I'd promise you. Trainer, just let out a few links of that lightning around the cinder track, will you?

That's it! Give her room, gentle-men. Stand back at the turn! How's that for action? Clean and clear, ch! No boots, you notice. There! Now sine warms up to it. Hi! hi! Clear track! But you should see her step a mile straight away. Gentlemen, if that little mare can't knock splints off fifteen 1-1'll eat her harness. She's a Directon, remember, and her blood sister has a record of eleven and a half. Whoa? That'll do. Now, what am I offered? Two handred? Fifty? Three hundred, I have And a quarter, now? I



Poor treatment from Unite San

am bid three hundred and a quarter, gentlemen! Who'll make it—Ah, fifty! Thank you. Three fifty.

That's the way it goes when you're from Palo Alto or Columbus, or Terre Haute, or Lexington, Kentucky, and promise speed. Suppose you make good? Then



Big fellows for the heavy drought

you're in clo-ver. You be-come the per of somebody at once. You go to a private stable -- steamneated, elec-tric-lighted. composition fluce, sanitary plumbing, and scaled stress mats for your bestall You'll cat selected outs and fancy

hay. You'll be bay. You'll be exercised in dooble blankets and hood, and two or three times a week, when the stock market's not too lively, you'll be taken out to a sixty-pound spider-wheeled road wagon for a log up the Speedway or out on the Lake drive. You'll win a brush or two, and you'll feel so cocky that you'd go to the post with Law Dillon or any other record-smasher as quick as you would tackle a country trotter. And the man in driving coat and dust goggles will be just as laid. He'll begin looking up events and talking knowingly with trainers, and at the club he will throw our hints to the effect that he might like to meet some one on a track effect that he might like to meet some one on a track somewhere—oh, quite privately, you know—for a little

No, there's nothing much better than being in the Gentlemen's Driving Class. But, really those swells have little to do with the great work of the crowded ways—no more than have the hunters, who come to town during show week, or the saddle horses, that live

town during show week, or the saddle horses, that live a sort of hothouse existence in the riding academies and on the park bridle-paths.

It's the common, every-day light draught, such as are gold in carboal late at the Chicago and Bullaho markets, that do the rest work of the city. They come in from the West and East and South. They are hipped in from Camada. They haven't a number is any stud book. They benet no registered sires. They are of any and all breeds. They never see the inside of the Garden. They are to be found at the sales stables about the Bull's Head, where their destines are shuffled carelessly at the rate of two to the minute on shoffled vareleasly at the rate of two to the minute on

hony stays.

When they are young and sound and well mated they are gobbled up by the hig conterns. The express companies one a lot of them. You're well taken care of in on express stable, but the drivers get out all that's in you. They want tight traces and a lively puce, with

a ton or two on the axles. Wait until you've been through the holiday rush and you'll know what work is. You'll be all right, though, so long as your hoofs is. You'll be all right, though, so long as your hoofs stand the pounding; but the moment your lect go had back you travel to the sales stable. Then there's trouble ahead. If you are locky you'll go not of town with some farmer, and six months of dirt roads will put you in shape again. But you're most liable to stay in the city as a cheap horse. A delivery wagon is the most probable thing. It's not a pleasant prospect—scatter-brained youngsters for drivers, third-lass beauting stables, long hours, poor feed, and the least possible care.

At this period you may expect almost any kind of mork, from general carring to pulling a Pirth Avenue stage. If you're real skinny, have a spevined leg, and look fit for crow bail, then you may be enlisted into the service of Unite Sun and had a mail wagon through the city. But, perhaps, some self-respecting took undector or fruit vender will buy you. He was tred you enough to work on, at least. Or you may be brooked up with mother relacto a moving van.

To be sure, there are a few song betthe, even for

hooked up with another relacto a moving van.

To be sure, there are a few song berths, even for mongrel light draughts in good condition. There's the Fire Department. It you happen to get on an engine or hose wagon or lander-track team, and if your nerves are sooned you are, harring accidents, well fixed for years to come. It's a matter of nerves, nowever. If you've got too many you'll not last in that business. If you get in the habit of issening for the jigger, and fossing every time you're run under the collar, you'll fret the tai oil your ribs in no time at all. Then they'll strip you back. But if you rake things easy in the bouse, put your last pound on the traces when you get the word, and don't get existed when bricks and



Fary mer the three-doller mark

copings fall about you, you'll be taken as good care of an a Speedway crack, and you'll last as long as it is good for a horse to stay in harrows.

If you have clean legs, good wind, and strong lokes, there's one chance in a thousand that you'll be picked out for service with the mounted police. Then you'll wear a yellow-trained saddle blacket, and carry a

rider who will treat you as you would like to be treated. During most of your tour of duty you'll do nothing save stand on a park roadway watching the high-touchings go by, but once in a while you'll have a chance to

show your speed in rounding up a runaway.
You may start high or you may start low, but mainly
you will finish about the same. There may be a few



Sorry mays that hast the musts

homes for aged and disabled horses—actually, there are such places—but their capacity is limited, and for the great majority there awaits the three-dollar knock-down with a ride in White's hamsen as an end to all

You reach the three-dollar mark after you've been

through a lot, which it is not nice to think about. You believe up to the block with eprang knees, sunken eyes, abvious ribs, and stiffened backs.

"Here's a trame for you, gents, an elegant frame," shouts the auctioneer, and the buyers smile at the ancient libe. "Who wants the old skate? He's warranted to stand without hitching, gents." The "gents" laugh, and when the bidder gets his three-dollar prize they roar.

That's your last sale, however. Somewhere, per-That's your last sale, however. Somewhere, per-haps on the very curner where you once gave a driver an arxious moment as you descend about and tried to tour things boose, you drop. They take off the harness and leave you. A policeius telephones to White-White of the Dead Horse Dock. Then you ride in the harseon. It isn't a harnom, of rourse. It's a low-swing, four-whorled, covered box with a windlass that

have you in.

But you're past caring. What if they do take you to Barren Island? What if your bones are worked up into toodbrush handles, your hair into materias stuffing, and the rest of you into glue and fertilizer? It's all in the running. You have done your share of the city's endless tuiling. It has used you up and you have been cost using. It has used you up and you have been cost using. Well, the city does that with man, too. But you have lived the life of the crowded way—lived it from top to bottom—and it that isn't worth, while, what is:





The Havertini Gillege Cricket Team of spor



C. C. Morris, Captain

AMERICAN CRICKET PLAYERS VICTORIOUS IN ENGLAND

soon to meet the Oxford-Cambridge team, arrived at Queenstown the other day they had the pleasure of reading in that evening's English papers that another team of Americans, who had been playing cricket up at Winchester all that day and the day before, had mer their English courans at their own game, and after the pluckiest sort of work had pulled themselves out of what seemed prefty certain defeat. It is always pleasant to see Americans meeting Englishmen on field or river, and it is particularly pleasant and gratifying to see a team of American cricketers play the ancient and honorable English game well enough to compete on even terms with those who play it in its home.

This is the third visit of the Haverford cricketers to England and the seventh American cricket team to compete in the mother country. The "Gentlemen of Philadelphia" first went over in 1884, played eighteen games, won eight, lost five, and made a draw of five. The Philadelphia cricketers went abroad again in 1889. 1507, and in 1903. Haverford, the only American college team to attempt play in England, first sent a team over in 1896. Fifteen games were played, of which four were won, four lost, and seven were draws. In 1900. Haverford again sent a team to England, which ended was played and one less was won

The Haverford cricketers have met, or will yet meet before they leave England, all of the famous English teams, including those of Oxford and Cambridge, of fittin, Harrow, and Rugay, and a team chosen from the famous Marylebone Chib, which numbers among its members nearly every cricketer of repate in England. The team's first match was with Rugley School-for an American team to meet an English a bool cricket team is, of course, quite a different thing from the merting between American college and school teams in such games as football or baseball-and it resulted in a very even draw.

Haverford met her first Waterloo at Malvern College on June 30 and July 1, in a two days' match. She was very easily beaten, although Captain Morris made a "century," the first for the visiting team during their The entire Malvern team butted like veterans. and Haverford was beaten by over two hundred runs. The next day, however, saw a reverse. Haverford, easily disposed of the Clifton College ream, and won game by a good morgin; and, by way of celebrating the Fourth, Haverford won from Marlisorouga College in a two days' march by fig runs.

On July 7 the Americans had the pleasure of playing

TATHEN the Harvard-Yule track team, which is its visit with the same result, except that one less game at Lord's, the "home" of cricket in England, and of meeting and defeating a team from the crack Maryle-bone Cricket Club. It is the custom of this Iamous cipb to gauge as hearly as possible the ability of an opposing team, and then to put in a team just good bough to make a close match and, generally, to win. Of course, were Marylebone to put her strongest players against an American team, the result would be so nearly anticipated as to destroy much of the interest in the match. Playing in this generous and sportsmanlike tashion, therefore, Marylebone was beaten, though it must be said that the American eleven put up a game that they could well be proud of. No less a etsmage than Sir Arthur Conan Doyle played for Marylebone and played very excellent cricket too-and the audience was large and building. The score was Haverford 241. Marylebone 144. The game with Winchester College was played on July 11 and 12. The
Wyschamists' declared their innings closed on the
se and morning with a total of 422, expecting to win
with an inning to spare. But Captain Morris of the
American team resisted the attack of the Winchester bowlers so pluckily and eleverly that he was still in with 147 runs to his credit when stumps were drawn. The final score was Winchester 422, Haverford 178 (first inning) and 252 for nine wickets.

· THE · THOUGHT · OF · THE · NATION · AN OPEN FORUM OF INDIVIDUAL OPINION

A New Corporation Policy Needed By Han. Peter S. Grosscup

The same of Judge Consemp of the United States Cartais Court of Appends has been fainfur to the public ever unite his fairness management against Debu helped to hiresk are the Change tailmed strike in 1894.

UNDER our system of separate national and State O Governments it sometimes happens that the policy of the State may not be the policy of the nation, and that as citizens of the nation we may be in conflict with nurselves as citizens of the State. In this double character of government is to be found (no explanation of

the peculiar corporation policy which we, as a paties, have not consciously adopted, but into which we, as a people, have unconsciously adopted, but into which we, as a people, have unconsciously affilied.

When the original line between the State and national powers was run, the power to create and deal with corporations was loft practically to the States. At that period, corporations were few and their relative importance and the contract was such as the property of the country was noted. tame small, for the property of the country was owned and managed almost entirely by individuals. To day we are compelled, whether we wish it or not, to live at each other's cliow, and from each other's hands. Isolation is gone. The corporation is here to stay. Housely organized and managed, it is civilization's way of making masses of men and their accumula-

tions effective.

But under prevailing policies, almost any enterprise, exempt from impury into other the reason or the basis of its organization, can obtain a charter from some State. This kind of theorem is called industrial liberty. To promote and enlarge that character of liberty. States have raced with States, old Massachusetts only recently joining in the dash, until the resulting corporation policy of the country may be summed up as a free and gone-you-please for every kind of corporate organization that human ingenuity can contrive. As organisation that human ingenuity can contrive. As
the laws now stand, five mon can meet in a room in
any State of the Union, and, laying a silver dollar upon
the table, prepare papers that incorporate on coterprise
purporting to have assets of a million dollars; then,
having impressed upon this transaction the State's
great real, repocket the dollar, and sall themselves a
million-dollar corporation. Of course, corporations thus
organized can not live. They are been bankrupt. It
unly remains for time to break the sent that certified
their solvency and those armount their lankruptcy.
Honest men have organized honest corporations, that

their mivency and these armost these bankruptcy.

Honest men have organized honest corporations, that deal honestly with the public, with the darreholders, and with their employees. These enterprises are bright stars to that quarter of the formament toward which our national destiny swings. I have found them to every part of the country, and in almost every industry. I honer them. Posterity will honer them as the examples that helped to save. But under the prevailing public policy, dishonest men, launching dishonest corporations—and, what in the long run is the same thing, visionaries launching enterprises so loaded down that no fate remains but to sink—have equal access to the great seal of government. Already our pathway is strewn with the wrecks of the structures thus set up, and all about them bleach the bones of the victims who gave them their confidence. These men and their works I have said repeatedly I hate. They bring nothing to humanity but suffering, and leave nothing to mankind but disgrace. To lond thom the scal of government, to do with as they will, is to deliberately incorporate dishonesty.

The Trust Danger Exaggerated By Edward Sherwood Meade

Prof. Minds is instructor in compare and instatry at the Whatton School of Figures and Economy, University of Permybonia, and the author of numerous books and articles on the augustant financial problems of our day

WITH the general decline in their stocks wholesale VV condemnation of the trusts has largely disap-peared. The conviction everywhere deepens that the earlier apprehensions, that the public would be injured by monopolistic extortions, were much exaggerated When one industrial after another passes its dividends, when the greatest trust of all does little more than earn its interest and depreciation charges, the results of trade monopoly are not much in evidence. The capitalization of the frusts was based upon the assumption that monopoly profits would be earned. The planes "economies of combination" was generally interpreted as the elimination of competition. If the trusts had proven a financial success, the achievement of mo-nopoly in many lines would have been a natural infer-Now that they have proven a financial failure, the persistence of competition may be inferred.

Financially considered, most of the trusts can not be looked upon in any other light than as schemes for making money at the expense of the public, which have inflicted incalculable injury upon the persons who had anything to do with the securities. The recent passing the dividend on United States Steel common stock offers a forcible illustration of the folly of those who put their trust in princes, magnates, and captains of ment, however, should not blind as to the indus-trial benefits which the nation will derive from the era of consolidation.

The trusts have proved the advantages of bestering the export trade. They have shown intringence and a epicit of moderation in dealing with their employees. They have illustrated the profitable was of the integration of industry, the uniting of all stages of production under a single ownership. They have concentrated production at the points of highest advantage. They have, generally, maintained stable points, and have cor-rected some of the most flagrant above or the competitive system, such as indeterminate contracts and special prices to large consumers. They have, in the last place, shown much enterprise in developing trade, by liberal advertising, by improving the quality of the products, and by enlarging their foreign markets. In a word, the trusts have set a high standard of business policy, below which it is unitarily that their competitors can successfully fall

So far as present indications point the way to a conclusion, it is that the so-called "trust produces" will, in a few years, cease to be a pronoun. When the people see that the dangers of monopoly have been much exaggerated, when the water has been spaceful out of the trust stocks, and after the townstar his taken over the control of these companies, it is probable that the agitation against the trusts will dis away, and public

attention will be directed to other matters

Equal Guardianship of Children By Sunan B. Anthony

As the becomes foreign convenience in the country of the sequence equation processes, to refact, the fact desired the bester part of a long life, Man Authory has now qualifications for the decounts of the solver

WHEN I read the statement as frequently and hip-With I read the statement of frequently and slippantly made that "the laws are as just to women
as to mee," many instances to the contrary fill my
mind. I recall how for seven years—from teg; to title
—myself and a number of other New York women
trouged from door to door with our politions asking
property rights for wives and equal guardianable for
mothers. And I remember distinctly how moores shut
the door in our faces with the assertion that they "had
all the rights they manted." And this addrough the
husband was legally satisfied to the wages carried by
the wife and the father was the sole controller of the
persons, education, earnings, and estates of minor
children, could apprendice them without the mother's
consent, and dispuse of them without the mother's consent, and dispuse of them by will to her source exclusion!

Our petitions, which increased to over twenty themand names, were received by the Legislature with indifference and contempt, some members in visions
speeches branding us as "movered women," "homewreckers," and "infedes." A sense of justice finally
prevailed, however, and in 1900, while Mrs. Stanton
and I were in Albany, that splended law was enacted
which gave to the wife absolute control of her wages
and property, and count control or her wages which gave to the wife absolute control of her wages and property, and equal guardianship with the father over the children. But two years later, when the women, devoting all their energies to the heavy demands of the Civil War, were unsuspecting and off guard, the Legislature, without any prosociation of excuse whatever, qutelly repealed the Guardianship Law and took away from the mother every vestige of control over her children. Thus it remained for over thirty years, until in 1893 the former law was re-

The women of Massachusetts labored thirty years with the Legislature of that State before securing the Equal Guardianship Law of 1902. And now, after fifty years of agitation for a measure so just that it seems incredible a voice could be raised in opposition, just nine States and the District of Columbia grant or mothers the same guardianship as to fathets. On this roll are Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebrassia, New York, and Washington. In all other States the father is the absolute owner of

the minor children.

This unjust law is based on the assumption that by providing for the financial support of the children, the father is entitled to their absolute goardinaship, and that the mother's ceaseless care and labor in the for their welfare possess no adoquate value. Nor is any account made of the risk to her life with every child that is born; nor of the greater constancy and devotion of mothers, as proved by the records of org-lect, ill-treatment, and desertion by fatores in every State. This is but one of many instances which might be cited in answer to the assertion that the laws are as just to women as to men. If the latter chose to take advantage of the power which they legally possess, there would soon by an oprising of women and a revolution of public sentiment that would cause them to be wiped off the statute looks, but usually some flagrant case must point before their existence becomes known. The customs of the United States allow so much from dom to women that in general they are not aware of the rope which is firmly bethered to the statute, and may be tightened at any time.

In Defence of Partisanship By Hon. Frank S. Black

The words of ex-Cov. Black of New York have peculiar appointment and new when the extrem of his operation containing President Reserved at the Change convention are still ringing in the case of the American votor

THE true significance of things most not be lost. Ware were never won except by blood. Principles were never planted except by sarrings. Decils that are written across the sky were not achieved by men re-clining in the shade. The secrets of the ocean and the exultation of discovery never came to him who only wrote his name in the puddles that follow a sourcer's white his name in the pushdica that follow a summer's rain. These things should never be forgotten. The realities of the world should never stand aside for phrases. The things that are should hold the waking eye, and visions should be kept for sleep. Gratitude should keep its index-finger on the man who did, and not upon the one who said. Sophistry is a pleasing companion but a dangerous guide. A promise of a smaller layer yet to come will sometimes obscure the memory of a greater deed already done. All those things are true in every avenue we tread. And Politics, which at times is crude and soiled, but which at last is queen of all the sciences, is no exception to this best is queen of all the sciences, is no exception to this rule. If Politics is sometimes the score of sober minds. she owes her degradation no more to those who have be-fooled her with the roughness of assault than to those who, by claiming virtues they never had, have goined

No contest can be long maintained except by those whose soals are in it, and no principle ever settled deep in a human heart that did not make of him a partisum Participanding is nothing but conviction, and without conviction man wanders with neither star nor compassion. The puts to sea without a rudder and lands on any shore where the natives are kind and the climate is serene. The publician who is not guided by a firm belief will just any cause that offers him promotion and reward. I never believed in a man who did not himself believe

in a cause. I never trusted a politician whose creed was so humane that he embraced under it all men and all opinions. Whoever repudiates in small things the principles he professes in larger ones proves his tisincerity in all.

The training of the Church is a sham noless it per-vades the community and the home. A belief in a party is a sham if a man throws it away upon the first

offer of advantage to himself.

Every great chapter in the world was written by a sarrisan. Every great deed which courage and devo-ion could perform, the partisan has done. Every crisis that has raised a front so terrible and threatening that only the best and bravest could hope to win, the parti-san has met. Every great cause which called for hope-less years of suffering and demanded men whose strug-gies ended only with the grave, has enlisted only parti-sans. Out across the vast and never-ending plain of human sacrifice the marks that will be visible as long as men shall come this way, are the feotprints of the partisan; and the imperisbable monuments to liberty and truth are built upon his bones.

The Republic of Canada By Frank B. Tracy

A named to be profession, and a student of modern, social and political physicismum, Mr. Tracy has parel nor all attention to the Catachan question, which long residence near the header gave him excellent chance to such

OUR neighbor on the north is having her usual share of the purplexities of this world. The opening of the Canadian Northwest by Americans has intro-duced the problem of the future political temper and economic impulse of the new settlers, and the Tories are confronted with the apparition of a disloyal and seceding half of the Dominion. The Alaska boundary award has caused profound dissatisfaction and a well-nigh universal suspicion that Canada's rights have been made a votice offering on the altar of Angio-American friendship. The Chamberlain preferential tariff scheme is a two-edged sword, and, while it seems tramed to benefit the colonies, it places Canada in a position of such close relation to England as to constitute dependence, a condition which every stout Liberal in the present Government, especially the Premier, has rowed again and again he would not cudure. Cauada's answer to Chamberlain can not be long delayed, for the approaching general elections will force it from the reluctant Laurier. These embarrassments of Canada are peculiar. Indeed they are unique. While Canada has many rights and privileges of an independent nation and pays no tribute to England, she is hampered by the knowledge that she is ruled from London after ail. This is a condition which can not long be ensured by a really great people. And the Alaska award has brought before Canadians one especially humiliating fact on the question of her right to her own territory. one of the most dearly prized rights of a nation, she has not the deciding voice! Thus she realizes how far removed is she from real independence. The discon-



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SONG - POEMS SET BATTORY OF BATTORY

ARK FRUIT BOOK shows in NATURAL COLORS and assumptive describes 216, varieties of fruit. Bond for our began of distribution, we want ministration of the layer Landston, In-

tent consequent upon these conditions is broad and deep, Octawn officialism to the contrary more themselving, but the real source of the next less and so much in feeling's queeof the part bested so much in looday's ques-tions as in the country so remain geographical position and the international is true which that position brookers. Camina is the only dependency in the world which limit alongside a grind, trushed, along poset. America is right nerve, it grand of the result. The Republic is forever a countries for the first of Cannotic less this contempt of our great her occurry to the new by copies as which has alternated them from their modules our true. It cost four tenhand Maria and it is a matter of within a larger to my in this is a source of solding to every colony to the hemisphere. Of nonese, Camount are not disjuyal to Green Broads, but one cut not read the debates in the Ottown Parl assert or hour the conversation of intelligent Came who combat the product of a fetter. To see who combat the product of a Combination when the Canada of the Control States with the Assertion that Canada is become a matter, that there is a greening materal spirit, and that the new settlers a select that

spirit, and that the new settlers a set of that they have been ducken allians, not lipited soften at only senseing have strong to the spirit of resonance that Localian value. Canada to a vest, a great country. Her people are full of energy, senseitly, but become, and hopest again. Her institute as no somewhate, worthy it can institute as seen as manches, and in respect too law and only she probably surpasses us. But see can not teach have highest device manter on any as similarly that sing to not free, as the greater and or the country.

The City's Allurement By Hamlin Garland

Mr. Garbard spent for result one a form in livery and afterward transpol over the granter part of Asteries and tem-perately conduct to sently all of the group notal conten-

I is of me avail to ery out, "Book to the farm, young man, to long as the any others many of word youth sails dynaration On the farm is for-monotomic freadmit with court infrequent was of ourse

De tie Linn is ben monotomic freidnett bet with reall infragrant so of course of seasons for the sety is emperaturable, his width and dramatic description of power afforms glasses of strange women, the strange of the power of the works specially beneated the works severations that the power of the works severally for the form of the power of bilinus - there berm lue eles a broundle

and incurrees and densit - (iii less to write

The only was to keep loove on the same or to rear them in his craws of the great terms which centre in the city. To end then to college is fatal. To percent the days reporwill under all your marriage. I Kingan

there agrees must be kep, our of the there is the present they are removed to the more later of the present they was removed in the more later, and questions.

To judge from break means well in evidence from the amount of the target have and girls from the amounts was girls from the amounts was girls from the amount for the present solve the namely imported known are peacents with the left on the accounted across will on the class to the present of the class to make instituting agreements. will be found the remember of the reason will be found the remember of the rem living by craft and living as always to the

I say eyes, for there is already a re-I say every for large to arrang a context of the large of ahout to be reade. But do not be deserved. It does not mean a return to the parameter arranger of the not test only a return to parameter of the office and the third of the context tance of the office and to the office and the office of the office and to the office of the office and the office of the office and the office of the office and the office of th will not check in the slightest degree the stream of ambitious young men and women reasolessly penying into the city in search of a larger lite—a closer contact with their fellows and the curous crutice of 's search

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STRONG novel of the time of the Louisiana Purchase, by a new writer, Mary Dillon. It is a sweet and stirring love-story, told in a big, fine way; and whether the stalwart, blond hero is fighting Indians,

braving Napoleon, or seeking to win the wilful woman of his heart, you are thrilled and charmed as perhaps you have not been since those delightful days when you first read "Ivanhoe," "Deerslayer," and, later on, "Hugh Wynne." Intrigue and adventure sustain the interest throughout, and such historic figures as Napoleon and Jefferson are presented with absolute truth as to history and to character. The scenes are laid in St. Louis, Washington, and Paris, and the author's pen pictures of urban life one hundred years ago are delightfully vivid and real. Illustrated by Castaigne and Relyea. \$1.50. THE CENTURY CO. NEW YORK.



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FACTS AND FANCIES

A Considerate Parent

dipress. "Have you my idea, darling, what your tasker would say if I asked him for your hand?" Arabide. "No. I haven't. He never uses that kind of intiguage before his family."

面 回

A Great Occasion

VON BLUMER come into his wife's room rubbing his hands, a glow of satisfaction as his manify calm face.

"Let's relebrate," he repeated. "Come, my dear, put on your glad rags and we'll go off and have a real good time. First a nice little dinner at the restaurant you like so well, then an evening at the theatre. How long will it take you to get ready?"

Mrs. Von Blumer gased at her husband in surprise.

"Cae we afford it?" she asked doubtfully.
"Afford it! Why, of course, we can Do
you suppose! would make the suggestion if
we couldn't afford it?"

"But it was only pesterday you were pleading powerty. What has happened?"
"Rappened?" exclaimed Von Blumer-Why, I'll tell you what has happened. You know that old, last snumer's out of mine Well, but now, as I was going through the puckets, I'll be hanged if I didn't find a dellar bill."

THE DRIVING CLOUD

By Harold Melbourne

O PRITHEE note the driving cloud, "Why driving?" "Come it holds the rains, And that's the mason why !"

At St. Louis

THE 5t. Lamix Exposition is doing very well, but at present it is recomplete, and it is understood that, in the near future, in order to bring it, up to the small standard of towards had been able and apparent expositions, the following additions will be made:

Japan will send on her latest sollection ad

System will exhibit a complete showcare of

her newest religions.

Alfred Austin will be put up in Machinery Hall in a glass case and will write war odes during the moreling hours.

Mrs. Nation will mix drinks in the Aque-

Four custom wase officials, in the act of stropping on American citizen and ripping open his taggage, will give daily maximum. Andrew Carnegue will give away libraries on a special platform on the Pite.

Judy D. Rucketriler Jr.'s libble Class will have a vanish citize performance every evening at city.

or eight:

One of the newest features will be a New York restaurant in full action, reproducing to life the table measures of each guest, and showing how it is possible to put there cents' worth of additionated food on a table and have it changed into three dollars in there minutes.

In Feneral Hall, J. Perpout Morgan will Russell Sage will exhibit himself daily in

the act of saving money.

An Undestrable Quality

Continuers "I want to look at some samples

of a good quality of carpet."

Solconous. "Here is something I think you will like. It can't be beat."

Cachener. "Well, I don't want that kind."

Solconous. "Don't want that kind! Why

Castemer: "I want something that can be

"Fer Month and Found"

YEARS ago, within the memory of man, in the days of the "good old wagon allow," when the corceses and the memoraters wended their way by coad instead of rail, the combine of managers known as "The Platfoots" bired their wgents, hill-pustars, and programmer by the month 'and found'—that is, the management judd baard, laundry, liquor, tobacco, and wages. In the employ of "The Flut-fours" was a unique character, one Horace Scerus, as reliable and fathful as a trusty was choose, whose duty it was to make a thursty rough house to house distribution of the fibra-trated show-bills describing in alluring lan-guage the attractions afforded by the aggre-gation of arenic and animal wonders. When the outfit started from Dailbary, Connecticut, Manager Beiley always reiterated the annual

Horace, but things down in your expense account for what they are; if it is for a drink say we call tobacco tobacco, and washing

washing.

Thus admorrabed, Steams would start on his fourneying and charge up his daily ex-penditures until the final accounting or Dan-





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TELEGRAPHY

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THE WHEELING GALAXY

By CARRETT P. SERVISS

RECENT discussion by the British Astronomical Association has lifeur iit out tronsmost Association has before been presented upon of the grandest conceptions that astronomy offers to the mond of the thinker of the poet. The same discussion has also above how treatments the consequences of the money and the money mentions taking place in all parts of the universe are interlinked, so that cannot feel the others has to be equivalent in its relations in all the others.

can of them has to be staded in its relations in all the others.

The great comption related to or that of the rotation of the Galaxy, or Miley Way, as if it were as namenae glowing loop surrounding the barrens, and kept comincally rolling on one carespoon. The fact that the Galaxy is composed of maintainers of stars, indicate a ground of their conditions of them, the fact of account of their conditions of them, the fact of account of their conditions of from us to be individually visible, but so provided in perspective that they present the apparament of a luminous choice, but so provided in perspective that they present the apparament of a luminous choice, but the suggestion that they may all in it motion together, forming they may all in ir mount together, forming a gigantic procession, which travels round and round in a circle, is more novel.

It can not be add that this idea as, at pres-

ent, more than a suggesten. A very ex-tended series of observations would be re-quired to establish it as an incombenable fact. Tel et as incomande that the stars of the Galaxy round be in monion - the law of gravi-tation domain in the - and if in motion, they can bardly be suppress to more in a hap-function function. It is trucky brody reasonable to assume that they where a common flower more a the same general direction, just as the magnitudes of separately publishinguish-able broken which compare the rings of Saturn require all one way around their master

Almost the Boundaries of Space

The Gallary includes, or includes, the winds another amoverse. It can not be an agricult as torsiting the intenderion of artimite apare, for industry line are bounded. They can't starry system, throws into the form of a floating wreath, may well be integrined as appearing to the Creature to be editivity less important than uses of the intenderable amove frogs which drift from the ligs of a dreaming few present after his distance. And the portion of its samples of the intermediate effective to automorphisms of the present distances are interested in a facility, as a phonounal as the present distances are interested to the throwy turn the matter of the Gallary are all when they found the matter of the Gallary are all when they found that are different an appropriate as a present and important as a communical problem.

great and important astronomical problem whose edgers involves the withmale destings of our Sware System. It was the aspect of the question which bringin no far the aspect of the question which bringin not the regionary. The motor firstern—i.e., the ode and his consist company of pamers, of which the earth is use—suppers, at present, in he assuming a special or wantering were appeared of which eart the destination of the positive of which eart the destity toward a postst near the confidence of the glassic circle.

A Nice Mathematical Problem

Now, this motion of the Solar System pre-Now, this motion of the Solar System pre-sents one of the most difficult problems of astronomy, and its inflicitly is tocroned if we assign the rotation of the Gallary as an actual fact. The only way in which action-omets are able to east anything about the spend and the direction of the solar motion is through observation of the slowly chang-ing positions of the stars. They constitute for may position of the stars, and such points we must have, because as the earth moves through a pace we can not simpley a log-line through space we can not employ a log-line to distribute its rate of speed as a slop can do when the sun and the stars are hidden.

But, unfortunately for the ready solution this problem, the points of reference used of this problem, the points of reference used by the aste mount are thurselves all in mo-tion. The meaner stars, which wander with the sun mode the galactic circle, are going in all directions, each independent of the others. Now, if the more distant stars com-sitisting the Galaxy Riself are moving like a convent, all one way, then, since that current recopiesely vacancies the heaven, the effect is cover much as if the cavity were a data in very truck as if the carely were a slop erossing a circular bedy of water whose shares were incontromal revolution. The point on the share coward which the slop's bow is directed at any particular moment may not be the point which will inhimately be reached, wen if the course be absolutely be reached. even if the course be absolutely straight, be-couse, before the skip can touch the store, the point referred to will have moved along it of line, and some other point will have

taken its place.
Thus, so for as we can now tell, the direction of the Solar System's fight is toward. that part of the Gallay where the constella-

the immons stream, and the brilliant Harp-less near the shore.

It may be asked, "Why is it difficult to say whether the Galaxy is rotating or not?"

The reply is that the stars of the Galaxy are so distant from us that even if they move a willion miles a day, the effects of the mution are too slight to be measured with certainty except after the lapse of many years.

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"For over as years," says a Missoure

woman, "I suffered untaid agences in my common and even the hest physicians disagreed on in the cause without giving me not permanent help, different onesaying it was gastritis, unligestard, neuto year, always half sick, onto finally gave up all hopes of ever being well AREA O

When taking direct with a friend one day are said she had a new drink which turned out to be Postum and I fixed it so well I told her I thought I would stop coffee for awhile and use it, which I did.

"So for three months we had Postum to place at caffee without ever having one of my old spells but was always healthy and vigorous instead.

'Husband kept saying he was con-vinced it was coffee that unused those spells, but oven then I wouldn't believe it until one day we got out of Postum and as my lived two poles from town I throught to use the coffee we had in the

"The testill of a week's use of coffee again was that I had another terrible spell of agony and distress proving that it was the enflee and nothing else. settled it and I said good bye to Coffee forever, and since then Postum alone has been our hot moultime drink.

"My friends all say I am looking worlds better and my complexion is much improved. All the other members of our family have been benefited, too, Postum in place of the old drink, coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek. Mich

Ten days trial of Postum in place of coffee or tea is the wise thing for every coffee drinker. Such a trial tells the exact tritle often where coffee is not suspected.

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Comm Disple's new servey of therefore stores. "The Resum of Sherisek Holmer," the first eight of which here quiblished in Colline's House train Number's beginning fast the taken and communing until May, will be resumed to September. The four stories to done at "The Adventure of the There Students (Christies Household Number), "The Adventure of the Lockets Flavor-New (Christies Household Number), "The Adventure of the Number Quarters" (Christies Household Number), and "The Adventure of the Above Grange (Lamany Household Number), and "The Adventure of the Above Grange (Lamany Household Number).



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rid of its mistakes in order to take steps in advance. It wishes to be able to fight for an income tax, for tariff revision, for reciprocity, for regulation of monopolies, for equal taxation, in a way that can appeal to men whose sympathies are popular but whose heads are level. In this sense, of earnest desire to distribute burdens and opportunities, Governor La FOLLETTE and MR. BRYAN'S President Rooskyally are much more Democratic than TURE the leaders of the Pauces wing. Mr. Bayan will, we hope, be wise enough to drop from his programme all his stopid and incompetent reasoning about corrency, and his threats to pack the United States Supreme Court, and thereby put himself upon safe ground as the leader of those Democrats who are working for a more real liberty.

THAT PEACE HAS HER VICTORIES is one of the lines of type that a newspaper may safely keep set up, ready for constant use, along with force as a last resort and letting loose the dogs of war. England has concluded with Germany a treaty of arbitration the same in scope as the one which followed the visit of Edward to France. The French treaty, however, was received in England with enthusiasm and the German treaty with disgust, except by the small group of Liberals who are always for peace, or peace talk, at any price, at least while they are out of office, like the Democrats in America. The French treaty of arbitration coincided with a belief among thinking men of both nations that there were no essential conflicts of interest facing the former enemies. The German treaty comes at a time when nearly all England sees in Germany the power which is dissatisfied with her present possessions and is looking about for any THE MARCH commotion which will enable her to emerge with in-

crease of territory. Germany it is that causes the constant and very rapid increase of pavies throughout the world. The English do not object to arbitrating the legal points provided for in the new treaty. They merely wish it understood that whereas the treaty with France expresses a far-reaching desire for peace on the part of both Governments, the treaty with Germany means no more than the narrow field it covers. We believe, however, that the English people take too severe a view; not consturally, since nobody does so much as the Kaiser to keep war talk alive. Yet any arbitration treaty has its psychologic influence, and the mere fact of the existence of such an agreement will tend to lessen the distrust which has existed between Germany and England over since Mr. CHAMBERTAIN brought the truth to general attention by his declaration that Germany should be watched.

RUSSIAN PRINCE, interviewed in St. Petersburg, gives hu-A murously the confidence which Kunorarkis, Cassist, and others express with a seriousness which renders them radiculous, "I will give you-what you call it ?- a tip, my friend. Yes, a tip. It is a mistake of Europe to go to Russia as one would go to France, to England, to the Quirinal. One should go to Russia in the same way, with the same care, and the same means, as to China, Then, ah, then, you begin to talk!" In other words, he thinks that in dealing with the Russian we should ignore the Siav and look for the Mongol underneath. The peasant is Oriental. The governing class is Oriental. "Me, too; all the same old lot-all pitched with the same brush. We are Easterns underneath, and it is tommy rot to try to put the salt of the West on the tail ' Most of the Russian declarations have had a cultarly displeasing absurdity, but our friend the Prince OUR PRIEND has some of the humor of Bardolph and Nym, and THE PRINCE withal a certain quietude that suggests possibilities of truth, "You must take a rest, you must let up; and because the Petropaelousk is immersed, and Port Arthur will chuck a sponge, it is not to think that all is going to rip at that. No! Not a bit of it! It will take a little bit more yet to give Russia-all the Russia of the people-a veritable scratch, and then there will be a Tartar to be caught which will not keep off the grass for the Geneva. convention. The Japanese, the more they make war the more they are European. But we, the longer we fight the more we are Easterns, and some day we will be-how is it ?-seriously annoyed. These etiquettes of fighting, these punctilies of making dead penple, they cramp our style. But when we get our shirt out, as Rudyard Shakespeare says, then there will be a high old kettle of fish," The Prince sees Russia fighting all Europe, killing wounded, hanging prisoners, torturing spies and poisoning water,

"It is the real thing, but uneasy to do." A great nation of Easterns fighting for their very life will stop at nothing. Long after Port Arthur has ceased to awaken the Russian, when worse things have happened, "we shall be busy, and there will be wigs on the lawn." We hope that Mr. PERCEVAL GIBBON was literal in transmitting these views. We would not, for some money, have missed acquaintance with this Prince. Although he overrates the efficiency of Eastern savagery and Eastern guile, he does it with a gracefulness that carries as back to CHARLES II and his light-mannered warriors,

OF COURSE, BOOKER WASHINGTON was misquoted by Captain Horson, and it did not take him long to say so. Captain Houses is fond of the dramatic. In his search for sub-Jeers he took a try at Booken Washington, endeavoring to show that the Republicans and Mr. Romeyer bad demoralized not only the South but the great negro leader. Captain Hosson alleged that Mr. Washisoros had spoken in favor of baving negroes and whites attend the same schools and WASHINGTON churches in the South. BOOKER WASHINGTON replied AND HOBSON mildly that Captain Horson must have misread his speech, as he had not mentioned the subject. The South has heen grossly wronged by the President and his party, and the border States will rightly go Democratic; but the South is also wronged by mere injudicious fire-eaters like young Houson. He ought to be made a Canyege Hero, on his kissing record, and retired from public life. BOOKER WASHINGTON, on the other hand, is about as wise a man as the country owns-wiser on the negro question than any fire-eater, South, North, or in the White House-and we hardly expect a slip from him at this late day.

ONE OF THE WORST MISTAKES connected with the very interesting Espaintion at St. Louis is the Sunday closing. Nobody loses more by it than the champions of real religion, for nothing could do more to cool a people toward religion than an act so out of accord with the feelings of the time. How the error came to be made nobody seems to know. The provision was made a condition of the National Government's contribution, several years ago, but what influences led the Government to make the provision we have been unable to learn. It may have been merely the idiosyncrasy of some one Con-ST. LOUIS gressman. We have heard, with scepticism, that brewing influences were behind it. Certainly the brewers, the St. Louis restaurants, and the keepers of hilliard halls are the only gainers, and especially the browers, for the crowds which would have been having refining pleasure at the Expusition grounds now have a somewhat less refining pleasure drinking beer by thousands in the resorts with which St. Louis is surrounded. It would be a good thing if the forces which caused this mistake at Washington could be uncovered,

DICTURES OF PRETTY WOMEN are the most popular attraction extant to-day. A portrait of a woman by a great painter sells for twice the sum paid for a portrait of a man by the same artist. Advertisements, no matter what substance they recommend, decorate themselves with feminine beauty, and hunstreds of girls make a good living posing for photographers. The women themselves, in this country, care more for beauty in women than in men; or at least they study it more and talk about it. This interest is faithfully reflected by the newspapers, especially the yellow ones, which describe every murderess as beautiful. Women of society are now more widely known in feature than ever before in history, because their photographs are so constantly reproduced. It is AND CHARM a kind of fame, and they can not resist it, even those who are inclined to think it vulgar. Perhaps it is vulgar, but that matters little, if it spreads charm around the world. Dandelions are vulgar, according to the ordinary judgment, and even poets do not celebrate them; and daisies, to the farmer, are a peculiarly vicious weed. Moral standards are often equally conventional and erroneous The present tendency to exhibit a pretty woman's face everywhere-with poem, story, essay, advertisement, society news, stage gossip, or with no excuse at all, may not prove so much that our taste is vulgar as that we are frankly indulging ourselves in the love of beauty which we can appreciate, and this indulgence may lead us to the appreciation of other kinds.



HEN trusts tail out, the public fonts the bulle. Repeated in-larger times the bulle. Repeated includes their impressed that besid in the general CORN WHITE TO BE The root before of

two winters upo was a notable example. Now it is meat the association of so ; of best packers known as the first Trust which then its real-quarters in Change control this influers, and that hreach of the labor trust which is allocated to the state as the Amaig sociated Most Cutteer and Installed Works men of World America, have had a disappearing, so co wage male, in convenion to of which every realist of the United States who is not a vectorist or a lease In paying more than it is much for one of the sole

Buth parties in the stelle are in parties and be less. The Boet Trust, by virtue of extra-laverable agreements with the railroads and by an established system of crushing competition, controls more than nine-tenths of the supply of this commedity. The labor union undertakes to say that no non-member shall do the work of converting cattle into meat, and in defence of this monopolistic represents to present to in defence of this monopolistic principle is prepared to use all its organized power in "tying up" rebellions plants. The two crossed swords when, a month ago, several hundred unskilled laborers in the Chicago stockyards, known as butchers' helpers, decided that they were not getting enough pay. By an agreement with Armour & Co. Nelson Morris & Co. Swift & Co. and others of the great packers who constitute the Trust, wages had been paid at the rate of 18 by cents an hour. At the expiration of the agreement, the packers proposed to reduce the tariff to 17% cents an hour, on two grounds. First, that they could ger all the labor they wanted at that rate from the thousands of unem-ployed applying for work every week; second, that general economic conditions in and out of the trade no general economic conditions in and out of the trade no. longer warranted the higher rate. To this the laborers refused to accept the losser wage. Rather, they would strike. Arbitration was suggested, and each side promptly charged the other with the responsibility for its non-adoption. The strike was called and the batchers' helpers in the Trust's Chicago plants quit work.

Up to this point the matter presents a purely local repect. It concerns—quite deeply, it is true, but not in a manner to convulse the nation—the local employers and their employees. And to this it might well have been limited to the end of the chapter had the

commodity affected been buttons, for instance, or tin whistles. In such event we should have contrived to supply the new garments from the old or to fortify them with string while possessing our souls in partience for the end to come; or our musical thirst could be assuaged by the toy burn and the curner band. But meat, so we have come to think, we must have every day. Both parties to the strike proceeded to read the public an object-lesson in meat. Both sides undertook to en-list public interest: the packers by hastily raising the wholesale price to the trade; the strikers by using the ingenious and popular device of the sympathetic strike to cut off the supply. Then and there the Chicago strike coased to be a local issue. All over the country laborers went out, prices went up and the public went hungry or paid its money. Before the strike had been on a week fifty thousand men were out, there was a strong probability that as many more would go out, go per cent of the plants were crippled, and every city in the nation. was facing the jussibility of a meat famine. Whether this famine shall come to pass or not-and at the present writing it seems more than probable-the issue exemplifies one important fact-that a dispute between two comparatively small bodies of men over a question which is, primarily, of Import only to the disputants, can and does

put the fear of hunger upon the United States of America. It is a situation hardly calculated to fill Americans with a high national pridenot to mention the fact that it is costing as money.

The strike came on July 12. President Donnelly called out the butchers, cutters, curvers, slaughterers, drivers, and helpers in such principal mest centres of the country as Chicago, Kansas City, Omnha, St. Lanis, St. Joseph, Fort Worth, New York, St. Paul, and Siona City. In none of these cities did any of the classes above listed except the helpers allege any grievanor; the others were purely sympathetic strikers. By July 13 every important centre of the industry except Cincinnati and Milwaukee, which are not controlled by the Berf Trust, was reduced to an insignificant output. Clerks, bookkeepers, and stenographers were set to hard manual labor. Members of the firms affected wielded the cleaver, the are, and the saw. A general manager in Chicago undertaking to slaughter a union steer with a busin are by non-union methods was run out of his own shop by the notraged animal. Some untaide labor was brought in, but it was of little avail.

Comparative Prices of Mest

	\$50.00.00	Bulgering
	160 0000	mp. m. 44
Prime Best	alt-census.	as to all cents
Piercetionie Steale v. v.	whowate	30 IN ALCOHOLS
noton Stock	AR CORNE	ad centre
Station	C) COMMA	as to so cents.
Vend a same a see	equipments.	at to ay rents.
Lamb	AD-COUNTY	as to go rents

The strikers were pleased. They were attaining their object: to secure public attention by making the public object; to secure purity attention by making the purity miler and to put the biance upon the Benf Trust. Said H. L. Richelberger, general organizer of the Amalgamand Meat Culture and Butcher Workmen of New York City, to an interview regarding the New York situation. "There will not be a pound of meat for sale in this city in three days. [A prophecy by no mean fulfilled.] We have overy branch so thoroughly organized that the firms can but help themselves. There

climation to carry out their nem foresaid The advance was prompt and general "The strike was not two bours old, so bounced an association of Chicago reloca-desices in a formal statement to the pul-

the price of beel by the carries and cents a mond, of lamb a cents, of port lote 2 cents, of basis and the military the cents, and of rounds of Book 2 cents. In the at 11; cents, and of rounds of Best 2 cents. In proof of which they referred in their was involved. Within two days after the beginning of the strike New York reported a rise in the wholesay price of best of a torit cents a point. Pattabute announced that or percent of the supply had been cut off and the price is a general of the supply had been cut off and the price is a general New Flaven, a cents; St. Paul and Milwankee, the same; Portland, Maine, a cents, and Boston from a tag cents. Naturally the retail prices went up by a higher percentage than the wholesale. The accompanying table shows the tariff for the few days following the strike in the nation's greatest mest-consuming centre. strike in the nation's greatest meat-consuming centre. New York City.

Representatives of the Trust criticised the retail dealers for raising prices so high. While the best class of butcher shops kept their rates to regular customers down as long as they could, others undoubtedly made hay while the sun shane. Not only beef, but yeal, mut-ton, pork, and even poultry, eggs, and canned meate went up. In New York City the advance in year and motton prices would seem to be unjustified since only a small percentage of these meats comes from the a small percentage of these meats comes from the Trust, most of the supply coming from local firms. The poor were hit bardest. The harpies who make every lamone a source of profit sent the prices ballooning on the very class of meat which is least affected by the shortage—the poorer and cheaper cuts. On the crowned East Side of New York in particular the rates became exorbitant. But the Bast Side has its own way of technic with these combinants. dealing with these problems.

dealing with these problems.

"By this time to-morrow you'll be glad enough to give away your meat and escape with your hide," and a Bester Street Jewess to the meat-shop proprietor who had just charged her two prices for a chuck steak. And another told her butcher: "You won't live long enough to sell me any more meat after this robbery."

A large number of East Side butchers, after sounding the temper of their patrons, clused down. They defence for advanced prices is that the wholesalers doubled prices on them. Accusations and country accusations have been rife. The wholesalers charge. The increased cost of meat upon the retailers. The retailers say that the independent non-Trust packers have put rates far up. Other re-

the independent non-Trust packers have put rates far up. Other re-tailers blame the Trust. One thing in certain. The Trust has raised prices, and it has raised them be-fore there was any necessity of it to cover itself against less. With meat to sell and with openaing expenses greatly decreased, it ing expenses greatly decreased, it is charging more than the normal price for all its products. "The law of supply and demand" is the explanation given.

Suspicion has been publicly expressed that there is collusion be-

tween the Beef Trust and the Labut Trust to clear off at high prices an overstock of low-grade meats. Those who take this view support it by pointing out that both parties have from the first appeared to be agreed upon a and prophesy that after the strike is settled the cost to the public will he kept up for some time at a fine profit to the Trust. Forthermore. they say that for some time after the strike was declared the Trust made no great effort to slaught-cattle. This theory presuppose of course the venality on the par-of some of the strike leaders, since the workingmen have nothing ! gain and their wages to lose be quitting work. However this may

be, if the results of the coal strike are any criterion, the Trust is less likely to lose than to gain in the long run.

Arbitration was, of course, a repeated suggestion early in the trouble. But there was a serious obstacle here in the attitude of the labor union officials, who wanted apparently, arbitration of their own brand or none at all. Said President Donnelly on July 15: "We are willing to submit our wage scale to arbitration, but with the understanding that no award shall be made involving a reduction in wages. We believe in fair arbitration at all times." Later he said that this do

mand would have been withdrawn had the packers

of the Ciphenson Trees



Officers of Several of the Unions Involved in the Butcher Workmen's Strike in Chicago

will be a meat famine all over the country. We did our best to avoid a strike, and now the responsibility is up to the employers

For a parallel to this threat—for it must be regarded such—a representative of the Beef Trest foresast, on the same date, a prompt raise of the price of ment because of the strike, adding. "The trouble was not of our choosing. On the other hand, such firms as Nelson Morris & Co., Armour & Co., and Swift & Co. declared at first that there was a plentiful supply of fresh most on band, and stated there would be no advance in prices. Has they lacked either the power or the in-







A Striker at the Pay Window

Girl Strivers Going to a Meeting of their Damo

Strikers' Wives Laying in Supplies



A CURBSTONE ORATOR ADDRESSING THE STRIKERS IN FRONT OF THEIR HEADQUARTERS





A MASS-MEETING OF GIRL STRIKERS

ARREST OF RIOTERS ON ASHLAND AVENUE

evinced an inclination to give way on another point; viz., that the packers should take back promptly all the striking employees. This they refused to do, and up to the present writing all attempts to refer the question to arbitration have been absortive, because of this split. Probably the strike might have been much better timed, so far as the strikers are concerned. A strike on a fall-ing market is severely handscapped. The labor market is distinctly a falling one. Except for harvest workto which, by the way, some of the Chicago strikers have turned their attention—there is less of demand by employers than of supply of the unemployed. On the other hand, the packers have an unpleasant problem in the activity of the in appending plants, which are working might and day upon many more orders than they can fill. Most of these are conducted by Jews, and the operators are exemplifying in the present crisis the active business virtues of a race beneath whose feet vegetation ultains no advanced growth. In Denver, where the independent packers have been fighting a hard traftle against the price-cutting of the trust, there hard brittle against the price-cutting of the trust, there are strong prospects that they may establish themselves firmly throughout the far Western field. Then, too, the New York butchers already have noder way large aboutons where they can do their own killing independent of the Trust's trushles. All these matters menace the continued supremacy of the manually and will be a much more potent factor in impelling the packers to end the strike than the necessity of curtailing their output.

Judging from the early roudust of the strikers' cam-

paign, violence was to play little part. A few outbreaks there were but any important attacks on the plants or on "scab" workness were conspicuous by absence. It must be remembered that in these labor crises, brawls and street tiots, which in reality have little or mothing to do with the strike itself, are some fittle or nothing to do with the strike itself, are sometimes turned to good account by the compleyers in securing the aid of the militia. Bucked by an armed turre, "scale" nothing a fil take jobs outch they would not consider were the police their only guardians. Therefore the smallest pretext is present for the calling out of the National Goard, estensibly to protect property, but practically as a strike breaker. This should be considered in estimating the importance of spounds violence. Certain it is that President Donnelly of the union is a strong opposite to the "slonging" method, and the "extertainment committee" pointy, as advocated by the late from Paras. policy, as advocated by the late from Parks.

Many of the important strikes have brought forward many of the important strikes have brought for ward notable figures in the labor world. Michael Dwonelly is the man of the meat strike. Ten years ago he was blackfisted for his promotence in a fottle natchers' strike in Kantas City. He was then thirty years old. As to other rases, the blackfist proved a beomerang to its operators. Inhibited fivers his trade as a sherp title by the laboration. At first he lead held as cise his talent for organization. At first he had but 25 men; now he leads an army of toose which he has himself created. An army it is in efficiency and discipline. For, in Honnelly's theory, discipline in the

keystone of successful organization.

He believes in peaceful methods. In the present difficulty those men under his immediate influence not only left their work peacefully and quietly, but before their departure they so disposed of the meat on hand that it would not spoil. From the first he bade them keep out of saloons, preserve the peace, and respect property. Later he got out placards and dodgers an mounting that the union would protect no member who was guilty of ricting and violence. At times his men have accused this of being too easy going in his attitude toward the employers, because be has several times held them lack from striking, but no serious opposition to him has ever developed. When the strike did come, however, his attitude toward the employers seems to have been as demanding as to e-most radical of his folhowers could wish.

The latest prospects, at the time of going to press, are that the entire meat-packing industry will be tied up, that the firemen will probably go out, leaving thousands of tons of meat, which the public needs to speil, and even that the independent packers will be affected, the better to drive the lesson bome. For it affected, the better to drive the lesson bome. For it the workingmen now getting union wages or better from the plants outside of the Trust could be prevailed to to quit, then would come meat famine indeed. What withholds the sirikers from this step, which has been under advisement for some time, is the danger of arossing the public wrath by a too obvious endeavor to starve the amortion out. And the meat-consuming public has nothing to do but look on. What is to be

the outcome?

ANIMALS A LA MODE: I.-The Adventure of Monsieur Beau

Ulustrated by EDWARD PENFIELD By HARRISON RHODES

Acrosses's Norte.—Why should or many takes of stirring adventure or of sprightly remands will be told of the bossan most. To a success tover of estimals and an admining masker of modern day stories at its a constant wander that the edictors of our magazines allow see forces a part of shell sears to be monopolised by fiction that deals only with men and woman, or by gathad stories of within what like Mr. Jack London, near in delight in comparining the arisest side of their subjects. A beginning has bowever been indee. At least a third of all the stories is the periodicals are it animals who are exactly like human burings. Why not all, loss ever! Why will literary our attlets the his knewn conventional methods? Why does Mr. Wilston Church ill continue to explicit American negroy? Has American preduced no race of dugs courtly of all choren and literary does Mr. Humaic writes of blooky? Acc there are lited to the first section? There are don't find an all follow along the himnery part blasted by Mr. Richard Harding Powers in 'The East Sciences'? There are don't stories enough to no round, can thought a sort conduction of master of the modern bracks show, may we not be premitted to imagine with delight how arother hand sught of caupainns organized more than a century age to plant the with and halles of firstles—R. K.

TH was agog with the new emitement. The might be seen it amount hours exercising their carner path. Many a hear's crayet was care-leady tied, and many a levely lady's rouge too leatily lessly tied, and many a levely help's reaser the brettly put on because valets and tiring-komen, whose bookness was usually with periwigs and with pointages were non engaged in bathing, in brushing, in carting, and in scenting the darling dogs. Nothing that Nich had ever invented had no altered the world of fashion as did the great Bench Show.

It was even rumored that the new French Ambassador, who was coming straight to the lamms spo, only stopping in London for the necessary formal visits, was belonging with him to exhibit a dog of that most

was bringing with him to exhibit a dog of that most lamous, but least known, breed, of that strain of blood an valued by the kings of France, that rathe untable the an valued by the keygs of France, that term unitable the royal family was ever allowed to passess a pappy of the Versailles Keancia, one of the marvelous Ponto or Curly dogs. It was said that the influence of St. James's Police itself had been needed before Versailles would consent to allow Monsieur Beau, of the fiftieth generation of the pure Ponto blood, to cross the Channel. When the carriage of Monsieur the Ducd'Avrilenge arrived in Bath. It was fairly mobbed by women of quality who hoped to see, not his Excellency, but the dog, descend.

but the dag, descend.

Monsieur d'Avrilenge, however, came alone, and to any inquiries concerning dogs he responded by a diplomatic sheng and a smile. But the gossips of the Pump Room did not lack explanations. Some said that the dog remained in Louises, and that a certain Great Personage was determined to retain him, even at the cost of a war with France. Others alleged that the priceless animal had escaped from the reach on the Great Bath Road, and that the Dug did not dare offer a regard for its recapture, lest the news should reach Paris and cause his recall. But it was whispered that a score of men were scooring Somerset and Oxfordshire, and that a thousand gamess would be pud to whoever should bring back the dog. The Pontos were like their royal masters it was said, and such an escapade would probably please Monsieur Best as much as it might have pleased the Day d'Orienns, that dare-levil of the French court. But in the Proup Room darker and stranger stories were affect. It was said that Monand stranger stories were anoat. It was said that Mon-sieur d'Avrilenge, playing late 4t cards on his one night in Lemion, had made a singular wager with Lord Harry Dash Johnston. If he heat Monsieur Beau was not to be shown. If Lerd Harry failed to win, Carlisle Mary, the most lamous of English Ler-riers, was to be withdrawn. Such a story probably riers, was to be willidrawn. Such a story probable arise from the fact that all Bath knew that to one of these two animals must the first prize fall. [In this early bouch show there were no classes, only five prizes for general competition.

However, for the moment this little tale deals only with a poor leach lack in the Dash Joinnston stables, and with an unhappy error dog he book in but of the cold. Patrick was rough in manner, but any one who had seen him with his modiles and his young noter would have known that he would be kind to animals.

One binarry night as Patrick was recling home-but we lorgive such faults in a true dreg-laver—he stumbled and almost fell over a poor cost shirering object, almost core agriculte as a dog, from the caked much upon the coat and the bures matted in his hair. Put's beart was touched, and that night the miscrable beart sind spon the poor frish led's red. The next day when washed, the stranger sormed to take heart; but, indeed he needed to do as even he was turned too the yard, where Lard Harry's days book their exercise. The keonets greated the queer-booking intruder with pen soon or deroice kindness as sly relicule as somed their take. Nothing with such still ourly har had ever been seen, so such strange mongred ever trodges English tool. "Trange," for so bet had named him, somed at first confined as if he Pat's beart was tooched, and that night the miserable Put had named him, seemed at first confused, as if did not understand much treatment. Then proudly be raised his head, while onseking laughter rang around bim. Showly he extended the yard toward the further torner, where he caught a gimps of an opening. Surely, by thought, suffering and freedom were fester than degradation of title sure. Then he saw Carlisle Mary and Who can grow what was in his heart!

The famous terrier booked at him, and surrouse burks broke out around the eard. Was it likely that she would telerate the presence of this managed stranger?



Fine in every limb, the flowters Ports land them

"Tramp" sank in courtly tashion to the ground, murmuring a compliment. An exchange of courtesies fol-lowed, in which it was used that the stranger spoke with a lightness of manner occummon in waits and

"These volgar creatures often hang around kenuels simil they even try to imitate good manners, sneered Whitson Hompers, a hanghty and overhearing bull-dag.

"It must comfort you," flashed back the highbred travier, "to know that you are sale from such imifation.

Thus "Tramp" was interacted about Lord Harry Dock Jolinston's kennels, for Carlisle Mary's glistening teeth were feared and also greated the stranger out that meet courteously. Patrick grew funder of he dog, and finally began to talk of exhibiting him as the show. At this the smoothering enmits of the ken-nels burst set again into flame. When "Tramp" uppeared on the promonade near the water trough, be tach! a buttery of mocking glances and mornured in-nocado. But only the bull-dag spake. "It would interest us to know," he sneered, "your

"I do not know," replied "Tramp" with dignity, "whether I shall be shown or not. But it would not be impossible that I should be found of as good blood as any English bull-dog."

Whitson Hompers sprang forward, but Carlisle Mary stood between.

"I believe that the stranger dog is of kennel-blood," she said. "And there will be no lighting," she added deliberately, delicately wrinkling for upper ilp and dis-

playing an every fang.

At this moment Lord Harry lounged across the lawn, and the good Patrick mambly cought of him permission to enter his pet in the above.

"Let's see him," cried his Lordship jovially, and the inhabitants of the kennets gathered round while the Irish lad brought "Tramp" across the yard.

Lord Harry paled, so these observers noted; but perhaps it was unly the nameday heat. Onlickly he re-

haps it was only the nameday heat. Quickly he recovered himself

That riff-rall?" he laughed. "No, keep him close, tick, I should like to see him again. But exhibit

Patrick, I should like to see him again. But exhibit him? Never, I know the breed well."

The passed. All even were fixed in the terrier, who a moment before had guaranteed the stranger's words as to his gentle blord.

"I know them," continued Lord Harry, "they have munk-rat blood "

"Tramp" wriggled protestingly in Patrick's arms. But Caritale Mary hangitily turned her back upon the scene wilbout a word. It was noticed that during the rest of the day she was more telerant of Whatson Bompers.

Nothing but the yelping of dogs was heard in the Great Hall. In ten minutes Mr. Nash and Mensieur le Duc d'Avrilenge were in enter and declare the phow Only a few kernel servants horrical to and froopen. Only a few kermel servants harried to and from bony with the final preparations. On a waterplatform must the centre smood Carlisle Mary; across from her Whitson Bempers. Suddenly Patrick came down the aide, looking fertively from side to side. Pausing by the terrier's platform, he opened his coat and dischesed "Tramp." The poor boy had not been able to bear at that his dog should not be shown. But would Carlisle Mary share her platform, the only one in the show large enough for two? Hentialingly be put "Tramp' down. For one instant the terrier bestiated and her they beared, they are she heard the building consents. chest heaved. Own as she heard the bull-dog opposite give a tark of scorn, she licked the stranger's nose. A tear rose to "Tramp's" eye as Patrick fluoriedly fustered him and ran away...

Down the Great Half came Mr. Nash and the Amban-sador, and close behind them Lord Harry Dash Johnston. Suddenly Lord Harry sprang forward, seized apen "Tramp," and, hauling at his chain, broke into a

storm of oaths.
"What is this mongrel doing here?" he cried. Then
the Ambassadar of the French King spoke, his voice

the Ambassadar of the French King spake, his voice ringing clearly through the Hall.

"Back, Lord Harry! Gentlemen, this is the lost dog. This is Monsteur Beau, of the blood of the Royal Fontos or Curly Dogs, sired by Philibert of Burgandy, whose mother was Blanche of Touraine, and whose grandaire was Clovis of Versailles. Beau. champion of Versibles, Fontainebleau, and St. Germain. Back, Lord Harry"

Tense in every limb, the flawless Ponto faced them, his head proudly raised. Then he moved and stood by Carlisle Mary's side.

"Surely, gentlemen," said Mr. Nash, "we need go no forther. Here is our champion dog."

When Monsieur d'Avrilenge returned to Paris be took with him an English terrier, a present to his royal master. Indeed, Lord Harry saw no other way save his honor. The story was the ten days' wonder of Bath. Even now those who possess in their kennels an Angio-Pontine terrier may be interested in the tale.



THE PERILOUS SIDE OF A PROSAIC CALLING

A WINDOW WASHER AT WORK TWO HUNDRED FEET ABOVE THE SIDEWALK

In some of the large office buildings of New York City as many as a dozen men are regularly employed as window weshers, and their time is devoted entirely to this duty. When a man is washing the outside of a window he wears a broad hele, fined with range, through which turns a rope that is broaked to the window casing on either side. Thus it is possible for him to step from side to side along the window sill while he works, and at the same time be is protected from falling should his foot slip or should be lose his balance.

By IDA HUSTED HARPER

The International Council of Women



The Country of Abrysies. Provident of the Intrenational Council of Women

and fuel programme organization of women in station of any representation of a first testing of the first points of the first points of the first point of the globe, have Malonal Councils conjugated of various associations, which include practically all lines of activity in which women are changed — conjugate, phelanthropic industries, paraosto, points at well the confidence of the first points. propaganda more than amorer, but at inservals the Council of each country brings representatives from all its branches together in convention, for an interchange of ideas which will be of benefit to themselves and of interest

to the public. All of these national bodies are united in this International Council that meets once every five years, and holds a great congrues to which speakers are invited from all parts of the world.

The Council was organized in Washington in 1822, under the auspices of Miss Sasan B. Authory, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall, and other proprinced Americas women. Its first Constitute of the council was present the council to the council was present the council to the counc

and other prominent America, women. Its first Congress was held in Chicago during the World's Pair of 1893, its second in London, and the third has just finished its meeting in Berlin. At Chicago, ten thousand women daily poured into the big Art Building on the lake shore. In London, four different hails were crowded to their capacity twice a day for two weeks, the delegates and speakers were invited by Queen Victoria to a "tea" in Window Castle, by the Lord Bishop of London and by the head of the great Kathachild house of London and by the head of the great Nothschild house garden parties, and by various members of the nobility to afternoon and evening receptions where they met the most eminent men and women in England.

And now the Berlin Congress has eclipsed all the rest!

The present meeting has been a revelation—to Berlin itself, which never before had the faintest conception

of the tremendous possibilities of womanhood, and which, at the first, linking upon the proposed congress with amosement and good-natured tolerance, at the last regarded it with autonishment and admiration; to the German women who had it in charge and who at the beginning scarcely dared hope that it might meet with

the favor of the Government, the press, and the people; but, above all, has it been a revelation to the visitors from other countries, and especially from the United States. We have always considered Germany the stronghold of conservation in all matters of women's progress; tourists have brought back stories of their degraded position, the despatches have told how their meetwere broken up by the police, and the Emperor has been represented as ready with heel and spur for the woman who ventured outside of the kitchen, the nursery, and the parlor. We were almost alraid to set foot on German soil, we wrote our speeches in conciliatory language, and we agreed among ourselves that we would carefully re-frain from doing or saying anything which would make trouble for the German women who were managing the

A Dauntless Convention

How absurd it all seems now as we look back over those two wonderful weeks! Never in all history was there a convention of women where such bold, radical, and independent utterances were made from the platform, and made, too, with a lire, intensity, and eloquence which we have seldom if ever seen equaled in our own country. Never were audiences more free and fearless in expressing their approval, and never was there more of enthusiasm and appreciation. It was evident that a strong Sacialistic ele-ment was present at all the meetings, and women Socialists were allowed a

fair representation among the speakers; but it was shown many times, when a division of sentiment was manifested by the audience, that they were considerably in the minority, and they had no part in the management of the Congress. This was periect, and these German women, whom we always have thought of as confined exclusively to domestic life, displayed an organizing power which could not have been exceeded by men who were veterate in managing

Frau Marie Stritt of Dresden, president of the Gernon Council and just elected vice-president at large of the International, is a woman of concreable beauty and oratorical power. All of these momen most have used the greatest sact and discretion to achieve so friemphant a success for the Congress in this conservative city with its right adherence to customs and traditions, and especially to reach the climax of official recognition by the Covernment. The latter was expressed in three ways. The reception of the international officers and the Council presidents of each country by the Empression the Royal Palace of Rerim; the garden party given by Count von Bolow, Imperial Chancellor, and Count con Possilowdy, Minister of the Interior; the languet in the Rath-Haus, or rown hall, by the Bürgermeister and Municipal Councilors, or Board of Aldermen.

Official Recognition

It was indeed a remarkable occasion, this official welcome by one of the largest cities in the world to a congress of women, and made still more so by the speeches of the Bürgermeister and the president of the beard, who expressed their belief in complete equality of rights for women, and their hope that ultimately inis might be attained. The reception was an official recognition never before extended to women by any and the chappes on it were rung over and over during the Congress in pleas for unliderity of artine in all times of the world's work. Top days after the cine, the Emperor, in his address at Cuchaten, expressed his delight at "the growing progress of the feeling of address among the cultured nation," and said "This all forty goes an annuticed but translating its first at way not only into the progression of hads its way not only into the programme of tenders of feats, but also and the thoughts of self-paverning free catizens. This sulldering is northered to deflerent ways, to serious political councils, in congresses, in sports."

This expression, whether countrously or agora-sciously, of the very and or the interpopulal Council of Wimen, by one of the most power fol rulers of the age, and following immediately the close of its meeting in his own domain, affords

the close of its meeting in his own domain, affords
the scenest gratification to those who have participated in its proceedings. One can not make even
the briefest and most superficial observation of affairs
in Germany without a strong impression of new and
vital losses which are carrying it forward with unprecedented speech. In this modern thought and
action the Emperor leads. Open to criticism as he
is in many respects, his vigor, activity, progressiveness, and ambition for the Empire permeate the nation like a current of electricity. "The Germans are
a contented people," we are constantly told; "they are
stolid, indifferent, and slow to protest against existing
conditions." How then is one to explain three million
bestalist voices. It is this very Socialist party which
spars the Imperial Government to reforms, and no one
more fully understands the windom of a partial concesmore fully understands the wisdom of a partial concession to its demands than does Emperor William. Intelligent Americans randing here believe the party is diminishing in power. However this may be, the new regime which it has been so strong a factor in inaugurating will have no retrogression, and in the near future Germany will take the same front rank in all modern, progressive movements that through her uni-versities she long has held in the intellectual life of the Eastern Continent.

It is true that most of the conservative papers had sonderous editorials to prove that the Empire was ounded on force, that it always must be maintained by force, and therefore women never must have any part in its government: it is also true that the Socialist

press denounced it as a movement of the aristocracy; but the fact remains that efficially and by the people at large the recognition was all that could be desired. It was indeed the original intention to grant the use of the Reichstag for the meetings, but its sessions did not adjourn in time. They were held in The Philharmonie, one of the largest music halls in the world, where are given during the season the many splendid concerts for which Berlin is famous. It contains under one roof four great andience rooms, all rich in decorations, and here four departments decorations, and here four departments of the Congress were in progress at the same time. These included Education, Philanthropies, Arts and Sciences, Industries and Professions, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, Legal Relations of Women, Temperance, Prison Reform, Literature, Social Settlements, and many other subjects in which women are interested.

Unanimous on the Suffrage Question

By far the largest meetings were those for Peace and Arbitration, and for Woman Suffrage, the latter indeed arousing much more interest than all of the others combined. Although women were present from all parts of the world, there seemed to be no division of opinion on this question, and the International Council unanimously adopted it as one of the principal objects for which it would work dur-ing the next five years. This is perhaps the most important action ever taken toward the enfranchisement of

women, and it indicates unmistakably that in all kinds of work and in all countries they find themselves at a disadvantage without the suf-

The influence of this International Congress will remain in Germany as an education to the people in the possibilities of womanhood, while women and their work will be placed henceforth on a distinctly higher plane, and both will command a greater respect.



Key, Anna Howard Shaw and Miss Susan B. Anthony, American delegates to the Berlin International Council of Wumen; German delegates in the background

municipality, and that it should be initiated by a German city is a significant circumstance over which Great Britain and the United States may well ponder.

It seems, too, as if there was a peculiar significance in the speech of Emperor William on the occasion of the regatta at Riel. The one dominating note of the International Council has always been expressed by the word "solidarity"—it is in fact "the Council idea"—



THE PREPIDENT AND REPATOR CHARLES W. PAIRMANER REPOSLICES CARDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

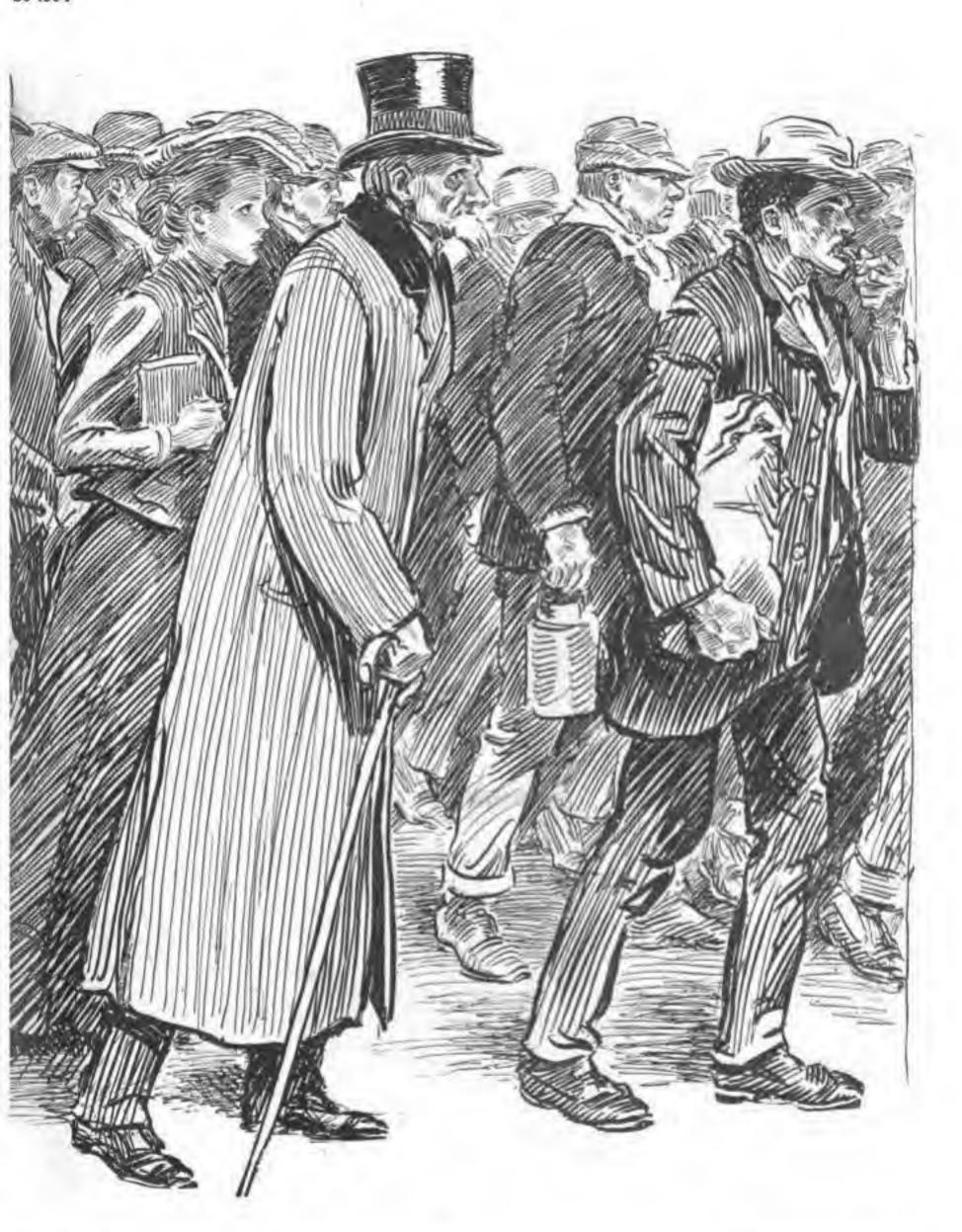


KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO KIEL

The King of England and Emperor William of Germany coming ashore from the British royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" to review the guard of honor



LITTLE SERMONS IN PEN AND INK.—No. I The second of these "little sermone" will be published in the Household Number for September, under the title of "From the Bartender's Point of View"; the third, and last, in the Household Number for October, under the title of "When the Old Folks Come to Yours"



RMY OF WORK

TO EMPLOYERS OF CHILD LABOR

N BY CHARLES DANA GIBSON

dosessed upon an administra washers.



Mustrations by H. Cary Killers

FIVE LITTLE MEN

By W. A. FRASER

This is the thirty story of a veries of its pairs. Feeling with the add-offered of Alex. I shap, Overly, Johnson, and Sciences, for many determined of the E. I shap, Overly, Johnson, and Sciences, for many development of the south of the s

III. TIGE: A Story with Atmosphere

It was saftly boys unshouthest of the school bouse—and three weeks after the deposition of the blue-glass St. Peter who had gared for years with unbroken screnity upon the good people of Tona, from his casement-setting in the Presbyterian Church. Because of this sacrilegious act. Master Ted Rivers's airgun had rested under lock and key during these three weeks. But this Saturday he had become possessed of it once more, promising most faithfully not to go gunning within the village limits. News of the weapan's redemption went swiftly abroad, and ascrows flock to a newly planted cornheld, so Ted's companions—little Jimmie.

Browne Cyril, Stewast Drummond, and T WAS SATURDAY-day replete with remierings

Browne Cyril, Stewart Drummond, and Alock—took their way to the general meeting-place in the vacant lot opposite Cyril Baker's home.

Joy realized? Ted was present with the cherished arm of precision. Also be had a dog such a dog! Crossus beyond count had mingled in his little nondescript budy until he was not even of any discernible color; he was just a shade -drab. There was nothing in the world of interest attaching to his existence beyoud that the boys knew him. "You got Tige now, bave you, Stubs?"

Aleck asked.
"Nope," replied Teddy indignantly,
"he don't live to our house. I coaked him 'long 'cause I'm goin' shoutin' rabbits."

"Bet Tige ain't un goad fer rabbits," objected Stewart. 'I eden Gubbins's Tom make him squeal like anything

"Oh, cuts is diff rent." answered Test-dy, "Pa Gubbles's Tom'll lick most any dog in Tona. Tige's part cocker, and cockers 're builty rabbit dogs. He's part hound, box."

"Bet you I could get a dog what'll hant rabbits," Stewart continued. "Can you, Tootles" queried Cyril. "Get. him will you?!"

will you?"

"Let me shoot at a rabbit, Scubs, if I ger an awful good dog?" Isrgamed Tootie
"Donno-I'll see; guess I will. What dog'll you get?" Par. He's a setter, an'll fort French's Par. He's a setter, an'll

feich the rabbits when we shout 'em-"The big red one that rons with the bus?" asked Aleck.

"Yep, he knows me, 'cause he don't nip me when I hang on the bus. I've give him lots of hones; bet you I can caux him

"Hurry up then, Tootie," ordered Ted.
"You get Pat, or "we'll take Tige an'
meet you at the White Bridge."
Tootie acquired Pat, and, having joined
the others, they sallied forth up the raftroad track, and took their way to the fringe of true-land that bordered the farms, abutting the seventh concession,

The little men, eager in the nunt, ex-pected to find a rabbit behind every stump. "There's one, Ted " yelled Beownie;

but it was only a stock of dockweed rustling its thick gray-group but on a little tangle of elderberry.
"Nichh' Shut yer mouth, you blamed little gout" almonolood Abed. "you'll scare the rathlin-that's may we don't scale more yet.

You in ours 's got to gooff to one side," commanded Terly, "an' when you me a raider make a none like a bird go ... " haw that won't ware 'em, an' I'll know what you mean. That's now the Injury boar in the

back and furth through a greer of maple, and elm, and berein. Tigs was though a proper maple, and elm, and berein. Tigs was though a proper manged act, yapping and entiting and puddling about, scurrying over the leaves here, uphashing into a water-hole after from there, and harrying back to shake the smolldy fluid his

hing haired coat had acquired over the buys.
"Git out you blamed food?" Teddy cried in exasperation, as the foodling out claved half-way up his nack in exultant happiness.

"Didn't I say he wasn't no good?—bet you he'll chase all the rabbits over into Cook's swamp," said Tootle. "Pat's sniffin" em up; soon's you see him point with his tail, he's got a rabbit."

Pat was most certainly sniffing up something; be

was working with the rhythmic monotony of a hori-

The spirit of the words was over the boys, all the Indian forest stories they had read or heard became revisited in their souls. They slipped from tree to tree, from strong to strong; they were scouting, stateing; jutting their cunning against the wariness of the want deciners.

"Don't break a twig," Aleck advised Brownic, who was near him. Aleck had read Indian stories. Presently Pat took a low cautions steps, then shad

like a beautiful status in terra-cotts, one foreigrand as though he had halved read-step, his head low-hung, and his beautiful feathered tail straight out, "Shell-h-he" nimed Teshty, as, carrying his sirgen at the "coady," he crept stealthilly forward.

Tige, scarrying back from the chose of a fragment of wind, his long red tongue folling from his month, and big, loose cocker-descent ears flooping like mag dolls, projected his unwholesome body upon the field of strategy. His cracy eye fell upon Pat. One of his many strains conveyed the information that there was something of life beyond the other dog. With a white of eagerness the drab creature scattled away, or pail the terra-cotta status, over a dead log, and the next instant was prancing about a beach tree up the trunk of which scrambled a ted

But Pat had not been at fault. The hullabation startled the cotton-tail he had been marking down, and the boys as benny frisk blitbely away to disappear in

his warren. Tige was happy, if Teddy was not. He

had discovered, treed, the very thing they had come all the way from Tona for. "Shoot the blame little fool, Stebs." pleaded Abeck in disgust.

Even the squirrel jeered at Tage deri-strely. Cocking his palpitating tail over an arched back, he encered, "Chur-r-h, chur-r-rh, chuck—chuck—chuck—chuck" ghur-r-rh, chuck!"

"Yth, yth, yih!" yapped the cur, jump-ing at the tree-trunk, and hopping up and

down in excited esgerness.

"Guess I'll shoot the squirrel," re-marked Teady, "then we'll go and dig the rabbit out."

But little resecut was of a restless way of life—he made un exceedingly bid to He even seemed to know which of the lays was most to be feared, and waltard around the tree, generally keeping the trunk of it between the gunus and himself. Perhaps this was because Toddy kept pointing the something at

"If the blame thing would only keep still for a minute I'd pip him," gruntel

Ted. So the squirrel thought; and he in dulged in metions. Up one limb and down another he raced; from branch to branch he skipped, his big bushy tail a veritable wing as he took great leaps. And though Teddy fired many policities squarrel finally landed safe through his town front door, a rent in a lotty, lightness with the squarrel state. lightning-shattered elm.

Even at the spreading roots of this giant of the forest, Tige, with identification, incited the boys to slay the game he had uncarthed. Redcoat's disappearance brought well-merited retribution to the dog's unhappy ribs. Ted's foot landed

there with moving force.
"Git out, you blame fool dog!" the kicker said.

"Serves him right," approved Aleck.
"Let's drive him home, Stubs, or we won't shoot nothin'."



The Bows circuit about and classed in Trakey county. "Six "in, Tract"

"I said he wasn't no good," Tootie reminded them. Aleck's suggestion met with quick approval; sticks and exclamations of disapprobation were huried at the and exclamations of disapprobation were harled at the drab outcast, and he was harried about the bush to his very great astonishment. He had done his level best, and this was all be got for his pains. Never having had a home, naturally enough it did not come into he mind to seek one when persecuted; so he tenaciously clong to the boys, dodging the sticks, drooping his rail at their words of wrath, and just keeping beyond range. "Let's tie him up, an' we'll get him when we come back," appressed Caril.

suggested Cyril. "Golly that's a good idea, Brawnie," Aleck approved.

"Golly 'that's a good idea, Brownie," Aleck approved.
"Who's got a string?"
"I got one," said Jimmie cheerfully, producing a
"That and those good," abjected Test; "it would est
his neck. "Pana't long enough anyhow."
"Well, we won't get no rabbits," growless Teotic
"Here, fellows, the nim up with my braces," said
Aleck! "they ain't no good
anylow."
Graham's description of

Graham's description of his braces was fairly accurate. Having her a lackle with me outlon straps, that side of the brace was at-tacked to his pants by a

wire nail; where they had parted the original june-ture at the back, he had united them with a knot. "I got a best pair at home anyway," Aleck shilled, "an" I jos put this pair on when I'm goin' noutin', or larrosse, or somethin." Then Tige was coxed:

the fusiliade of sticks and recrimination gave way to honeyed words, the justing of far little logs. "Good of fat little legs "Good dog, Tige! Poor aid feller! Here Tige, Tige, Tige" From the discaption of his rabbit point, Par had stool and sat dejectedly about.

expressing bort dignity.
Finally Tigo was en-trapped and scared to a sapling. Then the boya trailed into the deeper for

est with Pat.

"We'll get lots of rab-bits now," opined Tostie,
"het you et 1 had a gun I'd almot seven.

For half an hour they skirmished the woods, and at the end of that time, Pat, who had forgotten his injury and had been must industrious, was again seen to locate a quarry just on the edge of a ravine they were approaching. "I know that place, lei-ters," confided Brownie;

"I've been here shootin; rabbits with Dad. It's Crewley's Cresh, an' it's jus' full of rabbits—bet you there's more'n a bun-dred got their pests in it."

dred get their bests in it."

"Keep tank, loys; shut
yer mouth. Hrownie, an
give Stubs a change to
sneak up on him," commanded Aleck.

As before, Teddy crept
cautiously toward Pat's
discovery. He had not
gone ten yards when, to
the boys' horror, Tige's
transitticable whening yap unmistakable whining yap came up out of the ravine.
"Got darn the whiny
thing!" grunted Aleck.
"bet he's best my braces."

At that moment Par lowered his fan-like tail, and sneaked back, show-

ing unmistakable evidence of fear. Then a little black and brown body, white streaked on the back, rame over the brow of the bank on a slow trot, followed by Tige, Aleck's broken brace

dangling from the scraggy neck of the dog.

"Blame if he ain't broke 'em?" hamanted Aleck.

"Goo! if Pat ain't 'traid,' cried Cyril.

"No, he ain't, neither, Browne," disputed Teotie;
"he's bringin' the rabbit for Test to shoot him. He's

a setter -setters always do that."
"That ain't a rabbit, Tootie," declared Cyril.
Pat was beinging him closer, and in the rear of this procession Tige was barking at a safe distance. The small, white-striped animal seemed very little

disturbed, and somehow rather self-reliant.
"That's a woodchuck, I bet," said Aleck.

has got long ears."
"Woodchucks always go in their holes soon's you see
"em." declared Cyril, "p'raps it's a coon."
"That's just woat it is, bet you anything," affirmed

Ted, "coors is striped all down the back—an they go fishin fer frogs in the creeks—Jack Woolley said so." "Shoot him, Teddy," pleaded little Jimmie; "he rright bite us."

Say, fellers!" broke in Aleck, "let's ketch him alive -be's only a young one -an' put him in a box, same as Si Dorkins had one last summer."

"Oh, boys! that's just what we'll do. Let's ketch

him alive." joined in Cyril. "Let's get 'round him and hem him in.

Pat had brought him some more-backing up and snarling, the gayly decorated animal trotting nonchalantly along, sometimes stopping to show his small white teeth to Tige, who was pestering him with little Must runs.

The toys circled about and closed in, Teddy calling to the bearer of Aleck's broken brace. "Sic 'im, I ige' Tootle was encouraging the obviously nervous setter, clupping his hands, and repeating Ted sery of "bot intest im. Pat." But Pat was essentimed to six the -sic 'im. Pat," But Pat wintrucker to any great extent.

Tage, devoid of source as he was, encouraged by Ted's "Sic 'im" plucked up courage, and, taking advantage of a fittle gullop the honted one was munique in, scuttheir to chose quarters and snapped.

Confusion: There was a whose of the bushy tail car-

ried so jamurily over the white-striped buck, and in an

hand landed on his ribs he slouk back to the livery stable and crawled into the bus that rested there be-tween trips to the railway station. The bus was thrown out of commission for a month after he had occupied it.

Tige, hobo that he was, carried his house on his back, his home was wherever he happened to be, so he clung to the boys as tenaciously as he had when they sought to dispense with his services earlier in the day. He had outwitted them then, stupid and all as they thought him, keeping out of sight and working up through the bush unto his evil genius had drawn him to the pert little owner of the noxious defence.

Following Aleck's advice, they made straight for the radroad, guarding their rear from the assaults of Tige. Desconsulately they journeyed over the ties almost silently. Once Toote rose to remark that he 'knowed it was a saunk all the time, only he forgot'—what cver he meant by that.

"He was so bloomed purty that he fooled one," explained Aleck; "I thought shouks was ugly things—wonder if we stink of—Hello! I find—" and he made a dart for the rail.

"What you got, Aleck?"

asked Brownie, "Somethin's (el) off the

engine, I guess."
It was a fog signal he had detarned from the rail, and none of the boys had ever seen one, never heard of one even.

"Lonks like a box of black'nin'," huzarded Ted-dy, examining it critically —"Get out, you beast!" and he reached for a stone; for Tige, weing the con-ference on, had sneaked up to the low.

to the boys.
"I'raps it's a tin of somethin' in out," Tootle suggested; "an' dropped from the train-might be santines. See if it opens,

Afterk tried it, but if it contained fish or pickles, or something to eat, it was

"Wonder what the tangly leave is for" queried Teotic "praps them's for opening it."

Aleck exultantly, 'won't it make a jim-dandy wrist watch?" He stuck the ex-

watch?" He stuck the explosive torpedo on his wrist, bending the leaden lugs about his arm.
"Come on, fellers," pleaded Ted, "let's try an' get away from that stinky dog; b'lieve I'm feelin' sort a sick."

As they came to the White Bridge, where they should have turned off to the village, the boys saw.

the village, the boys saw a great crowd of people at the railway station, half

a mile beyond.
"Say, fellers:" oriest Cyril, "bet you there's been
another strash-up-let's go
an' see." an' see.

Cyril's explanation of the crowd was more logical than appears, for there was a junction at the sta-tion, and for some unknown reason accidents were happening at that point with plarming frequency.

The suggestion was act-ed upon at once. The boys continued along the high embankment to the station with its concourse of men-so did Tige. In fact, the new excitement lend-

ing speed to their little limbs they went so fast that the dog with his evil perfume was forgotten,

The wreck of a freight train had taken place shortly before, and the fog signal that Aleck had found, and that was even then strapped beneath his sleeve, had been attached to the rail as an auxiliary to the semaphore in marning trains, for it was a flerce down grade from above the White Bridge to Tona station.

A hard-headed freight engine patiently waiting on a siderrack for the right of way had been rudely butted out of all semblance to a thing of use by a brother bauler of heavy cars. Huge from wheels were everywhere; because of their flerce velocity they had scorried here and there, carrying disrupted trucks and broken asles with them. It was a week of intense in-terest, inducing unlimited calculation as to how this got there and how that was not there at all. A hundred logs lay as silent as though they had never been hungry in their lives, and a thousand dozen eggs had festooned, like furid yellow paint, the acre of debris.

It was a chance for youthful enthusiasm. Curiosity might have been sustained at boiling pitch for hoursif it had not been for Tige; not even a headlong colli-Hon could subdue the obduracy of his obnoxious ence. Driven from one boy he took refuge with another, until finally the whole party of huntamen were outcasted with expressions of disapprobation.



THERE you a certain man in Louisian town What may the second Plancy hidd the datase-California Bracket (Ballow of Alast one

Whit alter result not England to a Rame). Who turned tree kingle to out He loather down And was formulated in Clicial's first mana-

Ho, in that land of blood and and and buil, Was taken caption by a Sursent. A sales last world, with price year.

Who had one daughter, and the Chrimos keight Was young and stony, and the tree dark and swiret. And then two implied and level of the 'e depote.

Then came a day nothin, and by her hand, He hake the book that hold line and rought our Timb slope and oaded again to but pook hard. Diesagh his lived vessed for his helderhind. Yet house and freedom, like a king's communi-Brought him a froming might to his kind.

Yet all day long his honey was full of her-And all the long he account in Lundon track. A service team then over processes.

And one year and another year draged by Winter and Spring and Streems, twent as myrch. Yot ever sail in walked wife memory.

See that for our the tale I have great a thing Relieves for this sweet help, one other, Stelle from the belief a beam, and periology. Johnny. Sport function) reached at last the waterwide And thomas the English shape, for good and ring, Bure her to England for that good she worn.

And when at her the more except you up was through, Alone also inside that way to London loops. "Lorder" and "Galloot," these two names also know, And through the city stress all day also more. Erring his mann. 17th, pittlef and boar, "Latina" and "Lathers," and never the ast more.

And to the resulting around the gent as book Neight to their challabour or removes. Other has been were coping for her mond. And left lost value shares the cory's direct Readed in who worker now of heightle thank Mused as too climate chambers, all places

And progle (the mex rest) one on he gave: And laying thirting proping good for sub-And event the people back at once great voice: And water but, half havings at his face, Though his man's trace at handy as beyon, He could not kneed but up the London arrest.

instant the summer hir was sprayed with a realists gue that threatened to asphysiate the five funtament rabbit, the grounding, the com, had materialized into a skunk-in aggravated skunk.

The boys fied indi-criminately, blindly; head-first over logs, pell-mell against branches with their bare faces—fiel, seeking a purer atmosphere.

Dge, the agent of their meteriors, colled on the earth in agency; then tottering to live feet, scrambled after the lays. Even Pat shed his dignity and raced beside the evil smelling outcast. In fact, he had not escaped contamination bioself; for the prospects of a In fact, he had not scrap had thrown him off his guard, and as the smaller dog rushed at the skunk, he had closed in only to affiliafe in a teleptive way.

The boys, soon pumped from running, were forced to make a stand, wanding off the two dogs with sticks.

Jimmie was coupling. "I near choiced," he lamented. "Why didn't you say it was a skunk.

Brownie, and I'd 'a' tuo?"

"Wonder if we stink of it' asked Alerk. "We'll

her to bury our clothes if we do."
"It's the blame dogs stinks," declared Ted; "let's

drive 'em hume-we can't shout no more rabbits to-day anyway. This was possible with Pat. He was thoroughly disgusted with the hunt, and when a stick from Brownie's

PERSONAL BY MARKET CHARGE

By NORMAN HAPGOOD

CONTRACTS BY SERVED UND

An Argument with Congress

"HIS month's topicy illustrate fells invosly the need of a phrasing more suited to an elastic view of all the arts, since the authorise happenings which have interested me most in the thirty days from which I take this sediment, are neither in besides nor in plays but in the averalled plante acts. The editorial policy of Collier's has been venomously attacked in newspanel. pers for its bearing on national protection and encourageniest of art, for many editors share the assumption of Uncir Joe Cannon and think the exidency man, especially if he is a deserving feleral to need a much better person to represent the native in the result of beauty than any distinguished pointer, architect, or sculptor. Many plain and very honest souls, especially in the more newly settled regions, look upon the more refined and gifted artists much as, we tally they regard to whe wear frocked as or storopipe hats. They regard a claim to see things in art which are invisible to them as a sort of unobbery, just as the Home and its

Speaker do-The American School of Architecture in Rome was founded in 18th by a number of artists who had been sugaged together upon the World's Pair at Crucago In 18th beginner upon the World's Pair at Crucago In 18th beginner and painting were unbaled, and the name was changed to the American Academy is Koste. This is the body to which Uncle Joe refused to allow incorporation, after the Senate land acted favorably. for tear it might some time ask for money. Mr. Carnon expressed contempt for young felters who go to Ku-rope anyway. Mr. Cannon is a guart, like contact of old, and like him a Philistine. Act in this country is still as weak comparatively as David, although the persons who wished to be incorporated in the Desires. of Columbia included many persons of standing and judgment. Of the names on the list the following conjudgment. Of the names on the hat the following comprise about one-half. Edwin A. Albey, Charles Francis Adams, James W. Alexander, James H. Angell, Glenn Brown, Edwin H. Blashfeld, Dontel H. Burnham, Nicholat Marray Bother, John L. Cadwalfader, Charles W. Eriet, Marshall Field, Duniel Chester French, Lymon J. Gage, Ruchard Watson Gibber, Duniel Cott Gilman, Arthur P. Goronan, Arthur T. Hadiey, John Hay, Thomas Hastings, Henry L. Higginson, Charles L. Hutchinson, John La Farne, George B. McCeillan, Charles F. McKim, William C. McMillan, Frederic Machanies, Weir McChell Charles Moore, J. Phypoct Morgan, H. Suddom Mowbroy, Francis G. Sewlands, Frederick Law Olmstead, Jr., Francis G. Sewlands, Frederick Law Olmstead, Jr., Francis L. Patton, Robert Second

Augustus Same-Gausena

Peakenly, George B. Post, Herbert, Petram, Prederick W. Rhinelander, Rhine Root, P. Augustus Schermer-horr, Cor. Schere, James Schlingen, Waldo Story, Augustus Schermer, Long Schere, John Q. A. Wurd, George Peakenry Westman, Henry White, Standard White, and Egertem L. Wintherep. D. is a varied for -publicane, subplies at force to jointers, college presidents, and bronces are north can't food your Unite Joseph.

As the contest may be considered Congress must a regain. It is wall for the people in understand the objects for white the Augustus Academy visits. Its oldinate purpose is not special opportunity for a few, but rather the camong of the whole art standard of the country. The Academy argues that, as the great

country. The Academs argues that, as the great national competition in Prance for the grand prix de Kome has made the v. o des mans Arts in Paris the first art school of the world, so will the national com-petitions imitiated by the American Academy increase. the efficiency of the anywestern and act achieve in our

Students of art in excry part of the rountry will de-mand an education and training that will fit them to compete, not along with the graduates of American art where here also with the and Their countrymen who have been trained in the Ecole on Beaus Arts and

The United States incording to the official argument which I are missing up with my swal, with its great resources, offers acrevated appartments to its arrists. The last work will be stamunded and will be approxisted.

At Che age, in the and take at limitals, the builders of these exclinations were golded in their work, not by the possing bates and lancoes of the period, but by the possing bates and lancoes of the period, but by the period and recommon to all ages. Their work was appreciated and adorted, and regert was universal that it could not be perpetuated. Phiappilly the idea of such has played to large a part at St. Laura, and the architectural stream and sengred in building in maride, at its capital, a city that will be filled with nonromenta for exceeding in granular and beauty the periodale ones of St. Louis Contago, and Bullion. The work was begun and out begun by the Journals of the Goreenwest. Washington, Johnson, and Jimir fellow-statement. They believed that they were laying the formulations of the Contagon a home." They took as modeles those north of actions a strength to use the resources of the north sides of the part and a core of the part of the rest of time. They believed they had no right to use the resources of the north sides of the partial of an expectation of the partial of a strength to one the resources of the north sides of the partial of the resources of the north sides of the resources of the north sides of the formulation of the partial of the features of the resources of the north sides of the partial of the supplies of the features of the resources of the norther of the supplies of the features of the county to the features of the county their perfection in the partial of the supplies of the supplies of the features of the county to the features. Jeffers on lives in the hope fluit a day would come when the capital sound be fluided in a cyle worthy of the first remple dedicated to the avereignty of the people embels of the people and to the course of a mation looking (ar beyond the range of Astrenian destinies. In another department this newspaper has already re-gretred that Mr. Kossovelt has not stood firmly upon the ground taken by Washington, Jefferson, and many of their son coses. Perhaps in his cent Administration he will add to his excellent record by doing what he can for taste and permanent leastly against Uncle he and his bort of Philisting warriors.

American Architecture Asseiled

N ARCHITECT of Washington, who is surpriary of the International Survey of State and Mumicipal Building Commissioners and Inspectors,

"My little See The property, adapt, or whatever it is that says, The property of the end and not, or words to that should not the property of the act of of the

"When set the north or the duly press, the popular press, says more home, a very way connected with matters of architectural taste, it is a scally as a result of some discuare interested taken it is a smally as a result in some alternation by expects or community upon what has alternal up-peared in the technical press, but to have a really good 'paking-up' allows stored upon such a subject by a formal of the character of yours, as an intentiony movement and emanating from no other source, it see refusability to well that it could be not in passing solice.

"Proble assumed is too eighten directed to this kind of matter. Edit of the alternation of finance, is agree, what had, public attention to matters of finance, is agree, what had,

but things purely artistic are, I am afraid, usually could ered beneath the notice of those who sit upon the education turness, the really mighty ones of the earth. Yet there are few things that have as potent an influence upon my actions, our smale of thinking, our ways of doing as this very matter of architectural tasts. It is not generally so recognized but the architectural tasts. It is not generally so recognized but the architectural countries of our rank in the face.

could led the architecture of purceits is about as good a barronneler of our education, our door, our rank in the clause of epidenties, as there is, buy, it has a most potent inflower against these very things, and is not only an indice of where we stend, but actually power very far toward parting as is that particular place and condition.

"Senator Clark, bowever, is not the only somer in the respect. In our resolutions, our public buildings, all our architecture, may be noted a most deplorable decadence, a tawdraness, a nacre display of great wealth, but of true artistic skills and diguity we are putting forth nighty buts these thays.

Note in our 81 Louis Exposition, for instance. They had more makey and a better opportunity to make an arti-tic flinglay in their besidings than was given the architects of Chicago in that, the results indicate, in most places that the work was have by actobe secure, while in that other great



Maximid Parcish

exposition it bare the marks of the hand-work of master-We must a very severe shaking up, and that Colling's he scarred the ball rolling is a presage that now the lesser light may below out, and in the end fessile in some salutary office. Very truly yours,

F. W. Frezpathick.

I think that Mr. Fitzpatrick overstates his case Ebewhere he tries to prove that architecture is de-cadent in America by comparing St. Lenis with Buffalo and Chicago, but an error made by the St. Louis min-agement does not prove much about the state of archi-tecture. That art, instead of being decadent in the United States, is progressive. Most of the men wilmade the buildings at Buffalo and Chicago are also and creating something every year. "Europeans" a carding to Mr. Fitzpatrick, "call us a nation of china ers, not architects." Our ongineering skill and one inality are not a bid foundation for architecture, and am sure that most competent judges who remember to buildings of half a century ago in this country will say that, in domestic and public architecture alike or progress has been rapid—much greater than we have made in any other art, or than any other country be made in architecture.

Our Sculptors also Attacked

N American sculptur, writing in an Italian newspeper, pays the telbute to our Italian immigration. "Generations of contact with an artistic atmosphere have developed a wonderful human feeling in a their acts. So twiching is this quality that one is at-loss to realize that the Italian congrant is a grownman. But look deeper, and one finds a great philosophical truth; what seems case and indolence on the

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part is sound seper, the come funtion of everyy. They take time to eat, from to early time to rest, and time to be kind to each other as a general rule. This example is of value to Americans who have never lived under favorable closestic influences or been surrounded by benefits, relabelished adeals in act.

How does Mr. Elwell acplain the betters of contemporary art in Italy? Why compare America to day with Italy in a great art of act? Compare us in scalpture, pathlog, or architecture, with what Italy is doing to one, and the devision must favor us. Italical, taleing the plastic arts together, we should be frame. The Italian scalptur Italian in a tracked our scalpture viciosity, because we rejected his Saturualla, or from probabilities but from taste. Blood, in the rage of injuried egation, says we have but four scolphonistion from this country, but be divides a plantic with Rodin for first place in the world, so it is not superliatively generous for Boscal, to admit him. Macanonics also courses in one matter of course. Boscales is admitted, and, judgeing from what little he has therefore the door. American sculpture would support Powder supporter. We might not count our first two supporter. We might not count our first two How does Mr. Elwell explain the berrees of. whi is admirted decrity as North's life to one supporter. We might not could our first two sculptors, Saint Gaudeus and Morrows, and French, Ward. Adams, and Barnard, take a place about of controporary Italy. Bloodl's ability as a critic may be judged by his appoint that, compared with Sargent's frescues at Heron, his best perfirate are on an interfor place.

Next Your's Drama.

Title outlook for our theories in toget in promising. Mr. Bryan's "Lower car," which is a very moral paper, uphoids the following ideal. "The avoided promise plays" succeed for a time but are been inguities, while plays that breatle high morals and deal with life in its arrowals phone service second after even. Has any one of Crysle Fitch's inner dramas dealers with



"A Block of Versey universals lies bound.

A Juny of Wine, a Lond of Bound, and Then
Beside us, anging in the Widelesse.

Ob, Wilderson were Paradise some.

subjects tales and in Claimtian Joseph surveyed.

subjects fallowed in Christian how decreased more than one or two sequent. Her are one of the 'sey' dramor ever reamons? And there are four source-bull connects. Not more than, But dramos that breakly have and orthograms that breakly have and orthograms?—Pulse that break the mare's tonderest amore one, like 'Rep Van Workle'—have year ofter hear and never lose their charts."

Mr. Hevaters were answer to their charts."

Mr. Hevaters were asserting there is a server quite to exhause the subject when he breaks the theaters as a breach of others. Sequilative enough the text for the 'Commons of 'mealing was some remarks made by For forcid wards, who falled in the 'M haymaner-Night's Dream." But we many solven had that her year promises an epidemia of the poet. Edward Schlieth and Julia Marlows will play him ward bettiern and Jalia Markows will play him entirely for three seasons, agai Mr. Sorborn decisies that he will person again play any one else. He is based by success in current plays where no great standards urge her our ward. Adu Reham plays Shakespeare sext year. Visita Alten plays "The Women's Tale," and pleasy more stakespeare will emp up when this serve o opera.

A reader offers me fax to write five hundred words in praise of there. As that great dramatist will have a promonent place treat season in the repertory of Mrs. Fiske's shock company at the Manhattee Theory, the torning of these twenty five handred honest per-nies is postponed until the antenna-

The Title of This Department

"HE several hundred titles suggested for this department have given food for thought and later said thought will be revealed. A few readers have asked what stanza Mr. Parrish had in mind when he made his headpiece. At the risk of offending the literary, who know already, we repeat the familiar lines, from Fergerald's "Omar," under the diustration in this column.

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A RATHER grim and in some ways groussing prest figure has disappeared from the world's stage with the pussing of Stephanus Inhances Photos Keder, on Freudent of the South Alrean Republic and known to triend and he as "four load," He had lived savanry-mine years. Beath was declared to be due to more posteromin. It could no integer be the contain for more than passing regret. Hat many a seper, playing a number part in More detains, while gleating over the triumpes of the star action may have felt rather many that the star action make so much of a concess to a that from his tunied viewpost is sent a result in the matter and care did not make so much of a concess to be not from his tunied viewpost is sent in the first Ohi Man of Africa" die to his own Preton a believe that Ordonet day in vow when the final amountion of the Republic to the first his fact among the action to the Republic to the first his first hand an employ the most ardess town of the scriptionally drawater, even though me but among he had in the little Swins town of the scriptions, thousands of no attagges and victories, and from the grave of an history of the companion—the load of the staged of the later of the would fit an Alachyman drawn. His facts was conditioned by the very qualities that had carried him to leadership a degrations. His last hallo was lost forces if was fought not against the growing tores of a new spirit. Of the spitch he congruend and him her to account only the most orded manifestation. Thus an defent was most more certain.

A Varied Career

A Varied Career

Another dramatic feature of his career was the reduces to summingly groundable controllerance. It has been said of her that he successively or summitaneously, played the points of peasant and millionaire, of retel and associate of layernacture and filtranser, of ward political and statement. He was of terrons extract so and born an English subject, yet he became the band and learned the layer are a section of the layer and a section of the layer and the summer in South Africa. He was a troop by of the care when the family foliated some one that there ment in South Africa. He was a more boy of circum when his family joined some one them sund albers in that search for new bomes in Stall and the Transvall which has gone down into belong as the Great Trek. Less than a year later he took part in his first but by, when fifty their families successfully described for the moned Matabele warriors. He here is a suffer at fourteen and a Field Cornel at section. A fighter be remained throughout his life, and in accordable to-takens of his provies and almost strugant fearlesstess have been roo ruled. Purcupa he never gave better proof of his motifie can when his left have been recorded. Percaps be never gave before proof of his motile chars when his left thumb was shartered by an exploding gan, and he cut it of with his pointie to save the rest of the and. How, through a series of Selts, Brit against the natives and then arosing rival Bost factions, he rose to actual it not formal andership, how, after the first accession is only, he organized the relicion and directed the war which resulted in the renegation of the practical independence of the South Aircan Republic; how be was elected President in 1853 and resolected three times, while his power grew into virtual antimes, while his power grew into virtual au-tocrast; how he tried cauly to stem the insetting life of the Uithinders after the dis-covery of gold in 1880; how he follow the exception of the Ucharders at Johnnesburg in 1800, and then treated them as well as Januaria's captured radders with a lemency at once Corriction and statesmanlike, how he played the garre of higher diplomary with Chamberlain so astorely that he retained the upper hand till the storm broke, and long after: all these things have been told so often that they need only be indicated here as so many rallestones to a online circuit.

The Qualities of Greamess

The qualities that caused first his resembled then he downfall have been summed up he at importial writer as follows: "For the position of President of the Boar Republic ition of President of the Boar Republic he was fit by virtue of a partiation which had been prived in the field and at the countri-bency, 'my reason of a natural surveyoness which arranged to the full dignity of states manship in the goldance of affairs within the realize of his experience, by reason of a self-relizate which easoned decision of action, and by a personal acquaintance with the history

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and policy of his compations, which, in an unitty red community, faltifled every coscattal of education. For the post of law maker to the United a population, he was unswited by reason of a national prejude a work and been intensified by the acceptable of the career, by reason of a sensitiveness which became subsentions under the lash of testile suiten approximate under the task of treeties criticism, and he reason of a probend graphen of the political commitmes where obtain in all progressive communities. The was intensely, a dough narrowly wilgoes, and the Biole was once said to be his pointed band book as well as spiritual guide. This and the patriorcial simplicity of his book life even after he had become President and the even size of the patriorcial simplicity of the book and the patriorcial simplicity of the book and the considering the patriorcial size of the patriorcial sizes as an are said of the spirit which become less as a man and of the spirit which promoted from he present design of the patrior of the particular of the particular of the promoted from he present and the first promoted from he present a delegation of the become loss as an account of the spirit which prompted him to answer a delegation of the hands that tempered to complete the tempered to complete the work "maket" several timing "What's the sense of mainting! I have the guns. Has device he gap the day to be left. Pretions for Borope, but mether rules not after several role time of the precision them of the precision them of the precision he made on an admiring lady who was granted an interpress at The Hage in 1911. "Uncouch of feature, deaf, baif wood, anguinty of body, curred by all the consequent ungainly of tody, carted by all the conserves a wardness of the uncultured, insirequent, atumbling in harse gutturals through a mas-tard 'tast,' his personality, his sgr, irismple-over the counsemplace field, the slopathy chothes and the offending splitters at the side." The English Government is squatted his remains a last restingulation in African soil by the side of am wife's grave.



TALES OF THE DAY

Tolling the Meat

TRE cleak runns of the Capital, the small time parties of the Senatu and Record, are the charring tooler for the years, at least by the talance in their party grinatures through the touristy. During a left in the sackage of campaign remains place a story was rold of Yadver their up among the touristic and Vermian. In the little market of Touristics, a story wall the little market of Touristics, a story wall the of the great conty, it will more twist hundred incollegent, toolbridge, a signify settless of that make the between grante-ribbed hips to the age theory, to desire a six declared make the six of the make the six of the make the six of the s

Dure name the say innerpress the latter's trilled from other off and answered; "Yes, farter, I taked to at most?"

The mallet was along to throw the most.

The minister was an last to throw the man-bag into the was in. but endlandy past of "Will," he spot a risk as he terroed to his sidest sum, 'you're all such pasks has Jos derged it I don't tell it myself are also some." And, milling the or the to the scends, the mil-let himself extracted the common or that the farmers say had been a sacred thrace to force.

Gassip effer Church

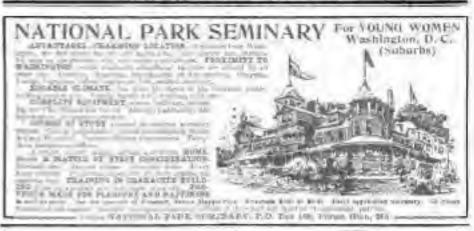
TRAT place of Southern policies known as the bidly Waster westness breeds some little extend and accessing toolers to the folly White world religible the serger The fully Wheter would relegate the serior elective (ranches and more effectively) in the caravant tolone; Vorenge blood, who represents on the Republic an Nathanal Committee the fifty two thousand said agrary pulse of Advances is a foremost expensed of the Lity White Inscenses, and tells a story in the connection.

There was a more or walker along the streets of Harmingham one day when he especial a parameter wilder and the especial a parameter wilder and the first walk are you coung! The grayful of the hoy.

hoy. "Jus" scattle" ter do samba or go some-

where, sale, "What's your name?"
"What's your name?"
"Sam, sale,"
"Westing to run errands, else"
"Yes, sale, Ale kin run anywhat fo' yo'—
fotch morthin! fo' yo' fo' a suket."
"Ever go to church, Sang!"
"Yes, sale, Ale does. Ale goes to Sunday—

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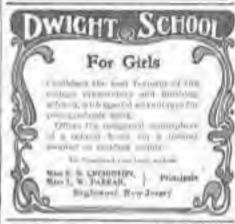
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school, and Ah goes to church, too, some-

"Weat do they do there?" asked the preacher corocasty, sceptical of the boy's veracity. "On, they just talks ligion in th' church

"Yes, san, jus' talks ligion."
"Yes, san, jus' talks ligion."
"But wen de these charch people do dur-

ing the week!"

"Huh! "Ceptin" at church them folks don'
talk boot nume che but some of Miss Lilitan White, sah!"

Guarded in his Language

THE minority leader of the House, Repte-semantive John Sharp Williams, tells a story about the "fix" of his old friend "Uncle Mathin Stubblefield," of his district-The story was droughed to illustrate the cau-tions represent administered to Congress by French Associate Postmenter Greenal Brisperchasse of the order influence of states, need in the machinery of the departments. One day, quant Williams, "Under Marier" space of a certain family of people up in the northern part of the county as being fellows with tooks, a family that "rooted in the ground," are arous, were no clother and "warn't no tolks, sait." Soon after that a "great, big, strapping" son of the head of the family pot in an appearance with two six shoulders. "I understand, so," he said to Uncle Marier, "that you have said my father was a bag." The told man measured up the stateboolers, stred up the fellow who had accounted into, and concluded to shift his language a but. Then Uncle Martin replied: "Wheever told you that is a har. All I and was this. That your father had tooks, that he coulded in the ground that he didn't wear to clother, and that he warn't no folks." Now you can make the most of that, if you choose, but I if awar I never said he was a long."

"Now," added Williams, "Mr. Stustow has given you all the descriptions of a beg, by which descriptions every man would know a log if he saw him, but he declines to say in any broke that you really are hogs."

A Just Rebuke

A Just Rebuke

A T a dinner at "The Lambs" one evening there was an Engineman—one of
the facety paper 15pn. He believed everything be heard, and imagined beautily when
the rest of the company did, although it was
perfectly evident that he had not cought the
test int of the joke. At this distort also was
an actor who is quite as well known for imtascers and relections images as he is for his
excellent horizontal ability. Outchly realising that the English guest was a capital targer for his wit by impar tolling him abound
things of America and the Americans, and
technically getting off middle little gibes,
which at first were amoving to the crowd
list it was not long card the actor had gone
too far, and instead of filinking him entertaining, the other men began to leet that he
was larking in good tasts and inspitality.
Although made a little accombinitable by the
actor's scienting raillery, no one section in
closed to cross swords with him and put a
stop to all this sort of thing. At last there
was a patter, and another guest of the club,
a Westerner, took it upon himself to speak.

"I don't know how you feel about things in
New York," he said, addressing the actor in
deliberate tones, "but in my part of the country it is considered most unsportsmanline to
about markerel in a barruit"

Establishing His Identity

AN experience once befell Representative Horiday of Indiana which illustrated the accessor safe of speechmaking in services of Congressional districts remain from the usual bounts of the candidate for political prefer-ment. He had been scheduled as the leading speaker at a political meeting in a backwoods town of Indiana. He found the affair in therge of seatons of his party with whom he was not ocquestred.

A sarrye who seem more about the quick application of handcuffs to county prisoners that of playing the role of chairman, presided over the gathering.

"I guest," drawled this functionary, "that we will look from the Congressman first. Is

be beref

Bellislay climbed as the platform and bowed to the presising officer. "Are you the Congressman?" saked the charman dubiously

charman dubiously
"Yes," answered Holliday,
"Wal, by gosh you don't look like it, but I
guess you are."
Holliday passed, but only for a minute.
Then be radied and delivered a brilliant address, which appealed to the critical audience of strategers. When he finished, the chalman no longer doubted the speaker's identity and the latter had "made good" with the own.

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"There I was just wasting away, growing tolunes every day and weaker, really heing anuffed out simply because I could not get any murishment from food.

"Then my sister got after me to try Grape-Neis food which had done much good for her and she finally persuaded me and although on other food had done me the least bit of good my stomach bandled the Grape-Nots from the first and this fond supplied the nourishment I had needed. In three months I was so strong I moved from Albany to Sau Francisco and now on my three meals of Grape-Nuts and cream every day I am strong and vigorous and do lifteen hours work.

*I believe the sickest person in the world could do as I do, eat three meals of nothing but Grape-Nuts and cream and soon be on their feet again in the flush of best health like me.

"Not only am I in perfect physical health again but my brain is stronger and clearer than it ever was on the old diet. I hope you will write to the names I send you about Grape-Nuts for I want to see my friends well and strong.

"Just think that a year ago I was dying but today, although I am over 55 years of age most people take me to be lesse than 40, and I feel just as young as I look." Name given by Postom Co., Baxtle Creek, Mich.

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vinced that the quality and value of my eigars are exactly as I state, my factory rould not begin to fill all the orders I would receive. Neither could any other eigar factory in the world. Those who are not personally acquainted with meare entitled to proof that I am a man of my word, so I give you that chance by letting you test my eigars. I can't take my eigars in person to smokers and urge a free trail, but I do the next best thing—send a hundred by express, prepaid, and without any advance payment whatever.

payment whatever.

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from new people who want to try my cigars. The re-suit has been that during the past two and a half years I have been comselled to move three times, pelled in move three times, always into larger quarters. I am pleased, of course, but am out for said larger business. Thousands of sanoters have become regular patrons of mine, but there are nondreds of other there are nondreds of other thereauths who have not yet thestsams who have not yet secrepted my offer.

More than to for cent of all the riques that I tend out go to people to be dure brought of me before. Many are free to do at they choose an I do not need to suggest the reason why they send in re-orders.

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stantinople and its autabirts. He was suare FRIGHT THERE WILL BE THE THUE SOVEREISE OF THE WORLD. Consequently, be continually at war—sometimes with the Turks, sometimes with Persia. Establish dockyards on the Black Sea; get entire possession of it by degrees, also of the Bultic Sea, this being moreovery to the accomplishment of the plan. Hissen the decline of Persia; penetrale to the Persian Gulf; re-establish, if peasible, the ancient commerce of the Levant through Syris, and made your very to the Imeira-they are the emporium of the world. Once there, you can do without the gold of England.

X. Seek, and excefully keep up, an alliance A. Sees, and exercising accountly, in her ideas of dominating over Germany; at the same time chaldestinely exciting against her the jealinesy of the neighboring provinces. Eucleaver that the and of Russia should be abled for he are and the other, as that, he called for by one and the other, so that, by easy casing a kind of guardianship over the country, you prepare a way for governing hereafter.

XI. Give the House of Austria an Interest for joining to bunishing the Turks from Europe; defrain her of her share of the heaty, at the conquest of Constantionple of the by raising a war for her with the ancient states of Europe, or by giving her a portion, which you will take buck at a future form.

XII. Attach to yourselves, and assemble around your, all the united Greeks, as also the distincted or schiomatus, which are scattered either in Hungary. Turkey, or the worth of Peland. Make yourselves their centres, their chief support, and lay the Journalist for neuversal supremacy by establishing a kind of royalty as ascendictal government. The Slavonic Greeks will be seeming from that you will have scattered among room. that you will have ecuttered among your

NIII. Sweden severed, Persia and Turkey conquered, Puland subjugated our arraces reunited, the Black and the Baltic seas guarded by our vessels, you must make propositional apparately and discreasily, first to the court of Versus line, then to that of Versus line and the universe.

initions separately and discreently, first to the court of Versioller, then no that of Versioller, then no that of Versioller, then no that of Versiollers, to share with them the empire of the universe. If one of them accupe—and to van not posterwise, we as you futter their pride and antishment disks are of its turn, the servicing one, by engaging with it in a death-struggle, the version of which ran not be doubtful. Russial possessing already all the east and a great part of knowledge the relief of the proportions of Knowle, you could manage to take quarterly for them, and make them exhaust one another; then, profiting by a derivate moment. Russia will tring flows her manage to take quarterly for them, and make them exhaust one mether; then, profiting by a derivate moment. Russia will tring flows her manage that the considerable fleets will set out the name time two considerable fleets will set out the next the part of Archangel-builded with Anattic horder, ander the council the struct flows from the flinet. See and the Bartie. Advancing by the Medicerraneous and the Atlantic Oreson, they will invalle France on one only, while Germany will already have been invaded on the other. These countries on your under the yoke, without striking a surger thiour.

XV. Thus Europe can and output to be

XV. Thus Enrope can and eaght to be subdued.

PETER L August of All the Russian

The world at large first board of this document in 1811, when it was included by the French historian board in a work meant to point that the danger of Russia's increasing power. It is trust up a great remained, not on account of its world-embracing plant, which is theme days said were regarded as choseneal, or its derivation from Peter the tireat, real or supposed, but because it was at once and to have apring from the pen of Napileon, who means it in serve as a justification of its impending attack on the Cardon, The disputes that followed, the arguings for and against—on incurred and exter-The world at large first board of this docuings for and against on internal and exter-nal evidence—may be passed over at the time, when it has been established beyond reasonable doubt how the document became known mutside of the provide archives of the Rossian rulers.

The Finding of the Document

Among the secret agents despaighed by Logis XV of France in various courts, who communicated their discoveries only to the king broself and to be foreign monster. Abbe de Bernis, was the Chevalier D'Ess de Buarthe Bernis, was the Chevalert D from the finan-mont, a handware young jurier, whose almost reminine gracefulness of appearance is said to have enabled lum to pursue his immunera-his live affairs under the pursueting grass of female affairs. He went to St. Petersung in right or 1747, really us a sort of high-chas spy, hat estensibly for the purpose of gather-ing material for the history of Peter the Great, which Voltairs had contracted to write the Cartesine I at a press of coor frame. for Catherine I at a price of 50,000 frames. Chevaller D'Eon, as he is generally called, became a great favorite with the Downger Empress, and was gracted unrestricted at mission to the Imperial archives. While at work in the most worst part of these—the private archives of the Carina at Peterbole manners a series of pencil noise, which is the interpolations with other documents proceed to the in the handwriting of the late Care. Residence the handwriting of the late Care. the in the handwriting of the late Case. Resisting the immense audacity and the worldwide importance of the scheme outlined to wide impuritore of the scheme outlined in those notes, D'Eon took a tertaine copy of them, heading it: "Plan to Secure Russian Supremacy in Europe." This copy he for-warded with greatest possible speed to Abbe de Bernis. Reference to its receipt at the Department of Foreign Affairs is made by Count de Choiseul in a letter to D'Eon dated 1770. This seems to dispose once for all of the reported Napoleonic authorship. But the French Government failed to see

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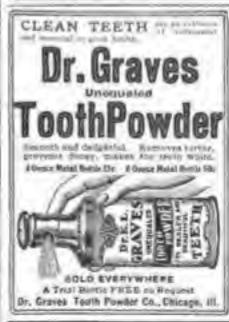


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the document in the same light as their secret agent. It is to be foured that the French agent. It is to be feared that the French king and his minister laughed at it as a fine piece of redemontade. D'Eon wrote urgent but vain letters to several of the leading men

swath in the English world of fashion, added considerably to his Don Juanic reputation, and was feally caught masquerading in remaie dress again while following up an intrigue said to have for its other party a member of the royal family of England. Then he was recalled in disgrace, and the report has it that his punishment took the form of an order to continue his pose as a member of the other sea for the rest of his his. He died in 18th, and the likelihood is that the finding of a duplicate cone of the "will" among his a duplicate copy of the "will" among his papers led to the publication of the document by Lesur. Ever since that day Russian historians have denied its authenticity, while savants of other nationalities have come to

agree on it.

And the fact remains indisputable that a large number of the encroachments fore shadowed in the "will" have since been carried out, while the checkmating of others, still more far-reaching, has briped to blanch the beads and shorten the lives of European statesmen. There was only one future event which even the prophete mind of Peter the Great could not foretell in order to take it into account. It proved the one event likely to upoet the further materialization of Russia's Triance conspiracy—it was the birth of the great North American Republic.

UNCLE SAM .- NURSEMAID



By WALLACE IRWIN

URGED by motives nowise harmful-Beneficial, if you will-Uncle Samuel's got an armful. Of republica infantile Uncle bates their constant riot, But he has the knowledge grim That he's got to keep 'em quiet, For they all depend on him. So he nings in accents gritty This enthusiastic ditty

"Bye-low, Cuba, mind your Pa! Bye-bye, baby Panama! Quit your scrappin', Fall to nappin'.

I'm your Uncle there you are. Never mind the naughty gringu-Rush-a-bye, there - sh-h-h !- by jingo, What's the matter, San Domingo?

Added to your Uncle's worry Come from many a tropic zone Fledglings revolutionary Which he has to call his own. Kith, by right of war related, Uncle tries to keep them good, Since they've been assimilated In the Nation's sisterhood.

Still his tone is rather peevish As he rocks his foundlings thievish; "Bye-bye, Jolo, Luson, Guam,

Porto Rico-please be calm! Bye-low, Sulu. Honolulu.

Don't be scared, you're free from harm. I can't talk your neathen lingo, But I'll do my best by Jingo, Stop that fightin', San Domingo!"

Uncle's troubles are prolific. Since his first paternal thought Every brat of the Pacific Flies to him-or else is brought. Kids with names beyond pronouncing Cling to him and prattle for Just one good, old-fashioned trouncing-

Then they're his for evermore. Weighed by more than he can trundle, Uncle lifts the white man's bundle.

"Bye-low, bye, my Tagalese, Chino baby and Bornese. Drop those Mausers-Here are trousers. Which you'll wear, if you would please.

Speak the lingo of the gringo-Say, I'll wring your neck, by jingo, You young nuisance, San Domingo!"

but vain letters to several of the leading men at court, trying to convince them of the folly of their diffidence, and particularly to warn them of Russia's plants against Poland. In 1778 he complained that not a single step had re-salted from his warnings. He was then able to point back to the first partition of Poland in 1772 and the taking of the Crimea from Tursey as proofs that the policy outlined in the "will" was gradually being carried out. Poor D'Bon later went to London as seere tary to the French Legation, cut a very wide swath in the English world of fashion, added considerably to his Don Juanic reputation.

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THE NOTIFICATION OF THE PRESIDENT AT SAGAMORE HILL

Among those grouped about the President are many at the more many president in the councils of the Republican party. Governor Odell of New York stands at the President's left, and Cornelius N. Blias at his right. Next to Mr. Blias is George B, Contelyon, Challemon of the Republican National Committee, and next to Governor Odell is ex-Governor Black, who nade the speech nominating Theodore Rossevell at the Republican Convention, than Joseph G. Connon. Speaker of the House of Representatives, who made the address of notification, stands just beliefed Mr. Blias. The ceremony took place on

July 27, on the verside of the President's home at Oyster Bay. The guests were grouped about or locating on from the lawn. The scene was quest, homelike, and internal, and there was no demonstration from the delegates present except a little police handclapping. After the ceremony an informal function was served, the Possident's younger children and their young consins passing the good things round; then everybody shook hands with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. The Notification Committee was composed at a representative from each one of the Scates and Territories.



gr-reat issue befare th' American people nex' Novimber will be 'Ar-re there more raypublicans this dismy-crats, or ar-re there not?" The mere division into party names is always the factor of largest hearing on the outcome. A number of Eastern Dennicrats who bolted Mr. BRYAN twice are delighted to be relieved of the unwelcome duty of voting under an emblem which has never been wholly theirs. Democratic newspapers are glad to get back to the good old familiar phrases and ringing diatribes against the enemy and his habit of robbing the dead and poisoning wells. About Judge PARKER as a man, apart from the fact that he is a strong party Democrat, thus far little can be known. He was put upon the Bench by Hua, and has been a sensible and well-thought-of Judge. He expressed no ideas on politics until he received the nomination, when he sent his gold telegram and put the case where it would have been had Him been victorious at St. Louis over the apposite extreme, led by Bavan, and over the philosophic Democrats, like WILLIAMS, who wished to discuss live ideals and to stop talking about a dead currency problem. He is supposed to have voted twice for Mr. Bayas, which makes him very "regular." He has had considerable prac-THE CAMPAIGN tical political esperience. When Mr. Hua was a candidate for Governor of New York State in 1885, OUTLOOK Judge PARKER, as Chairman of the Democratic Committee. managed Hill's campaign. The twenty years that have passed since then have added to his knowledge of the ways and means of politics as practiced in the Empire State. Indeed, Judge PARKER, aided by such strategists as Mr. Hitt. Account Bin-MOST, Senator McCarney, and Mr. SHERRAN, each of whom has some particular knowledge of New York politics, can make a strong fight on that important ground. The Democrats will have far more campaign money, certainly, than they had in the BRYAN campaigns. Most of the shrewdest Democratic party politicians, East and South, will work hard for Judge Panker, whereas Mr. Roosevelt sees most Republican partisan leaders, as well as most financial organizers, ready to knife him if they receive a favorable opportunity. The New York "Sun" has said that a campaign between ROSSEVELT and PARKER would resemble a race between a centiped and an Edam cheese. We shall see, It will be easier to prophesy when the country knows something about Judge Parker except the names of his political associates. At present, we are inclined to think the "Sun" exaggerated. There will probably be a fight at least close enough to keep us well awake.

R. DOOLEY SAYS CLEVERLY that "afther all, th'

Civil War. The party of JEFFERSON and the party of Hannren stood for different ideals of civilization; so did the party of WEBSTER and the party of Calmous, Since the war there have been some half-hearted differences of opinion about the tariff, a sharp currency issue, and a number of perfunctory topics of debate. Before the war a man's party was the expression of his principles. Now it is merely a name under which he exercises his pagnacity.as a crowd of boys divide to play ball or fight. All serious men were partisans in 1859. A good minority of young intelligent men wear party trappings lightly in 1904. Such men will be ready to put on party harness again when it becomes the part of intelligence and duty, but not while the greatest difference between two factions is that one is in and the other is out. "A nation," says Goo.nwis Surre, "which deliberately gives itself up to government by faction signs its own PARTY FEELING doom, . . . The Republican and Democratic parties in the United States are now two standing machines, waging everlasting war for the Presidency and an immense pat-Platforms are made up when a Presidential election impends simply with a view to carrying that election." This historian habitually exaggerates; it is true, nevertheless, that intense party feeling when no great principles are represented is unhealthy. In this campaign men who are tapable of thinking ought to laugh at party loyalty. Their decision ought to be made on a calculation of what has been done by Mr. ROOSEVELT as President and by his Cabinet, compared with what would be likely to be done by Judge Parkers and his Cabinet. Have Mr. ROOSLVELT, Mr. ROOT, Mr. Hav. Judge Tart, and Mr. KNOX done as well, on the whole, for the country, as Judge PARRER and has friends would probably do, or have they not? The people nught to demand considerable evidence, during the next three

months, from the party on whom lies the burden of proof.

DARTY LINES HAD MEANING between the Revolution and the

"IT IS NOT THE NUMBER of a people that makes a nation great," said Dispared. "A great nation is a nation which produces great men." The United States of America was founded not for the purpose of producing men of genus to rival the glories of Italy, Greece, or England. It was established for an economic purpose, to give the ordinary man a more comfortable life than other systems permitted. Whether the principles of our Democracy have had anything to do with the paucity of genins in this country it is impossible to tell. We would not abandon those principles, which secure the welfare of the many, for any glory of the few. A happy nation is a nation without a history, in the old sense of history, but not in the new sense, in which history deals more with how the people live, and less with war, literature, and great names. Nevertheless, we are always eager to see men of really superior with brought forward.

more than they have been, on the average, in American life. We should not care to go far enough to call

ELIOU ROOT a great man. Nothing done by him as yet shows greatness of spirit. But he is a man of great ability, and that is something. We hope very much that he will be the Republican nominee for Governor of New York, not only because be would probably make a good Governor, but because the prominence of so able a man in our politics helps on the change from the sild routine inferior brand of politician to men of larger mold. Governor Onext and ex-Governor Brack are types of what has made our politics depressing and unworthy. Both, after sofficient tests, have proved themselves commonplace, narrowly partisan, of cheap ideals, and slender outlank. Either would continue the disgraveful record of New York in Governors and Senators. Mr. Roor might be expected to bring to the State the honor of as brilliant service as he gave the National Administration in his short career. as Secretary of War, and, although he has stated his unwillingness to run, a really sincere demand from the "machine" might persuade him. The President wishes him, and so do the people.

NOBODY IS REALLY SORRY, as Walter Backmer said, when a political economist dies. For similar reasons, it is hard to find many among your friends who are excited about the tariff. Although General Hancock was in error when he helped defeat himself by declaring the tariff a local issue, he was not half so foolish as he was made to seem. It is, in this country, to-day, a conglomeration of particular interests. Each beneficiary gets something out of it on condition of not opposing what the others get. Hence the impossibility of tinkering with it, even to remove such a byword of absurdity as the tax on works of art. The people at large do not take a hand because they do not clearly understand financial principles. The whole subject hores them. They know that economic theories are important, but they find personalities more entertaining. If a voter sees with precision where a dollar is being taken out of his pocket to be put into the pockets.

of the rich, he will be angry, but it is hard to get him to think persistently about anything involving economic theory. Governor La FOLLETTE is an educator in this respect. He is making exciting issues out of economic questions. The small parties are more likely to take up these subjects scriously than the great ones. The Prohibitionists now have a plank which favors placing the tariff question in the hands of a commission. It is not at all impossible that some aspect of these economic questions may get more notice at this election than present apathy would imply. Perhaps before November the public, subject as it is to waves of emotion, may tore of wholly devoted to the candidates, to large phrases about dictators or men on borseback, and turn its thoughts for a moment to the tariff and to reciprocity; or, in other words, to present laws for keeping up those high prices which give Secretary Snaw such keen delight.

THE DISLIKE OF AMERICANS in the Philippines for the natives has been admitted with entire frankness by so firm a believer in American rule as the present Secretary of War. Judge Tarr's mind is not of the type which supports a position by misrepresenting the facts. We agree with his position and believe his facts. What he said, as $\frac{AS}{O}$ The $\frac{E}{E}$ S the result of his sojourn in our islands, was less extreme in tone, but not essentially different from what Lord Elgis wrote after his experiences in India and in China: "I have seldom, from man or woman, since I came to the East, beard a sentence which was reconcilable with the hypothesis that



Christianity had ever come into the world. Detestation, contempt, ferocity, vengeance, whether Chinamen or Indians be the object." That was in the days when Mr. Condess was pleading for the Chinese, on the ground that they were "an ingenious and civilized people, who were learned when our Plantagenet Kings could not write, who had logic before Arristoter, and morals before Socrates"; and Mr. Coudes was listened to just about as little as anybody who takes a similar point of view will be listened to to-day. Probably it is as well that the voice of pure reason on these affairs is subordinate to instinct. It is wholesome as well as human to think ourselves the best there is. Nature knew her business when she fashioned us all like the child of Robert Lovis Streesson:

"Little Indian, Stook of Crow, Little frosty Esquimaux, Little Turk or Japanee, Oh, don't you won that you were me?"

And the Japanese haby has the same feeling about the rest of us.

T CONTINUALLY ASTONISHES the philosophic mind to see how much more the imagination is affected by the setting of a tragedy than by the actual amount of karm or suffering. MICHELET calculates that the number of men and women executed during the whole course of the French Revolution was less than one-fortieth part of the number of men killed in the battle of the Moskwa alone; yet we think of Paris as running blood for years, and we seldom think of the Moskwa at all. So the death of Dr. PLEAVE stands out with trage: brilliancy, even in the midst of a bloody war between his country and Japan, while thousands are slaughtered every week. It is not only because He Paenva was high in influence. There was almost as much feeling aroused when a much less important official was assassinated not many weeks ago in Finland. It is partly that the mind grasps a single death, its tragedy and significance, as it can not grasp the greater illustrations of mortality. Nobody really understands war, said some old Frenchman, unless his son is at the front. Assassination we all understand. In Pleave was a man of power, one of the ablest in the Russian Empire. He believed in the policy of stern repression of which he was the exponent. When Jews visited him as petitioners he gave them, before they spoke, his scathing opinions about their rare, and then asked what they had come to say. Afterward, he

MORALIZINGS announced that the interview was "very satisfactory," ON A MURDIN He was hated by the fews, who believed that he was the instigator of the Kishmell massacre; by the Poles, who looked upon him as a traitor to his race; by the Finus, as the author of their subjugation; by the student class, which for years he had persecuted with relentless ingenuity. Europe received the news of his death with little surprise, the assassin's crime with tacit palliation. His assassmation had long been regarded as practically movitable. But De Prentys was a man who knew no such thing as fear. His honesty was as ruthless as his acts. He conciliated no one. He appealed to no human heart or soul. He conceived of nothing mightier than the sword. His great abilities were unconjoined with any ray of the milder wisdom. The ultimate effect of his death is still ancertain. Assassination, according to Diskarn's phrase, has never changed the history of the world. It is a fine thought, but, like so many fine and great thoughts, it is not true. The Crar's weakness takes a most unattractive form in his attitude toward suppression by force. The champion of the universal peace idea writes to the new Governor of Finland that he is to "strengthen, in the minds of the Finnish people, the conviction that their historic destines are indisablely bound up with those of Russia," which is the Czar's way of orging a continuance of the policy which led to the assassination of DE PLEHVE and of Prince OBOLENSRY's predecessor,

TOO MUCH GOOD HUMOR under oppression has always been put down as a trait of the American public. The way we stand in ears, and hang on straps, and grant valuable privileges to corporations who give us nothing but indifference in return, has long excited the wonder of observers. Occasionally a traveler thinks this patience an admirable trait. More of the supine under oppression. The strike question, however, is rather more complicated than the case of ordinary abuse of the public by corporations or individuals. The public sees that the unions, taking their history as a whole, have uplifted and educated the laboring classes, and it does not see how they could

have accomplished so much had they not used, as an occasional weapon, the right to strike. The unions are frequently in the wrong. The corporations almost always are. That is to say, the great corporations whose troubles with their employees affect the general convenience, mostly exist in defiance of the law. As the beef trouble happened to come in summer, when we can live on spinach and stewed gooseberries, it was taken by the public with rather astonishing good humor. Every one of these grossly inconvenient strikes, however, sets people in general to thinking about ways of preventing similar annoyances, and brings nearer I'e day when we, the people, shall invent a scheme, in regard to the necessities of life, which shall keep both labor and capital from causing us so much annoyance. Whoever is elected President in November, we imagine his Attorney-General will welcome any real evidence of what we all believe about the Beef Trust. Those combinations which control necessaties must and will be either suppressed or regulated. This is not to imply anything about the relative merits and faults of the latest among the strikes which cause general public inconvenience. It is merely to foresee a time when neither the wish nor the troubles of one small group of packers will be able to harass a whole nation.

MRS. ROBERT FITZSIMMONS REPLIES to the newspapers who are continually censuring her presence near the ring of which her husband is so notable an adornment. She replies, in no uncertain voice, that she is a woman of refinement, and that, nevertheless, she contemplates heliolding a series of fistic arguments in the future. The dignity of prize-fighting is involved with her husbami's glory, and any true wife might say what Mrs. Bon has said; "Is it any more brutal than football? Is it any more demoralizing than the race-track, where I see every time I attend the races groups of women who they tell me are from New York's best society?" This line of thought is plausible, but it seems necessary for us to split a hair or two before we can honorably let the subject drop. The bad side of sports is not to be judged alone. We must consuler their relative merits also, Fighting, as a fact, in far more brutal than (norball, but even more important is the fact that football has great beauty, and that people who go to see it enjoy the somshine and the open are, the crowds of pretty girls, the varied movements of young and healthy youth, and deplore whatever incidental mere vinlence may introde. The central interest of prize-fighting is violent injury. As to racing, it is so honeycombed with gambling, and gambling is so demoralizing a kind of dissipation, that, in spote of its many interests of a worthy kind, racing as a whole is fairly open to the repartee of Mrs. ROBERT FUZZIMMONS.

JENRY JAMES, WHO VISITS US SOON, has used as one H of his constant literary ideas the great advantage to an artist of freedom from domestic incumbrance. Mr. James bas spent his adult life abroad, and we hope his experiences in America will make him accept the national conviction that a wife is good for almost any man, be he poet, gardener, or electrical engineer, President, or heeler in a ward. Of course, it ought to be the right wife for the poet, as for the electrical engineer. Brownisc had one whom he liked, and Byron one whom he did not. One wrote optimism and the other pessimism. Mr. James has no wife at all. Bacon said that the man who had wife and children gave hustages to fortune. True, but he also gives hostages to exertion. The responsibility may crush a genius occasionally, although it is open to doubt. It ARTISTS" certainly causes the average man of art or letters to magnify less his own caprices, desires, and sorrows, and devote himself more consistently to large, impersonal themes. It is, like most incitements, a matter of degree. To be overloaded with practical necessities is as bad as to "feel the weight of chance desires." Even Bacos, who leans in the opposite direction, admits that wives and children are a "discipline to humanity." In Mr. James's stories these incumbrances cause an artist to work for the world. Such a course, which is an error sometimes, is nine times out of ten hetter than fussing forever with idinsyncrastes and technical refinements, which is the danger threatening the person who is entirely outside the general stream of men and their necessities. Conditions change, too, with time. There is a much less favorable place in the world for the bachefor to-day than there was in Shakespeare's time, when civilization in general was on a less domestic basis.



THE LADIES OF THE GOLDEN SCREENS

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, Collier's Special War Correspondent in Japan

fir. Davis, who with several score other foreign war correspondents has been wound for five anothe upon the pleasure of the Japanese Coverament in Tokio, has tinging to pure for the Town. He left Japanese with what was demand. The second common, not July 25, capting us to this effect from Nagasaki on that dairs. While he was not permitted to said his desirence of the late of the arms corps to which he is anached, we have every reason in indice that he will be present in the Post operations about Port Arthur. The present period of "Marking Time in Tokio"

THE Yoshiwara District sounded like one of those places of which the purser tells you in the smok-ing-room, one of the pinces to which tourists are led by those men who in Paris, call themselves "guides," and in New York hotel derectives. Congreve and Wycherley gave them their proper title. It is short, sharp, and impolite.

I had seen other such showplaces. The Fish Market in Cairo, Bloodtown in Yokohams, the Gypsics Quarter in Moscow, and our own Chinatown in our own San Francises, and I had declared that the red lights of every city, whether they shine in the Tenderfoin or in the Cow Yen of Aden, that the same some of squator, of

vice that repels, of stinged degradation.

Hut the ordest foreign resident of Takin democred.

'You must first see the Vashiwara,' he said, 'and your women folk should see it too 'so one warm June night a party of men and women to too house in a line of rickshaw, and the rickshaw loop fell into that swinging stride that tells of a long terms. Tokio is ten miles across and the Voshiwara district is on its extreme western border. We passed the outer walls of the polace and the last of the mosts. We skirted Lyene Park, now dark and deserted, we left lighted us the terminon of the new trolley line. had grown so late that the streets were empty, and he rickshaw boys no longer shouted their warnings. Honest fulk were abed or seated within their houses resting black silhouetten upon the paper walls. On other hand all the tiny names had shrunk to one story, and we knew see were entering the villages. We doubted if there was a Yoshiwara district. They had told us of its great extent that of all the blocks of houses in Tokio's ten square miles, three in the Yoshiwara were the most magnificent. And yet even now we were nearing the open country, and the street fan-terns were dark and the world was asleep. In time the swinging of the rickshaws rocked us into drowsiness from which we would start only to see more darkened paper houses, scattered more widely, set at greater distances. We had come to see the Vanity Fair of Pogrim's Progress, and we were approaching the rice swamps and the hamben groves. We had been sent upon a fool's errand.

And then suddenly out of the night rose a great walled city, blazing with lights, alive with mosic and walled city, blazing with lights, alive with mosic and many voices, with tingling samisens and the patter of thousands of wooden getos. For a mile we skirted to black walls, its barred gates, and its menacing spikes, above which the lights from within painted the sky in the colors of a great conflagration. A blaze or light opened in the wall. The opening was marked by many waiting rickshaws, by two great scarlet lanterns and a group of the Yoshiwara police. This was the gateway of the Adamies Eden, the entrance to the City of the of the Adamless Eden, the entrance to the City of the

Ladies of the Golden Screens.

The Yoshiwara is in extent a mile square. It is inhabited by three thousand women and young girls. habited by three thousand would a keeper for a sum. Each of these has sold berself to a keeper for a sum. Each of these has bundred dollars gold. This seldom larger than two hundred dollars gold. This money is loaded by the master either to the girl or to her parents, and, up to three years ago, until this sum was paid back to the keeper, the girl, body and soul, belonged to him. She was his slave and she was also his prisoner. He kept her behind bars, and the spikes on the gates of the Voshiwara were not there for ornament. If she did escape from the walled city the police returned her to it as they would return a runaway horse to the stable of its owner. In theory the girl worked out her indebtedness. But, in fact, for her that time never came. The accounts were in the hands of her keeper, and by false entries and by charging her ex-orbitant prices for food, raiment, and the necessities awell as the luxuries of life, this individual kept her forever in his debt. After many years the girl would find that the original sum she owed him, so far from decreasing, had doubled and trebled, and that the day of her , liberty instead of drawing near was receding from her.

Until three years ago, while other missionaries were still hoping that old gods would give way to new gods. the Rev. U. G. Murphy, an American Methodist, said, While we are waiting, here is our sister," and singlehanded struck the first blow at a system which had

existed all over Japan for four hundred years.

In behalf of a girl at Nagoya be appealed to the courts, and the courts decided that flesh and blood

sould neither be offered not assepted as security for debt, that the contract under which the girl was bound as collateral was not binding, and that any intriale of the Vishiwara, with or without the permission of her-kesper, could go free. This judicial opinion scomed to throw open the gates, but, of all people, the police ob-jected. The contour than was and atill is that an inmate who dimites to quit the Yoshiwara most first fornish the police with a Notice of Departure. This is her promise to give up her old life. But before the girl could go free the police required that this paper be signed by her keeper in order to show that also was not to his delit. The keepers naturally rerused to sign such pupers and the police declared that, as they could not turce them to do us, the girls of the public's harem, in spite of the new rolling, must remain where they were. This deadlock might have continued to this day had it not been for a religious body which counts its disciple is every city of the globe. You have seen them at Christmas time soliciting your charity on the windswept street somers, you can see them kneeling before thousands of mucking eyes on the race track at Equipm Downs, you can see their women passing silently from one beer stained table to another in the lowest dires of the Tynderlain. There is no place these women fear to enter, nor are the men less contageous. In Tokio those who wore the red jersey, in spite of the two hunded swords of the police and the clubs of the keepers, entered the Yeshiwara and proclaimed the glad news to the inmates that they were free. They begged them to renounce their mode of life, and offered them a refuge and a home. The keepers, weing their fortunes taking wings, fell upon the men of the Salvation Army with heavy clubs and drove them from the walled city. But the Salvation Army thrives on blows, and the message it had brought to the slave girls caused one of them to amuggle out a letter begging the Salvanonists to return and set ber free. They called up their reserves, marched upon the Yoshiwara in a ledy, and after another buttle retreated, with broken drams and broken heads, but carrying the girl with them-

The Salmation Army Succeeds Where Others Failed

At this creas in their campaign against the Yoshi wars there came to their aid an anesses ted and pow-er(ol ally. This was the press of all Japan. These families, who were willing to be beaten for their religon, appealed to the fighting spirit and chivalry of the Japanese. Every newspaper in the Empire flew to their support, and the police, seeing that the end had come,

awing over to the other side.
In four months the law was so changed that to-day any girl, whether in debt or not, can walk our of the Yoshiwara, and any one who tries to detain her can himself be imprisoned. As a result of the efforts of the Salvation Army, the girls left the Yeshiwara to the

number of eleven hundred

Those who remained, and those who are there to-day. are still prisoners, but they are prisoners of their own choice. Their detention in the Yoshiwara is for the protection of public morals. If they declare their deare to give up their old life they are instantly set free. but until they make this promise the bars and the spokes are still in place and without a permit from the police they can not for even an hour pass beyond the rates. And at all times, to make their escape even more difficult, they must wear the costume and the style of headdress which proclaims their calling. It the police find the girl who has served her Notice of Departure is still practicing her profession outside of the district. they put her in jall. This is the answer of the Japanes to the Social Question. This is also its legal aspect. Its aspect to the eye is one of the most currons and striking spectacles I have seen in any part of the world.

In a city of experapers the house of three stories is But in the city of Tukin, where the eye is accustomed to houses of one story and to walls of paper, those of the Yoshiwara, with their three stories of brack and cement, standing solidly shoulder to shoul-

ther, seem, to comparison, imposing and magnificent.

There are blocks and blocks of such houses, wi such houses, with flowers and lanterns liming heavy balconies, and beneath them narrow, well-paved streets. These streets. were it not for the glare that issues from the open front of each house, would be in darkness. And is it is the

glare of light reaches barely to the middle of the roadway and upward only to the level of the second story In consequence, the two upper stories appear to rest upon nothing, they bulk dimly in the darkness, their balconius are in to float in the night air. Below them there is risable no solid walls, no masohry, no supporting columns. For this reason. The first floor of every house in the Yeshiwara is a cage. Imagine all the cages you have seen in the tion bouse at the Zoo continued unbrokenity for a mile on both sides of many streets. Imagine the cages flashing with lighta, carpeted with marlet rugs, and backed by agreens of gold correspond rare and applient carvings of rolden dragons. screens of rare and uncient carvings; of golden dragons, of golden flowers, the iris, the lotus, the tulip, of golden birds of paradise. And picture in each cage behind the menoring icon hors, and seated before the golden scrows as immovable as idols, from twelve to twenty princenses roted in the richest of silks of the richest of calors, bound round with sashes of brocade, stiff with gold and silver thread, their bair carried up fantastically in foors and bands, glistening with continent, heavy with guiden some. Each with her face chalked white her slaming cychrows blackened, her tiny lipsmore tiny with daubs of red. From the cage the light-flame on the gold leaf, on the black, mirror-like panels. Hame on the gold heaf, on the black, mirror-like panels of lacquer, on the surface of real mirrors, on fai-bellied golden braziers. You, in the darkness of the street, are like a man in a relling-mill at night looking into the open discrete of farnaces, and the glare from the walls of gold arenas to burn into your eyes.

Try to conceive such a thing in New York: street, after street of caged women placed for sale in shop windows. Can not you imagine the class of man that would pass before the iron turn—do you care to propagate like heats, his ivers, his repartee? But in the

agine lite jests, his jeers, his repartee? But in the Voshtwara there is order, a juyloss order. It is viss without adventure, mirthless and official.

The Japanese themselves gaze into the lighted cages with uncurrous, passionless eyes. To them it is an old story, low reprocess old. A father leading his son by the hand surveys the kneeling women as though they were artists maniking, and the painted doll-like figures stare back at him without invitation, coquerry or interest. Even little girls, daughters of the shapkeepers of the district, younger by only a few months than those that sit and wait, pass before the lighted cages and gaze with speculation at the gorgeous prisoners. Then videly opened wondering eyes are lit with the golden glare. One asks how a nation can advance as Japan is advancing when its women hold so low and so insocure a place; and after one has seen the Yoshiwara, one won-ders how far it helps the youth of Japan to form his estimate of all women. You question how much higher than the monkeys in the cages of Uyeno Park he places the girls behind the bars of the Yoshiwara.

The effect upon the visiting American seems to be a) ways the same. He is used to placing his women felk on a periestal, not in a cage, and be does not like it. When he gets back to the noted he is pretty certain to describe his impressions forcibly, and to always use the three words "nocanny," "arrepy," "beastly." Even the globe-trotting collegian who would make a rough house of Jack's or Maxim's, and who, seeking adven-ture, enters the Voshiwara with a shout at sight of the iron bars, laughs oneasily and grows silent, chilled, and repelled. As one of them out it. It was like walking down the corridors of the Tombs.

You may say to yourself that the effect of the cages is merely psychological, that the bars mean nothing, you may reasure yourself with the thought that any me of these women with a police permit in her hand is free to walk abroad. But the fact remains that, when-ever you do see her, she is being treated as a wild beast, as something dangerous, as something menacing to the jublic welfare, you see her degraded to the level of

other caged animals.

At least that seems to be the idea that remains. It is not the rare and ancient screens of gold that you remember, not those backgrounds fit for a throne or an altar, nor the chalked faces of the women, but instead what sticks in your memory like an ugly dream is the black night above, the bright lights from either side. and, outling the lights at thousands of fixed intervals. the from bars, miles and miles of from bars, black, rigid. relatiless degrading the women who crouch behind them, degrading the nation that keeps them there,





AN OUTPOST PARTY, JUST RELIEVED, RETURNING TO CAMP

PIONEERS CONSTRUCTING A MILITARY ROAD



MILITARY HIGHWAY, CONSTRUCTED BY THE JAPANESE PIGNEER CORPS. ALONG A MOUNTAIN-SIDE WEST OF FEND-WANG-CHENG



BRINGING IN WOUNDED AFTER AN OUTPOST SKIRMISH

STANDARD-BEARER OF A CAVALRY REGIMENT

WITH GENERAL KUROKI'S ARMY AT FENG-WANG-CHENG

Kuroki's army has held the more nontherly position of the several Japanese forces operating against the Russians on the Liabeang Peninsula. His advance has been directed in a general way toward Liab-Yang. To the scuthward operating court Newchannel, Helchang, and Tatchekian, were Nishi's, Nedzu's, and Oku's forces



"Then the three regiments of infantry, the regiment of artiflery (without their gaze), the regiment of cavelry, and the engineers moved as one body. They have changed their blue uniforms to khaki, but the color of their blankets and their acconfroments remains the same. Pacing the bill in close order, they looked like raised sections of dry beawn earth. Turning their blanket rolls showed. One moment it was like the dull underside, the next like the upperside, of a variegated carpet"

ARMY'S TRIBUTE

By FREDERICK PALMER, Collier's War Correspondent with the First Japanese Army

NOTE.—Next week we shall publish Mr. Palmer's description of "The Advance Upon Liso-Yang"—the great movement of General Kuroki's army which began June 24, aller the long wait at Feng-Wang-Cheng, following the victory at the Yalu. During this movement occurred the important battles at the Motion Pass, and the more recent actions in conjunction with the armies of Generals Oku and Nodzu, which have resulted so disastrously for General Kuroparkin

PEND-WAND-CHEMA, June 20. APAN has two religious. One is all soul; the other is the worship of patriotism. One has carried the breath of peace through the breadth of Asia: the other is the outgrowth of a single country's primitive superstitions, without ethical code or strictly ethical grandeur. The memorial service for the dead of the Second Division yester-

day was a revelation of the heart of this peculiar, this martial race. harrying tourist, seeing many Buddhist harrying tourist, seeing many Buddhist temples with their many images (visited by old men and women and children) and slapping the simple Shinto temples reaches hasty conclusions of a national cult that is little more than the memories of a people's folklore. War passes the philosopher by and sinks the plummet deep into the human contains. Here, while a Shinto priest performed the rites of his faith, an Imperial Prince, a General of Division, and a score or more of staff officers and eight thousand troops were motionless, reverential sand troops were motionless, reverential spectaturs. When the Buddhist priest took his place, the officers scattered and the soldiers were marched away. Buth the situation and the weather

were fit for the ceremony held in a fair were he for the ceremony held in a fair land that military ardor had compuered. It was at mine in the morning, when you prefer to leave the shade for the open. The sun shone brightly. There was a hillside for the sanctuary; the plain for the congregation in khaki. Herond them was the town with its Beyond them was the town, with its walled citadel, pagoda-roofed, set in the levels of growing corn and millet. and in the distance the precipitous sawtooth, aplintered-rock summits of Feng-Wang Mountain, the highest point of the natural wall of defences of this

waiting army.
On the field of Stakelberg's abortive attempt to relieve Port Arthur, the lapanese were still picking up the Russian dead and assorting the trophies of another hard-fought battle. Whatever struggles were passing where besieged strain with watching and besiegers with preparation, at Feng-Wang-Cheng the peace was as profound as in the temples of Nikko. The stalwart soldiers in rigid lines spoke of the North. of the vigor which comes with existence in an inhospitable climate; but the sanctuary carried you back to the toyland where the soldiers came from. The ceremony was in keeping with a spring morning. It was as suited to summer as the church interior to winter. Thinking of the snows to come, of fields that are wide instead of diminutive, of a land whose physical aspect recalls the Caucasian, it seemed as much out of place as cathedrals in the propies. Shintoism no less than Buddhism is at home in a land where corn instead of rice is grown.

Two lines of different colored stream-ers on tall staffs can to the improvised borii with its flattering signing gobet -trips of white paper denoting purity)

and the crossed flags of Japan. Cut evergreen trees inslowed the oblong space on which the thoughts of the thousands were centred. Posts my that the evergreen denotes everlaiting parity. Shintman says unthing it is a faith that has forms which seem to have outlived their traditions of least for the foreigner's cars. master take jumes in the yard of a Shintin temple for



"On one side of the senencery was the General and the Staff of the Second Division, some officers from the cores staff, and the largin amethes. The preventage Egure was Nishi himself, also had just been made a full General in reoriginism of the services at the hattle of the Yalu."



"Two lines of different colored streamers on all staffs run to the improvince turis with as flumering riguag godel (strips of white paper demoting portral and the evoused flags of Japan. . . . Young onlous, the course radiables and course letters of the country, and small Japaness pains wert piled high on a number of stands, and on one four well-hard and decorous flowls were trinking. These were the regimental offerings to dead commands. . . The broads robed, white huarded priest were the sword of a semanti-d a Shingian militant. His assistance were two soldiers who had been pricets before the war began. He was, in lace, one undy Shinno priest with the Second Division

granted, as we take them for Christmastide. In place of the reast were trees that blossomed with paper flowers such as any emart house-boy could make on short no-tice. The marr are the messengers from God; for the tox is a clever strategist and therefore fit to guard a Japanese temple. The blossoms were peonies, the flower of Buddhism is the lotus. Barring these externals, the unreverential might have thought himself invited to a view of

the provisions before a regimental feast. Young unions, the coarse radishes and coarse lettuce of the country, and small Japanese cakes were piled high on a number of stands, and on one four well-tied and decorous fowls were bligs ing. These were the regimental offer-ings to dead comrades. To those who fell on May 1, when the gardens were only just being planted and the canteen men had not yet brought up beer, they would have been delicacies indeed. After the ceremony, they were to be divided among the living. On one side of the sanctuary was the

General and the Staff of the Second Division, some officers from the corps staff, and the foreign attaches. The pictu-resque figure was Nishi himself, who had just been made a full General in recognition of his services at the battle of the Yalu. Even in his khaki, which yet became him well, he looked like a feudal lard out of an old print. Lean of figure, with skin of yellowed parchment drawn over his high cheekbones, you felt that he might smile—a Japanese smile—but otherwise his expression, waking or sleeping, never changed On his right was Prince Kuni, of the Imperial blood, wearing also the cords Imperial blood, wearing also the cords of the staff, a roly-poly little man, standing more at his case than his colleagues. On the other side, forming an avenue up the slope through which the soldiery on the plain could see the function, were unattached soldiers and officers.

The brocade-robed, white-bearded priest wore the sword of a samurai of a Shintoism militant. His assistants were two soldiers who had been priests before the war began. He was, in fact, the only Shinto priest with the Second Division. In the fight at Hamitan, on May 1, where bayonets were fixed and there were charges and counter-charges, and finally a Russian priest led the remnant of a regiment out of a cul-de-suc under a murderous fire, there was no Japanese priest in attendance. The Japanese army has no chaplains. The priests who are here come by courtesy and have no official position in a force where economy would not permit the presence of a single man who did not assist toward the great material result of efficiency.

Every Japanese soldier is in a sense his own priest. If all national boundaries in Europe were crased and the whole took the cross as a flag in the name of common deliverance, you would have a parallel of the different I panese provinces suddenly united by the reformation under the common banner of race and faith. The red centre of the Japanese emblem stands for the birth mittle Imperial ancestor from the loins of the Sun Godless. The Emperor then is the deity of this cult of folklore; faith and patriotism and militant racial impulse are united in one. God is country and country

is God in the person of the Emperor.

When the priest came forward and waved his wand of white paper streamers over the prince and the staff, and over the multitude in khaki, it is safe to say that not one of the officers standing there really believed in this exorcism of the evil spirits any more than the average European General Staff believes that Jonah swallowed the whale. They did believe in the rising san on the flag, in the Emperor, in their country. According to their creed, the Emperor had given them life and position and whatsoever they held dear in this world, and it was their duty to return gallantly, unhesitatingly that which he had given whenever the call should come. If logic made them doubt his divinity, their hearts felt the illusion completely.

ity, their hearts felt the illusion completely.

From the little inclosure at one side, made of sections of soldiers' tents, the assistant priests brought other offerings—of sake (the Japanese wine), of sweets—which the priest held up before the officers and thearmy and blessed, and then deposited on the stand left vacant for the purpose. When the stand was overflowing the priests fell back, and General Nishi, unionling, his face a Japanese mask of parchment, advanced and unrolled a thick sheet of paper as big as a pillow-case (of the same sort as that from which I saw the Emperor read his abiress opening the Diet). If the sheet was

large, the characters were large also and the words few. In that same voice of quiet monotone, he read his sporch commemorating the dead.

It was a good speech; almost a great speech, even disregarding the eloquence of the situation, for a soldier to make. As between it and the speech of the average Russian general on a similar occasion, good taste was all on the sole of the Japanese. It had something of the quiet force of Lincoln's talk at Gettysburg. In spite of the fact that Shintoism conceives no definite immortality, be addressed the fallen as if they were actually present. He would not have been a Japanese if he had not politely appliedized for the meagenness of the offerings.

The General's Speech

Without definitely saying so he nevertheless spoke the thought of now for the first time the Japanese army had met European foes, and, for the first time on trial before the modd, not overcome a valiant enemy in a position strong by nature and strengthened by art. Now this army's courage was "whittled to the very edge," he said. He hade the "awest souls" at the fallent to rest in peace, conscious that, they should never be forgotten, they had served the taith. Fame! The hope of being ever remembered by their friends and their family as having died for Japan—that is the immortality which calls the Japanese in place of the houris of the Mohammedan. Fame and the faith (which is poon livy) "—there again you have the explanation of the military marvel of the Orient.

When he had finished, first the Prince and then the

General, followed by all the officers and the foreign military attachés, brought sprigs of evergreens (purity) tied by ribbons of white paper (purity) and deposited them in rapt silence on another stand that had been set in front of the one which held the offerings that had been specially blessed. Then the troops blew a fantare. In thirds and fifths, it was discordant to the ears of the Occidental. But to the Japanese it was mostical and inspiring, perhaps. Then the three regiments of infantry, the regiment of artillery (without their guiss), the regiment of cavalry and the engineers moved as one body. They have changed their blue uniforms to khaki, but the color of their blankets and their accourrements remains the same. Pacing the hill in close order, they looked like raised sections of dry brown earth. Turning, their blanket rolls showed. One moment it was like the dull underside, the next like the upperside, of a variegated carpet.

A Buddhist priest came in front of the sanctuary and

A Buddhist priest came in front of the sanctuary and set down a burner smoking with incepse. Here was the euggestion of a great soul religion like Catholicism. A few, in easy attitudes, watched him through the elaborate, threading service while the soldiers went streaming back to their quarters along the roads. The heart religion of sceptical, materialistic, subtle, martial Japan is the folklore of her fathers. Buddhism is the dilettante faith of individual devotees. But the faith of youth and war is Emperor and country. Shintoism is inherent, official. The Emperor is a Shintoist. Beside the ceremony that had preceded it, the Buddhist service was like a prayer in the anteroom after formal prayer

in official session.



REGISTERING AT THE LAND OFFICE IN VARKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA

"Before the registration offices the lines formed at such images that chairs were brought into service. People camped in line to taid their place. During these into hours of waiting the hot Davids and who shiring. For hors and the watermeton man respect a burves. But it was redding and in striking contrast to some of the nuclea on to Oklahoma public lands and other big land openings, where the lines were dropped and the quarter sections belonged to the first these. Brutality and crueity both to man and heart murked the openings under that method"

THE NATION'S GREAT LAND LOTTERY

By RICHARD LLOYD JONES

THE past century with unwavering persistence has pushed the frontier line westward, and at last has borried it forever in the occidental sea. From occas to ocean the centiment is to-day a prosper-ous civilized unit. Its ports, harbors, and trading posture now throbbing cities bound together by the copyer wires of electric communication and the steel-ribbed arteries of commerce. The schools, culture, and wealth of the East have crowded west until the frontier is no longer a place and scarcely a distinguishable mental attitude; and in the year of our contennial celebration of Jefferson's new nation on the Missisppi and Missouri there is no stronger call for patriotic rejoicing than that the last great savage playground is closing in for the enlargement of the American home.

While the East is busy writing history the West is lossy making it, and during this month of August the

While the East is busy writing history the West as busy making it, and during this month of August the commonwealth of South Dakota is making history that will endure. Into this new State of the great Northwest there is marching, as with Sherman in Georgia more than forty years ago, an army one hundred thousand strong. But the army invading South Dakota is more familiar with the plawshare than the musket, and

it comes to construct rating than destroy.

When President Rossevelt recently signed the proclamation opening the Rosebael Reservation lands now
occupied by tribes of the Sinux Nation, he made presible the transformation of 182,000 acres of wild and
oncultivated land into one of the most productive and
occupied states farm regions in the United States. The
lame of South Itakota spread with the aunouncement
that this county of Gregory, resting on the NebraskaState line and closed in on the east by the Missouri
River, was to be thrown open by the Government for
the establishment of 2,400 homes to which would be
appropriated 160 acres each. The production of new
wealth in South Dakota during fast year broke all records, and for the sixth consecutive time it led all other
States in the production of the greatest per capita
wealth. It is practically, so far, a one-industry State,
and that industry agriculture. The Rosebuil country
is equal to the best land within the State. Those who
read the statements circulated by the Government
Land Office became aware that South Dakota was long

on wealth and short on people. The discombented and the opportunity-sockers aline started for these new know. The tide set in and the fever spread. People took the thing in earnest. Lyman County, our north of the Rosebud land, is open for straight becomes and elation, it is not so good a larining tract, but good forms are to be had there and no better range country exists. The prairie achieves set said once over. Determined non and women, with their goods, rearms, cows, and dogs, started for Opportunity of the go-West sprit of half a century ago was kindled anew, and on every fare that reached out to the hanks of the Missouri had to increase their lasy trailing coach and somker to a long line of cars that made the ordinarily impresentions train assume the digotty in appearance of a francountinental flyer. Every coach on every train was trawded in discomfort. (In people told about their twenty-acre piece back in Obios, and that they had done 'right well' never seed so in farms as these."

The eastern half of the Dakotas is but a communition of the lands of Lows and Minnesota. A ride on the train from Sioux City to Mitchell would open the eyes with astonishment of the goest enthusiastic Lanuaster farmer in Pennsylvania-the prize farming county of the East. The moititudes on every train from all directions saw this, and the hopes which it inspired snothed the irritation of the penetrating July sun. People were soil mod. They indulged in big visions and talked big things. As one old hady said, "It's fun to talk about so many acres." The restless children were left much to themselves-the old folks were busy. Oyster cans and similar parapaernalia picked up by the way were brought into service as toys. The distracted mother of one irreconsidable youth gave her prodigal sun her purse to play with. He found a spasmodic mament of delight in preging the purse out the window, wherespon his mother violently persuaded him to regret it, and his response to this appeal was hearty and complete. The passengers were a cosmopolitan crowd. Those who had some sort of paper to show to the con-ductor rude inside the car. Thuse less fortunate were astride the arched read holding fast to the ventilators or riding in the dusty compartments about the trucks telow. But somehow, anyhow, excrybody was going, and going to the Dakotas. They poured into Bonesceel, Pairlay, Vankton, and Chamberlain, the registration towns, by the thousands. And day by day the thousands increased. Every American citizen over twenty-one years of age was permitted to register, but he must register in person - thus the human flood. The only exception to this rule, fittingly enough, was made in the case of soldiers and sailors, or their widows, who were honorably discharged from the Government's service in either the Civil or Spanish Wars. In such cases the soldier or sailor could register by attorney. The registration began July 5 and lasted till sundown on the 23d In that time over me, on emigrated to the State to file their applications for South Dakota farms. Before the registration offices the lines formed at such length that shalrs were brought into service. People tamped in line to hold their place. During these long hours of waiting the hot Dakota sun was shining. boys and the watermelon man reaped a harvest. it was underly and in striking contrast to some of the rushes on to Oklahoma public lands and other big land openings, where the times were dropped and the quarter sertions belonged to the first there. Brutality and cruelty both to man and beast marked the openings under that method.

The Rosebud registration is the largest, for the amount of land involved, that the country has ever seen. But the hundred thousand registered homeseckers who invaded the State do not cover the total emigration to South Dakora. At Chamberlain the broad Missouri is spanned by a pontion bridge. Over this, for weeks, there has passed into the homestead lands of Lyman County an average of fifty-four prairie schouners a day. And this is the estimate of but one and a somewhat remote point. These prairie homeseckers are the kind that have pulled up their stakes and burned their bridges behind them. There is no going back with them. Among those who have registered there will be some to return to their former States. With but 2,000 farms to give away and with tob,000 registration, there is but I chance in 44 of

success in the drawing. But alarge percentage of those who fall are going to remain. They are already negotiating for good land. The spirit of South Dakota has caught them. It is the "go ahead" spirit. It is the State of fair play. It knows no millionaires and it has no paupers. It is a State of good farms, good homes, good schools, and good roads. Everybody is "doing nicely, thank you," and happy. To look at its general populace and its opportunities—the freedom of the open, where man, woman, and child are as used to the saddle as to the rocking-chair—and compare the picture with as to the rocking-chair—and compare the picture with the dingy, sunless shacks of the Pennsylvania mines, and the congested, consumptive tenements of New York City, is to lose all wonder at the large response to President Roosevelt's call to the soil. It is only surprising that the answering number was not twice as

It does not take the care and training that most be exercised over 160 acres of land to make a living in South Dakota. High on the ridge, commanding a view up and down the Missouri so extensive and so splendid as to fill a Hudson River resident with envy. I found a four and one-balf acre patch devoted to calbages. At this remote distance from the produce market this South Dakota cabbage patch cleared to its owner \$2,700 net cash last year. And this, I am told, is not an exceptional thing. It is a South Dakota adage that "Wherever there is industry there is money." And once they begin to get the money they so invest as to promote themselves and the community's interest rather than a magnate's. Here the South

Dakota idea is unique. It is sanely socialistic. The county rents the Court House for Indge meetings and dances; the school yard is leased to the traveling circus, and the village pastines accrue to the county's good.

It is a poor place for landburds.

It is a poor place for landlords.

The Rosebud land differs from any former land granting acts in that those who come to claim it do not settle in a desolate territory remote from civilization, but, on the contrary, they find themselves sur-rounded by a community both settled and advanced. The Rosebud drawing is not so much an opening of a reservation as it is a closing in of civilizing forces. Telephone wires are waiting to cross it, and railroads are already built to its very edge. And it are already built to its very edge. And is in the very heart of a young commonwealth so strong and progressive that it has already established a State Agricultural College that ranks third among the institutions of its kind in the country. Not contions of its kind in the country. Not con-tent with the natural course of things, this State station of experiment and instruction is solving the problem of how to make two seeds bear harvest where formerly but one would grow.

A Prosperous Community

The Resebud opportunity was widely sought because it was an opportunity that was rare. Railroad men are agreed that the dining car that earns must money in any part of the country is the one that plies between Sious City and Mitchell. South Dakota. This dining car is profit-able because it runs through the richest These farmers are wealthy enough farms. These farmers are wealthy enough to travel back and forth from fown to town on business and on pleasure. They like to do it. It is their recreation. When they travel they are too independent to be both-ered with a lunch-box, and when they eat they are both too robust and healthy and too generous to order a small meal. There is nothing about them to suggest the sar-dine and salad man. They belong to the extra porterhouse trateristy. Pantry and plenty are synonymous terms with them. And it is among these farmers that the Rose

bud claimant comes and is made neighbor.

When the figures of the homescelers
soared above the hundred thousands: the

land agents from everywhere followed the land agents from everywhere followed the advancing army to the banks of the Missimir and there spread broadcast circulars setting forth the charms of other States. Booklets, pamphlets, and magazines describing the increasingles and unprevalented resources of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Arisona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, California, and the winers land at Montana, and the winers land at the second California, and the wheat lands of Montana were forced into the hands of bystanders to offset the Government literature announcing the opening of the Fox Lake Range country in North Dakota the latter part of this month. A stalk of Texas corn offseen feet in height was carried about the streets of the towns. Montana wheat was handed around in sample packages. The But South Dakota was having her day, and her day promises to be a long one,

Along with the State's land triers came a flanking army of grafters. And behind them were the novelty men-the instantaneous knife-sharpener, the glasscutter and can-opener man, and the one universal household-article man. They all belonged to the Rose-

but land movement, and they came to play their part.

Driven from the orderly towns of Vankton and Yankton and Chamberlain, the grafters seized upon Bonesteel and took her by the throat. They presumed upon a good, old-fashioned frontier time. They organized themselves into a thug gang and determined to open up the right kind of a Wild West town. They played their Their schemes and grafts were many, and their games were bold and daring. They bought the local police and hired them as lieutenants.

A farm hand who lived near Moville went to Bonesteel to register for a Rosebud claim. He had enough money sewed on the inside of his shirt to file on the quarter section which he hoped to draw. The money was in bills, and he had worked hard for two years to save it. In his pocket he carried \$40 to pay his ex-

Soon after his arrival he was drawn into a game of progression. He had played his last cent and started to fumble at his shirt for apother bill. booster on the outside of the game saw the move and knew the meaning. He sprang to the boy, and with a quick circle of a sharp knife lifted the patch of the shift to which the bills were sewed. The money was thrown on the table, and the cry was given. Voo lose. A policeman told him he had no business there and to move on. Later the same day a crier asked a farmer to join the game. The farmer declared he did not gamble. I'll bet you haven't got \$0.1" said the crier tauntingly. The farmer foolishly declared he had, and showed his roll, which was promptly snatched away from him, and the police refused to interiers.

A Minister Shoots a Tough

For three days this kind of thing was permitted by go on, when the United States Government threatened to take the registration away from Bonesteel, digrant citizens breed the police to attack the grafters, but the grafters attacked the police. They shot at them openly. A nonster of the town saw a policeman fired upon and fall. He instantly drew a revolver and fired at the assassin. A group of citizens gathered around the wounded man, who was standing and leighing importers. The pastor accused him of shooting the policeman. "You have made a mistake, you have gur the wrong man," was the answer. "I put a hole in the man who did the shooting," said the preacher, "examine him, and you'll find that hole." The man was

many Front Clayter, U. S. Aghinson



THE POURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION IN THE CITY OF MEXICO

The American Colony observed Independence Day this year in a manner that surpassed all previous similar calebrations in the City of Maxico. The coremonies over held in the Trivili del Eliseo, the handsensent private park in the city. There were speeches by prominent Americans and Mexicans, and after an address by the Spanial Minister he and General Pewell Clayton, the American Ambassador, exchanged an affectionate "atraco," or embrace, to true Spanish style, testifying eloquently to the friendly relations now existing between our country and lipses,

> examined, and he was wearing the preacher's bullet. During that day the citizens went into war and several of the grafters were shot, a lew of whom escaped, but were later found dearl in the fields not far away. Some of there take the night heat in the river at Starcher for Chamberlain. They terrorised the passengers, who, to protect themselves, sat up all night. The pilot was reprimanded both by the citizens and the city officials on reaching Chamberlain, and the thogs were driven from town.

The order which was generally observed through the central part of the State under such trying and ne-usual conditions reflects no little credit upon the vigo lance and honor of South Dakota's citizens. the Government's money during the filing of these claims, which is to take place at Bonesteel during the four weeks following August s. the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Hop. W. A. Richards, formerly timernor of Wynning has engaged a husky Scandinavian sharpshooter who was formerly employed by the Union Pacific Railroad to protect their express. Governor Richards has announced that this sharp shorter is to be constantly on guard, and whoever attempts to molest the public funds will be shot dead on the spot.

The Lottery Opens

The dramatic hour of the Rosebud Reservation opening occurred at ten o'clock Thursday murning, July 24. on the public school grounds at Chambertain, when the drawing began. The was Uncle Sam's great land for-A covered stand was created for the purpose, and the Government officials, their employees, stenographers, telegraptions, and the press were admitted to seats thereon. A large obling box, painted sky blue, and resting upon such bearings as to admit of its revolving, was the fovernment's chance machine. This box had

four openings that could be conveniently and securely closed. The 100,000 envelopes bearing the names and addresses of all those registered were placed in the "chura." Governor Richards then read to the interested spectators the conditions of the contest. The box was to be revolved until the envelopes should be thoroughly mixed. Four boys under the age of twentyone were stationed at the four openings, and they were to make the drawings in turn. The name drawn first was to have first choice of all the quarter-sections on the reservation. There were offers for \$00,000 for this ticket when it should be drawn. There were also several offers of \$5,000 each for all drawings up to ten. It was half an hour after the reading of the rules before the envelopes were all in and the churning begun. The weight of the envelopes was so great that it took several of Dakota's proudest brawn to revolve the box When the churning was completed and the openings released it tell to a youth by the name of Lucky Somersto make the first draw. The card was held in the air, Cries of "Read it, read it," went up from all sides. Then ex-flower-up Richards stepped forward and read, Names of the card to William McCorning to the card to "Number one is drawn to William McCornick of Lan-caster County, Pennsylvania, an old soldier." There were some "Alis" some "Ohs!" and then a general theer for "Mac," and cries of "He deserved it," and "Hurrah for the old soldier." A South Dakota man drew number two. Nebraska came in for the next two draws. Then followed Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and so on, showing the registration to be almost universal. Under a broiling ann this crowd stood all day, each hoping that the next turn would bring forth his name.

But the day was otherwise not without incident. The red automobile, brought into town for revenue only, and that had done a good business at a dollar and a half a ride. made one strong impression at least. A good old family mare resolved she would not stand for such a smorting contrivance, and so ture down the village street, leaving the rig in fragments behind. Fakirs went crying up and down the thoroughfare annonneing that fifteen thousand feet of move ing pictures would be shown at the Opera House that night. Blind people with the indispensable tin cups sang evangelical hymns, a fire broke out in a house containing a hyphoid fever patient; the only train a day was late, and "The Greatest Show on Earth" came to town.

The Initian Wants a Chance

But despite all the collateral distractions the strong underflow everywhere was un-lounded loyalty to South Dakota. There was nothing more picturesque in all these stays than the group of Stoux Indians who trad registered as citizens of the Government, hoping to open up as farms the very land over which they had roamed as sav-ages. "The Indian," said a leading South Dakota citizen. "is learning that he must adopt the white man's ways. He has been treated unbirty through all these years, and he is only dishonest and tricky when he triam to miliate the white man."

When the first day's drawings were over a disappointed man said. "When I came out here to register I never expected such

a fined of humanity as this. I didn't mind their coming till there came to be so many that I saw my chances fade. I felt pretty tad. But I'm going to stay right here, the added with a smalle. "I didn't come out here for nothing. I'm stock on the State, and I'm here for keeps. I'll buy one of these fellows that have won out, or I'll buy somewhere around here on part cash and part time. I've got a piece down in West Virginia with a fair offer for it, and I'm going to lef it go. West Virginia is all right, but it ain't like Itakota for farming. I can make a living on the old place, but I want to do more. I've got two little boys. By the time they're grown I reckon I can be traced them for the State college at Very

make enough to send them to the State college at Vermilion, and that's what I want—to give them a better chance than I had. My best chance to do that is right here, so you can put me down for South Dakota." What State can fail of greatness whose soil is tilled by such pioneer blond as this?

The centre of gravity in the agricultural world is shifting. The fertile fields of the Dakotas are drawing in their basom the congressed, hurdened people who once thought them worthless. The climate is sonny and temperate. Rains are sufficient and the snow is light Water is about an Every farmer can have artesian wells for what a windmill and its repairs cost in the The flow of a three-inch pipe is sufficient a large grist mill, and a ten-inch pipe, costing less than \$2,500 to drill, would operate a New England shoe factory or cotton mill. Some day the bides at Sioux Fails will be converted into shoes at Chamberlain as well as at Salem. When this water is distributed over the farms

knows a tailure. An Eastern teacher who has adopted the West said: Dear old New England, she has the lovely trees and the Latin conjugations, but we have the fields that feed her." Indeed, Dakota has more than that. James J. Hill is teaching yellow Asia that wheat is better food than rice, and Secretary Wilson has introduced to our English and German cousins the palatable johnny-cake.

it appplements the rainfall, and South Dakota never

and they like it. The home weeks of New England bring old friends back to visit. The home weeks of Dakota bring strangers there to stay. These are some of the thoughts that are filling the minds of the hundred thousand army that is marching into the Dakotas to-day, and thus is the territory which Napoleon sold to build an army taking to itself in this centennial year the buyers and builders of peace, fulfilling a century of silent MRS. KORNER SINS HER MERCIES

In which an Exemplary Husband by His Single

DO mean it," declared Mrs. Korner, "I like

a man to be a man."
"But you would not like Christopher—I mean Mr. Korner—to be that sort of man," suggested her bosom Irlend.
"I don't mean that I should like it if he did it

often. But I should like to feel that he was able to be that sort of man. Have you told your master that breakfast is ready?" demanded Mrs. Korner of the domestic staff, entering at the moment with three builed eggs and a teapor.
"Yus, I've told 'im," replied the stuff imitg-

nantly.

The domestic staff of Acacia Villa, Ravenecourt Park, lived in a state of indignation. It could be heard of mornings and evenings saying its practical

be heard of mornings and evenings saying its practice indignantly.

"What did be say?"

"Sed 'e'll be down the moment 'e's dressed."

"Nobody wants bim to come before," commented Mrs. Korner. "Answered me that he was putting on an collar when I called up to him five minutes ago.

"Answer yer the same thing now, if yer called up in 'im agen, I 'spect," was the opinion of the staff. "Was on 'ie 'ands and knees when I looked in, scooping round under the bed for 'is collar stud."

Mrs. Korner pained with the teaper in her band.

Mrs. Korner pained with the teaper in her hand. "Was he talking?"

"Talkin'? Nabudy there to talk to: I 'adn't got no

"Talkin" Nahady there to talk to: I 'asin't got no time to stop and chatter."

"I mean to himself," explained Mrs. Korner. "He—he wasn't swearing?" There was a note of eagerness, almost of hope, in Mrs. Korner's verte.

"Swearin! 'E! Why, 'e don't know any."

"Thank you," said Mrs. Korner. "That will do, Harriet; you may go."

Mrs. Korner put down the teapot with a bang. "The very girl," said Mrs. Korner bitterly, "the very girl despises him."

"Perhaps," suggested Miss Greene, "he had been swearing and he had finished."

Swearing and he had finished."
But Mrs. Korner was not to be comforted. "Fin-Any other man would have been swearing all

the time."
"Perhaps," suggested the kindly bosom friend, ever the one to plead the cause of the transgressor, "perhaps he was swearing, and she did not near him. You see, if he had his hear well underseath the but. The door opened.

"Sorry I am late," said Mt. Korner, burnting cheer, fully into the room. It was a point with Mr. Korner always to be cheerful in the morning. "Green the day with a smile and it will leave you with a blessing," was the motto Mrs. Korner, this day a married woman of six months and three weeks' standing, had heard her husband murniar before getting out of bed on pre-casely two hundred and two occasions. The motto out-tered largely into the scheme of Mr. Korner's life. Written in line copper-plate upon cards all of the same size, a choice selection counseled him each morning

from the rin of his shaving glass.
"Did you find it!" usked Mrs. Karner.
"It is most extraordinary," replied Mr. Korner, as he seated himself at the breakfast-table. "I have it go under the had with my own eyes. Pechaps—"Don't ask me to look for it," interrupted Mrs. Korner. "Crawling about on their bands and knees, knocking their heads against from bed steads, would be chough to make some

steads, would be enough to make some people swear." The emphasis was on the "some."

"It is not had training for the character," hinted Mr. Korner, "occasionally to force one's sell to perform patiently tasks calculated..."

"If you get tied up in one of those long sentences of yours you will never get out in time to eat your breakfast."
was the fear of Mrs. Kurner.
"I should be sorry for anything to
happen to it." remarked Mr. Korner.

"Its intrinsic value may perhaps—"
"I will look for it after freakfast,"
volunteered the amiable Miss Greene.
"I am good at finding things."

"I can well believe it," the gallant Mr. Korner assured her, as with the handle of his spoon he peeled his egg, "From such bright eyes as yours,

"You've only got ten minutes," his wife reminded him. "Do get on with your breakfast."

I should like," said Mr. Korner, "to finish a speech occasionally."

"You never would," asserted Mrs.

"I should like to try," sighed Mr. Korner, "one of these days-"How did you sleep, dear? I forgot to ask you," questioned Mrs. Korner of

the bosom friend. "I am always restless in a strange bed the first night," explained Miss Greene. "I dare-say, too, I was a little excited." "I could have wished," said Mr. Korner, "it had been

a better example of the delightful art of the dramatist

When one goes but seldom to the theatre-"One wants to epjoy one's self," interrupted Mrs. "I really do not think," said the bosom friend, "that

I have ever langhed so much in all my life."
"It was amusing. I laughed myself," admitted Mr.
Korner. "At the same time I can not help thinking that to treat drunkenness as a theme-"



By JEROME K. JEROME

Author of "Effe Timoghts of an Idle Fellow," "Three Men in a Bear," Lic.

RELISTRATED BY PREDERIC DOOR STEELS

"He wasn't drunk." argued Mrs. Kuraer, "he was

"My first" Mr. Kotter corrected ber, "he samply combin't stond."

"He was much more amoving than some people who can " counted Mrs. Korner." It is possible, my dear Ambe, " her husband pointed our to bet, "for a more to be amining without being drunk; also for a man to be drunk without

"On, a man is all far better," declared Mrs. Kornet, "You letting himself go occasionally."

My duar

You Christopher, would be all the better for letting

"I wish," and Mr. Korner, as he passed his empty cap, "you would not say things you do not mean. Any

one hearing you --If there a use thing makes me more angry than so or, "each Mrs. Korner, "it is being told I say things that I do not mean."

Why not them there," suggested Mr. Karner, "I don't, I do-I mean I do mean them," explained

You can harily mean, my dear," pensions her hus-hand, "that you really hink I should be all the better

for getting drain-seem on adonally,"
I dole I say drank: I said going it." But I an 'gout' in resolvention, 'pleasing Mr. Konner-Moderation in all tisings, that is my motto." "I know it," returned Mrs. Korner

A little of everything and nothing "this time Mr. Kinner interrupted removit. "I fear," said Mr. Kortor, rising, "we must postpone the further discussion of this interesting tops. If you would not print of this interesting topic. If you would not print stepping out with me into the passage, dear, there are one or two little matters coverated with the finne-



The two friends talked of many things

Host and hostess squeezed past the visitor and closed the door behind them. The visitor continued eating, "I do mean it," repeated Mrs. Korner, for the third

time, reseating benseli a minute later at the table. would give anything anything," reiterated the lidy rocklessly, "to see Christopher more like the ordinary sort of man."

"But he has always been the sort-the sort of man he is." her tassom friend reminded her.

"Ob, during the engagement of course, one expects a man to be perfect. I didn't think be was going to keep it up."

'He seems to me," said Miss Greene, "a dear, good fellow. You are one of those people who never know when they are well

"I know he is a good fellow," agreed Mrs. Korner, "and I am very fond of him. It is just because I am fond of him that I hate feeling ashamed of him. I want him to be a manly

man, to do the things that other men do."
"Do all the ordinary sort of men swear and
get organized they do," asserted Mrs. Korner,

in a tone of authority. "One does not want a

man to be a milksop."

Have you eye seen a drunken man?" inquired the imam friend, who was nibbling sugar.

Heaps," replied Mrs. Korner, who was sucking

surmainde off her fingers.

By which Mrs. Kurner meant that some half a dozen times in her life she had visited the play, choosing by preference the lighter form of British drama. The heat time she witnessed the real thing, which happened tion here recorded had been forgotten by the parties most concerned, no one could have been more utterly

accomished than was Mrs. Korner.

How it came about Mr. Korner was never able to tully satisfy himself. Mr. Korner was not the type that serves the purpose of the temperance lecturer. His "first glass" he had drunk more years ago than he could recollect, and since had tasted the varied contents. of many others. But never before had Mr. Korner exoceded, nor been tempted to exceed, the limits of his-

lavorite virtue, moderation, We had one bottle of claret between us," Mr. Korner would often recall to his mind, "of which he drank
the greater part. And then he brought out the little
green flask. He said it was made from pears—that in
Peru they kept it specially for children's parties. Of

reto they kept it specially for children's parties. Of tourse, that may have been his joke; but in any case I can not see how just one glass—I wonder could I have taken more than one glass while he was talking." It was a point that worried Mr. Korner.

The "be" who had talked, possibly, to such had effect was a distant cousin of Mr. Korner's, one Bill Danon, chief mate of the steamship La Partona. Dation, chief mate of the steamship La Parrana. Until their charge meeting that afternoon in Leadenhall Street, they had not seen each other since they were boys together. The Parrana was leaving 5t, Katherice's Dacks early the next morning bound for South America, and it might be years before they men again. As Mr. Dames pointed out, Eate, by thus throwing them into each other's arms, clearly intended three should have a covery dinner together than very tree should have a covery dinner together than very evening in the captain's calin of the Firstuna. Mr. Kororr, returning to the office, despatched to Ravenscourt Park an express letter, announcing the strangonews that he might not be home that evening much before ien, and at half-past six, for the first time since his orarrisge, directed his steps away from home and half-past six.

The two friends talked of many things. And later on they spoke of sweethearts and of wives. Mate Dismon's experiences had apparently been wide and sarred. They talked—or, rather, the mate talked, and Mr. Korner less ped—of the olive-tinted beauties of the Sparosis Main, of the dark-eyed positionate creoks, of the bloom Junos of the Californian val-

leys. The mate had theories concerning the care and management of women: theories that, if the mate's word could be relied upon, had stood the test of studied application. A new world opened out to Mr. Korner; a world where lovely women worshiped with doglike devotion men who, though leving them in return, knew how to be their masters. Mr. Korner, warned gradually from cold disapprova) to bubbling appreciation, sat entranced. Time alone set a limit to the recital of the mate's adventures. At eleven o'clock the cook reminded them that the captain and the polot might be abourd at any moment. Mr Korner, surprised at the lateness of the bour, took a long and tender farewell of his cousin, and found St. Katherine's Docks one of the most bewridering places out of which he had ever tried to escape. Under a lamp-post in the Minories, it suddenly occurred to Mr. Korner that he was an anappreciated man. Mrs. Korner never said and did the sort of things by means of which the beauties of the Southern main endeavored feebly to express their consuming passion for gentlemen su-perior in no way—as far as he could see —to Mr. Korner himself. Thinking over the sort of things Mrs. Korner did aver the sort of things Mrs. Korner did say and did do, tears sprung into Mr. Korner's eyes. Noticing that a police-man was eying him with curiosity, he dashed them aside and hurried on: Pac-ing the platform of the Mansion House Station, where

it is always draughty, the thought of his wrongs returned to him with renewed force. Why was there no trace of doglike devotion about Mrs. Korner! The fault-so he bitterly told himself-the fault was his. "A woman loves her master; it is her instinct," mur-mured Mr. Korner to himself. "Damme," thought Mr. Korner. "I don't believe that half her time she knows I am her master.

"Go away," said Mr. Korner to a youth of pasty ap-pearance who, with open mouth, had stopped immedi-

ately in front of him. Lighten by Groote "I'm fond of listening," explained the pasty youth. "Who's talking?" demanded Mr. Korner.

You are," replied the pasty youth. It is a long journey from the city to Ravenscourt Park, but the task of planning out the future life of Mrs. Korner and himself kept Mr. Korner wide awake and interested. When he got out of the train the thing chiefly troubling him was the quarter of a mile of muddy road stretching between him and his determination to

make things clear to Mrs. Korner then and there. The sight of Acada Villa, suggesting that everybody was in bed and asleep, served to further critate him. A doglike wife would have been sitting up to see it there was anything he wanted. Mr. Korner, acting on the advice of his own brass plate, not only knocked but also rung. As the door did not somediately fly open. he continued to knock and ring. The window of the best bedroom on the first floor opened. "Is that you?" said the voice of Mrs. Korner. There was, as it happened distinct suggestion of passion in Mrs. Korner's voice, but field of the passion Mr. Korner was wishful to inspire. It made him a little more angry than he was

"Don't you talk to me with your head out of the window as if this were a gulfanty show. You e down and open the door "commanded Mr. Korner. You come

"Haven't you got your latchkey?" demanded Mrs.

Kurner. For answer Mr. Korner attacked the door again. The window closed. The next received has designed but six or seven, the door was opened with such audienness that Mr. Korner, still gripping the knocker, was borne inward in a flying attitude. Mrs. Korner had descended the stairs ready with a few remarks. She had not authipated that Mr. Korner, usually slow

of speech, could be even readier.
"Where's my supper!" indigmantly demanded. Mr. Korner, still supported by the knocker.

Mrs. Korner, too astonistied for words, sim-

ply stared. "Where's my support" repeated Mr. Kurner. by this time worked up into genuine astonishment that it did not seem to be ready for him.

"What's everybody mean going off to bed, when the masterorouse base't had his support." Is anything the matter, dear? was heard the voice of Miss Greene, speaking from the

neighborhood of the first landing.
"Come in Christopher," pleaded Mrs. Korner, "please come in, and let me shut the door Mrs. Korner was the type of young lady lond of domineering with a not orgra-etal hautene over those accustomed to yield readily to her.

it is a type that is easily frightened.
"I wan grilled kinneys on toast," explained Mr. Korner, exchanging the kneaker for the hat stand, and wishing the next moment that he had not. "Don' let's 'avarcytalk about it. Unnerstan'? I dowar any talk about it."

"What on earth am I to do?" whispered the terrified Mrs. Korner to her boson friend, "there isn't a kidney in the house."

"I should peach him a couple or eggs" suggested the helpful bosom friend; "put plenty of Cayenne pepper on them. Very likely he won't remember."

Mr. Korner allowed himself to be persuaded into the driving room, which was also the breakhast purior and the library. The two ladies, The two ladies, indignation scened to have vanished in face of the first excuse for it that Acada Villa had afforded her, made haste to light the kitchen fire.
"I should never have believed it," whispered

the white-faced Mrs. Korner, "never."
"Makes yer know there's a man about the
'onse, don't it?" chirped the delighted staff. Mrs. Korner, for answer, boxed the girl's ears.

it relieved her feelings to a singlet extent.

The staff retained its equanimity, but the operations of Mrs. Korner and her baseom friend were retarded rather than assisted by the voice of Mr. Korner, heard every quarter of a minute, rouring out fresh

"I daye not go in alone," said Mr. Korner, when all things were in order on the tray. So the bosom friend followed her, and the staff brought up the rear. "What's this?" frowned Mr. Korner. "I told you

"I'm so sorry, dear," faitered Mrs Kerner, "but

there weren't any in the house."

"In a perfectly organizedouse, such as for the future I meanterave," continued Mr. Korner, helping himself to beer, "there should always be chopanteak. Unnerstanner chopanteak."

'I'll try and remember, dear," said Mrs. Korner. "Pearsterme," said Mr. Korner, between mouthfule,

you're norrer sort of housekeeper I want."
"I'll try to be, dear." pleaded Mrs. Kurner.
"Where's your books?" Mr. Kurner cried suddenly. "My books!" repeated Mrs. Korner, in astonishment. Mr. Korner struck the corner of the table with his

fist, which made most things in the room, including Mrs. Korner, jump. "Don't you defy me, my girl," said Mr. Kurner. You know whatermean your housekeepin' books."

They happened to be in the drawer of the chiffonier. Mrs. Korner produced them, and passed them to her husband with a trembling hand. Mr. Korner, opening one by hazard, bent over it with knifted brows.

Pearsterme, my girl, you can't add," said Mr. Korner,

1-1 was always considered rather good at arithmotic, as a girl," stammered Mrs. Korner.

"What you mayabeen as a girl, and what-twennerseven and nine?" hercely questioned Mr. Korner.
"Thirty-eight-seven." commenced to blunder the

terrified Mrs. Korner.

'Know your mine tables or don't you?" thandered Mr. Kurner.

"I used to." solibed Mrs. Kneper. "Sivit," rommanded Mt. Korner

"None times one are nine," subled the pure little number the time two"Goron." said Mr. Korner sternly,

She went on steadily, in a live monotone, broken by stifled sales. The dreary rhythm of the repetition may possibly have assisted. As she mentioned learfully that nine times cleven were ninety-nine, Miss Greene pointed stealthily toward the table. Mrs. Korner. glancing up fearfully, saw that the eyes of her lord and master were closed; heard the rising shore that issued from his head, resting between the empty borr-jug and the cruet-stand

"He will be all right," counselled Mes Greene. You go to bed and lock yourself in: Harrier and I will see to his breakfast in the morning. It will be just as well for you to be out of the way

And Mrs. Korner, only too thankful for some one to tell her what to do, obeyed in all things.

Toward seven a clock the similable streaming into the room caused Mr. Korner first to blink, then yawn, then open half an eye.

"Greet the day with a smile," nurmured Mr Kne-

ner, sleepily, "and it will-

Mr. Korner sat up suddenly and looked about him. This was not bed. The fragments of a jog and a glass lay scattered round his fert. To the tablecloth an overturned cruetatand mingled with egg gave color. A tingling servation about his head called for investigation. Mr. Korner was forted to the conclusion that somebody with an exceptionally heavy fland for mus-rard. A sound directed Mr. Kerner's attention to the

The face of Miss Greene, portentously grave, was peeping through the lat-



The boson broad followed hex, and the seal brought up the rear

Mr. Korner rose. Mass Greene entered stealthily, and, closing the disce, stood with her back against it.

"I suppose you know what-what you've done," suggested Mos Greene

She spoke in a sepulchral tune; it chilled poor Mr. Korner to the base.

"It is beginning to come tack to me, but not-not-tery clearly," admitted Mr. Korner, "You came forme drauk-very drunk," Mos. Greene informed him, "at two welock in the morning. The noise you made must have awakened half the street."

A groun escaped from his parched lips.
"You insisted upon Aimée csoking you a hot supper."
"I insisted!" Mr. Korner glanced down upon the

"And-and she did it:"

"You were very violent," explained Miss Greene: "we were terrified at you, all three of us." Regarding the pathetic object in front of her, Miss Greene found it difficult to recollect that a few hours before she really had been frightened of it. Sense of duty alone restrained her present inclination to laugh.

"While you sat there, eating your supper," continued Miss Greene remorselessly, "you made her bring you her books."

Mr. Korres had passed the stage when anything could astonish him.

"You lectored her alson her bussekeeping." There was a twinkle in the eye of Mrs. Korner's bosom friend Hat lightning could have flashed before Mr. Korner's eyes without his noticing it just then

You told her that she could not add, and you made

her say her tables."

"I made her — Mr. Korner spoke in the emotionless tones of one merely desiring information. Aimée say ber tables?

"Her nine times." nodded Miss Greene. Mr. Korner sat down upon his chair and stared with

stains eyes into the future

"What's to be done?" said Mr. Korner, "she'll never forgive me, I know her. You are not challing me?" be

cried with a momentury gleam of loope. "I really did it."
"You sat in that very clair where you are sitting now and are post hed eggs, while she stood opposite to you

and said her nine times table. At the end of it, seeing you had gone to sleep yourself. I persuaded her to go to bed. It was three o'clock, and we thought you would not mind." Miss Greene drew up a chair, and with her elbows on the table, looked across at Mr. Kor-ner. Decidedly there was a twinkle in the eyes of Mrs. Korner's bosom friend

"You'll never do it again," suggested Miss Greene.
"Do you think it possible," cried Mr. Korner, "that

"No. I don't." replied Miss Greene. At which Mr. Kotner's face fell back to zero. "I think the best way out will be for you to forgive her."

The idea did not even amuse him. Miss Greene glanced round to satisfy herself that the door was still used, and listened a moment to assure herself of the

"Don't you remember," Miss Greene took the extra precaution to whisper it, "the talk we had at breakfast

time the first morning of my visit, when Aimée sail you would be all the better 'going it' occasionally!'

Yes, slowly it came back to Mr. Korner. But she canly said "going it." Mr. Korner recollected to be

Well, you've been 'going it,' persisted MacGreene. Besides, she did not mean 'going it.' Sis meant the real thing, only she did not like to say the We talked about it after you had gone said she would give anything to see you more like the ordinary man. And that is her idea of the ordinary

Mr Korner's sluggishness of comprehension irritate! Miss Greene

him "Don't you understand? You have done it on purpose to teach her a lesson. It is she who has got to ask you to forgive her."

"You think-?" "I think, if you manage it properly, it will be the best day's work you have ever does bet out of the house before she wakes. I shall say making to her. Indeed, I shall not have the time: I must catch the ten o'clock from Paddington. When you come home this evening you talk first, that's what you've go to do. And Mr. Korner, In his excitement kinsed the bosom friend before he knew what by had done.

Miss Kurner sat waiting for her husband that evening in the drawing-room. She was of her mouth were lines familiar to Christopher, the sight of which sent his heart into his boots. Forturately, he recovered himself in time to great her with a smile. It was not the smile he had been rehearsing half the day, but the it was a simple of any sort astonished the work away from Mrs. Korner's lips, and gave him the investimable advantage of first speech. "Well," said Mr. Korner cheerily, "and how nid you like it."

For the moment Mrs. Korner feared her healsand's new complaint had already reached

the chronic stage, but his still amiling her reasoured her—to that extent at all events.

"When would you like me to 'go it' again' Oh, come," continued Mr. Korner in response to his wite's pewilderment, "you surely but not longotten the talk we had at breakfast line—the first morning of Mildred's visit. You

"I was anable to oblige you before," et plained Mr. Kurner, "having to keep my hear fear for business, and not knowing what the ef-fect upon me might be. Yesterday I did my lest

lect upon me might be Yesterday I did my heat and I hope you are picased with me. Though it you could see your way to being contentional for the present and until I get more used to it with a similar performance not oftener than once a formight, say, I should be grateful." added Mr. Korner. You mean. "said Mrs. Korner, rising.
"I mean, my dear," said Mr. Korner, "that almost trem the day of our marriage you have made it over that you regard me as a milksop. You have got you notion of men from ally books and sillier plays, and your trouble is that I am not like them. Well, I've shown you that, if you insist upon it, I can be like them."

"But you weren't," argued Mrs. Korner, "not a M like them.

"I did my best," repeated Mr. Korner, "we are not all made alike. That was my drunk."

"I didn't say 'drunk'."

"But you meant it," interrupted Mr. Korner. "We were talking about drunken men. The man in the paywas drunk. You thought him amusing."

"He was amusing." persisted Mrs. Korner, now in tears. "I meant that sort of drunk."

"His wife," Mr. Korner reminded her, "didn't find him amusing. In the third act she was threatening to

return home to her mother, which, if I may judge from finding you here with all your clothes on, is also the idea that has accurred to you." "But you-you were so awful," whimpered Mrs.

Kerner

"What stid I do?" questioned Mr. Korner,

"You came hammering at the door-"Yes, yes, I remember that. I wanted my supper and you peached me a couple of eggs. What happened

The recollection of that crowning indignity lent to her voice the true note of tragedy.

You made me say my tables-my nine times!" Mr. Korner looked at Mrs. Korner, and Mrs. Korner blocked at Mr. Korner, and for a while there was silenor "Were you were you really a little bit on," faltered

Mrs. Korner, "or only pretending?"

"Really," confessed Mr. Korner, "For the first time in my life. If you are content, for the last time also "I am sorry," said Mrs. Korner, "I have been we saily. Please forgive me."

Brother Fox Follows the Fashion

AN UNCLE REMUS STORY

By Joel Chandler Harris

Illustrated by Frank Ver Beck

THE little boy was not sure whether Uncle Remus-had finished the story; it would have been hard for a grown man to keep up with the whimsical notions of the venerable old darky, and surely you couldn't expect a little bit of a boy, who had had no experience to speak of, to do us well. The little lad waited a while, and, seeing that Uncle Remus showed no

waited a while, and, seeing that Uncle Remus showed no sign of resuming the narrative, he spoke up. "I didn't see anything to cry about," he remarked.

"Well, some folks cries, an vother folks laughs. Day got der reasons, too. Now, I dunno dator Brer Rabbit was hard-hearted er cell-blooded any mo' dan de common run er de creetars, but it look like he kin see mo' ter tickle 'tos dan de yutters, an' he waz constant a laughin'. Most er de time ha'd baigh in his immeris, but den ag in, when samp'n tetab his tunny-book, he'd apper up wild a big hashadas dat 'nd make de gather open up wid a big hashasha dat 'nd make de guther

ercetura take ter de bushes.

"An' dat 'us de way he done when of Craney Crow had his head tooken off for be be in de fashion. He laugh an' laugh twei it hast im ter laugh, an' den be laugh some mo' fer good medjur. He hoogh plant twel mornin', an' den be laugh whiles he wus rackin' on todes home. He'd lope a little wave, an' den he'd set down by de side et de road an' laugh some mu'. Whiles he gwine ou die away, he come ter de place whar Beer Pox live at, an' den it look like he can't git no furder. Ef a lent shock on de tree, it 'ad pat 'im in min' er de hoppin' an' jumpin' an' scuffin' dat ad' Crancy Crow done when Dark Wolf tuck an' tock off inchesed ter im "Ez luch mould have it. Bree Fox war out in his pea-

putch for tersee how life crap was gittin' on, an' huntin' roun' for ter serief they was any stray tracks whar some body had non-after his track. Works he was looked roun' he hear some up laughon' fit for kill, ac' he looked over de innce ser ter ser who 'tis. Dur was Bret Rabbit des arollin' in de grava an' laughter hard es le kin.
Bret Fox 'iow,' Heyo. Bret Rabbit what de name er goodness de matter wid you?' Boer Rabbit, in de middle er his laughtet, au' de methen' but snace his head an' lefek in de cone.

an' leick in de grass. "'Bout dat fone, of' Miss Fox stock 'er head out's de

"Boar dat time of Miss Fox stock 'er head out's de winder fer ter see what gwine on Sor say, 'Sondy, what all dat fore out dar? And room know dat de baby a das gone ter sleep?" Herr Pox, he say, 'Tain's robsoly in de coun' worl' hat Brer Rabbit an' el Lam's mighty much relationen he done gone an' got a case er de high-staricks." Of Mas Fox say, 'I don't hear what he got. I wish he'd go on way form dar, er hush up his racket. He'll wake de chillen, an' dem what ain't 'sloop he'll skeer de wits mit'n 'um."

"Who dat, of Brer Rabbit coteb his brest, an' pass de time er day wid Brer Fox an' his of 'orum. Den he say, 'You see me an' you hear mo, heer Fox, well, desex you see me an' you hear mo, heer Fox, well, desex you see me now, dat de way I heen gwine on all night long. I speck maybe it ain't right ter ter laugh, at dom what ain't got de sense dey oughter been born wid, but I can't be'p it fer ter save my life. I try, but de mo' what I by de musser I gits. I oughter be at home right now, an' I would be el it hadn't a' been ler sump'n I sond has night, on den he went ter laughor ag'in. Of Mret Fox, she fix de bonnet on her hear, an' den she say, 'What you see, Brer Rabbit' It mus' be mighty lumy, lell' us. 'bear it an' maybe we'll laugh wid' you.' Brer Rabbit 'low, 'I don't not tellia' you, ma'am, of I kin keep fone laughou', but et I hatter stop



"His of 'oman went out an' got do ane"

fer ter ketch my breff, I know mighty well dat you is skuten me. Of Mass Fox say, 'Dat we will Boer

"Wid dat, Brer Rabbit up an' tol' all 'boat of Craney Crow comin' in de Swamp, an' not knowin' how fer go ter bed. He say dat de finnsy part un it wur dat ol' Crancy-Crow ain't know dat when anybody went ter beil dev onghter take der head oft, an' den he start ter laughin' ag'in. Of Miss Fox heik at her of man an' he at her; dey donner what ter say er how ter say it.

"Brer Rabbit see now dev er doin', but he ain't pay no 'tention. He 'low,' Dat of Craney-Crow look like he had travel for an' wide; he took like he know what all de fushions is, but when he got in de Swamp an' see all de creeturs dem woat rue an' dem what fly-sleep in' wid der heade off, he sho' wur tock back; he say he ain't never hear er sech doin's ex dat. You done seed how country haks do —well, dos dat away he done. I been tryin' uard for ter git home, an' tell my of 'oman' bout it, but eve'y time I gits a good start it pop up in my niln' head how of Crancy-Cross done when he fin' net what de faction was in die part er de country. An' den Brow Rainnt out in ter laughin', an' Brew Fox an' of: Mine Fox dey y ned in wid 'm, large dey ain's munt methody for ter git de idee tat dey don't know what de lashero is, spesimally de Jashion in de part er

Or country what hey er livin at "Of Miss Fox size say dut of Cromy-Crow most be a juping most or somebody not ler smoot what de fashions is, on Brec Fox he 'gree twel he grin an short his tushes. He say he any k keet in manda bout fashions in himse f, but he wouldn't like for her he laughed at an de count or plain ignunce. Her flablat, he say he ain't makin' no pertonce or doin' eve'ything dat's done, hage he ain't dat linnishy, but when tashious is comferful-

he am's dat liminary, but when tachions is completely ble an' medicy he don't min' follows, and for der own ways at well as his'y. He say more dan he done got in de habits or steeping wid the need off, he wouldn't no more shap wid it on dan he'd fly.

"CE" Mass Plus, also myn "spent", 'I b'lines you. Beer Rabbit—stat I does!" Herr Rabbit, he wake a forw, he did, yo' how. I know mights well dan I'm of dannon, an' dev ain't no myin' it. Moss Fox, but when do now giveration but on the same of dan conductivity. giveration left on for samp's dat's cool an confertiblish. I ain't de man be lough at it des hase it's tollerbul new. No ma am' I'll toy is an'ef it work all reget. I'll toller is: et it door, I won't. De fue time I bry ter along and my head off I was kinder nervious, but I norm get ever this, an' now of it was ter go can Institute I'd des keep right on will it it don't have what de yuthers 'd think. Dat's me, dat's eve all over."

Thinkby, Brer Rabbit book at de sun, so do you he bleeze ter git home. He wint of Mos Fox mighty

well an made his bow, an put not slown do road at a two-forty gait. Here Fox look kinder sleepish when his of o one look at len. He say dat de idee er election wid yo head off is bran new ter him. Of Miss Fox The dat day's a heap or things in dis mort what he dunon, an what he won't never fin mi. She way. 'Here I is a a rimpin' an a workin' my cycladis not fer ter be ex good ex de bes', an dar you is a projection roun' an not a keerin' whender yo fambly is in de lanhum ex min.' Bree Fire how that et sleepin' wid yo' head off is one or de tashions, he fer one ain't heerin' bout tryin. Of Muss Fox say, 'No, an' you ain't alkeerin' shat fokas say 'bout yo' site an' lambly. No wonder first Rabbit had ter laugh strikes he was teilin' you find Craney-Crow, kase you stood dar mid yo'

mout open like you alo't got no sense. It'll be a purty tale he'il tell his tambly 'tout do tacky Fox family.'
"Wol dat Ot' Mos Fox switch away for de winder an' went ter cleaner' up de house, an' himely liver Fox went in it's house hopen' day breklus' was ready; but dey wa'n't no sign er nothin' ter eat. Atter so long a time. Brer Fon an when he was go ine ter git breaking. His of 'coman 'low dat easin' breaking an' gittin' it, too, was one or de tashinos. Et he am't follerin' fashions, she ain't needer. He ain't say no mo', but went off behin' de house an' had a mighty time or thinkin' an acratchin' for fless.

"When bedtime some of Mos Fox war mighty tired, an she and't a-keerin' much "hout fashione right den. Det et alse war fixin' for ter roll erse'f in de kirver, Bres Fox come to fum a bust he'd been havin'. fotch a weasel an' a mink wid 'tm, an' he put um in de cultiend what day'd keep and. Don he wasn his face. an' han's, an' 'low dat he's ready for ter have his head tooken off for do night, et his ol' 'eman'll be so good er

ter he'p 'im:

"By dat time of Miss Fox had done got over de pouts, but she ain't gut over de idee er follerin' after de fashions, au so she say she'll be gluf ier ter he'p 'ter do what's right, seein' dat be's so bardheaded in gin'ul. Den come de knotty part. Na'er one un um know'it what dey waz 'bont, an' dar dey sou an' jowered 'boot de bes' way fer ter git de head off. Brer For say dev ain't but one way, less'n you twis' de head off, an' goodness knows he no't want nobody fer ter be twis in his neck, haze he to alish any how. Dat one was wester take the ase an' out the head off. Of Mos Fox, she squall, she did, an' hot' up her wan's like she skeer'd.

"Brer Fox sot dar lookin up de chimbley. Bimeby his of oman 'low,' De ane look nighty skeery but one thing I know, an dat ain't two, it ain't gwineter burt you ef it's de fashion. Brer Fox kinder work his underjaw, but he ain't sayin' nothin'. So his of 'oman went out ter de woodpile an' got de axe, an' den she say, 'I'm ready, soner, whenever you is,' an' Brer Fox, he spon'. 'I'm des ex ready now ex I ever is ter be,' an' wid dat she ap wid de axe an' high! she took 'im right on de neck. 'De head come right off wid little er no trouble, an' of Miss Fox laugh an' say ter herse'! dat she glad dey follerin' de fashion at las'

"Brer Fox sorter kick an' squirm when de head fus' come off, but his of 'oman 'low dat dat wur de sign he wur dreamin', an' atter be lay right still she say he wur havin' a better night's res' dan what he'd had in a mighty long time. As' den she happen for ter think dat whiles her of man done gone an' got in de fashion, day she was ready for ter go ter bed wid 'or tend on. She dunner how ter git 'er head off, an' she try ter wake up her of man, but at look like he was one er dem stub-Ison kinder sleepers what won't be woken'd after decomes drap off. She shake "im an' holler at 'im but 'tain't do no good. She can't make 'im stir, spite or all de racket she make, an' she hatter go ter bed wid her head on.

"She went ter hed, she did, but she ain't sleep good, have she had trouble in de pun." She'd wake up an't arn over, an' voll on' tues, an' womier what de yutlor creeturs 'd say et der know'd she wur so fur outer de fashion es ter sleep wid 'er tread on. An' she had buil dreams, she dremp dat Bret Rabist was laughin' at er, an' she start fer ter run at 'im, un' de fust news she know'd de dogs wuz on her trail an' gwine in full cry. 'Twaz dat-z-way all night long, an' slie wuz mo' dan thankful when mortim' cente.

"She try ter wake up her of man, but still be won't be woke: He lay dar, he did an' won't budge, an' bimeby of Miss Fox git mad an' go off an' leave 'im. After so long a time site went back for whar he was



"She drawe Bot Beer Rabbit was laughin' at 'er"

layer', an' he was des like she let' 'im. She try ter roust 'im up, out he won't be rousted. She holler so loud dat Brer Rabbit, which he was gwine by, got de idee dat she was callin' him, an' he stick his head in de the an' 'low, 'Is you callin' me, ma'am?' 'She say, 'Lai Brer Rabbit' I ain't know you was anywheres aroun'. I been tryin' for ter wake up my

of man, he mo' lazier dis mornin' dan I ever is know 'im ter be. Ef my house wa'n't all to' up. I'd ag you

in an' git you ter drag 'im out an' git 'im op.'
"Brer Rabbit say. El dey ain't nothin' de matter
wid Br r Fox he'll git up in good time.' Ol' Miss Fox low, 'La! I dunner what you call good time. Look at de son—at's 'way up yander, an' dar he is sleepin' like a log. 'Fo' he went ter bed he made me take his head off, an' he ain't woke up sence.' 'An' how did you git it off, mum?' sex of Brer Rabbit, sezee. 'I took an' took de ase an' rot it off, se'she. Wid dat Brer Rabbit flung bole han's over his face, an' mosied off like he waz cryin'. Fum de was he hook you'd 'a' thunk his heart was broke; pit he wa'n't cryin'." "Then what was he doing, Uncle Remus?" the little

Des a-laughin'-laughin' fit ter kill. When of Miss For see 'im gwine long like he war cryin', she spicion'd dat sump'n war wrong, an' sho 'nufi 'twas, kaze Brer Fus ain't wake up no mo'. I take notice, honny, dat you ain't use yo' hinkcher yit. What de matter wid you? Is yo' weeps all dry un'.

nu? Is yo' weeps all dry up?" The child laughed and stuffed his handkerchief back

in his pocket.



THE BELL MARE

HEARD BY EVERY ANIMAL IN THE LINE. ONCE STARTED ON THE TRAIL OVER THE MOUNTAINS OF ARIZONA OR NEW MEXICO, THE BELL MAKE WILL LEAD THAT CHARGES ALONG AT A GOOD PACE, WITHOUT ANY URGING OR DIRECTION FROM THE MOUNTED MEN WHO ARE CONVOYING THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPERTY A GOVERNMENT PACK TRAIN OF MULES IS ALWAYS LED BY A HORSE WHICH CARRIES NO BURDEN AND WHICH THEREFORE SETS A GOOD PACE FOR ITS HEAVY-LADEN FOLLOWERS THE FAVORITE LEADER FOR A TRAIN OF THIS KIND IS A WHITE OR GRAY MARE, WEARING A BELL AT HER NECK WHICH CAN BE



SLAVES OF SUCCESS

By ELLIOTT FLOWER

In this series of political stories Mr. Flower gives a truthful "inside" picture of the game of polities as it is being played to-day in every town, county, and State of the United States. The characters are drawn with great fidelity, and the story of how Asro Craig, an houest former, after first fighting the "machine" in the Legislature, gradually comes under the influence of the "boxx," is told with both force and humor. There are six stories in the series, the first three of which have already appeared in Collier's Fiction Numbern for May, June, and fuly. The others will be published in successive Fiction Numbers

Tan Sacranan Verra-May Kering Number Tan Brennan Bermann June Fierles Number A Mortome on a Man-Just Fortise Number

The Starter of a Box August Fiction Number A Structures. Durner-Arthurber Fiction Number Arm Cusus's Assachung abinder Fiction Number

THE SLAVERY OF BOSS

T WAS no new thing for Dick Haggin to be in tenuhie, and ne was not in the least morried by nessurest.
"You've had me before," he told the desk ergeant, "but you contin't never keep me. You'll hear from the main squeeze before long."
But somehow annulitions scened to be different this

"You'll have to give a real bond," the sergeant told him. "We've quit dealing in straw bas."

There was an element of gram butture in this, for there had been some recent samulals that had not the justice courts and the police, and they were still equirming under the country of the public. Thus was no evidence of direct countriesce with malefacture but they are accordingly to the public of t but there was evidence of a strong desire to oblige munof positical influence, at least to the extent or being careless and his in the interpretation and enforcement of the law. But II of the law. But Haggin did not know that an investigation was then under way that promised to make a lot of trouble for complaisant offerals, and it was with the utmost confidence rout he sent word of his pendicament to Alderman Hogan.

The alderman temporded promptly.

"What's the matter?" he asked.
"Natified me while I was doing a pay," replied

you make more trouble than any other less men." rued the alderman disgustedly. "Why don't you

"You make more trouble than any other len more."

"You make more trouble than any other len more."

"I didn't want to do it—honest, I didn't—but it was too easy." pleaded Haggin. "There might to be a low against lettin' there values come to been with high hundles of money. I can stand a good deak but I aim too angel, an' it worries me to see talks with money that they don't know how to lake care of. Anyhow, I aim too use to book y hide I'm looked up."

"I'll see what I can do." and the otherman. Politicism of a vertain class book upon some material challes of a vertain class book upon some material challes. They may acold and threaten, but they will do what they can to protect the offender more the pendity of the offence. They do not consider it is words, but they do in decay, and they find political adventage and personal gratification in the assemblency they thus 'gam over men that the good citizen fears. It has happened before this that the victim of a vebbery has had all the stolen things returned to him after it has had all the stulen things returned to him after it

bas had all the stolen things returned to him after it became known that he was the personal friend of some new repulses local politicism.

So Ablerman Bogan had a talk with the captain.

"It's all right," he said. "I'll answer for nim. It's nothing but a "disorderly" case, anyway."

"He's 'broked' for robbery," replied the captain.

"A mistake," asserted the alderman. "I'll speak to the pastice about it myself, and you know well enough the valuo won't appear against him." returned the captain. "In order to get his watch and money back, Tisey're held as evidence. Since the last reast we got, alderman, we're taking no chances, and I don't think the justice is, other."

The alderman began to see that this thing was going

The alderman began to see that this thing was going to be more difficult than usual, but he had particular reasons for wanting to take care of Haggin, so he went in search of a Democratic colleague, Altierman Bradley. While of opposite political parties, they had found many ways in which they could be useful to each other. It was an alliance of convenience with which politics had nothing to do. They might be as antagonistic as they pleased on party questions, but each would rather have the other in the Council than another man of his own political party. In brief, they were of the number that a protracted "reform" campaign had failed to reach. The Council had been improved, but it was still

far from perfect, "One of the boys is in trouble," announced Alderman Bogan-

"It's a had time," said Alderman Bradley. "You'd

better let him slide if you can."
"But I can't," returned Boggar. "He isn't the com mon run, and he can do a lot of learn. I tried to talk to the captain, but be wouldn't listen. The adminis-

tration is Democratic, you know."

Bradley nodded. Minor officials were disposed to oblige an alderman regardless of his politics, but in a case like this, all else being equal, a Democrat might be able to do more than a Republican "I'll talk to him," said Bradley. The captain remained obdurate, however. The man

had been "booked," and that settled it. He would not be released until bail bonds had been furnished and approved by a police magistrate. And the justices had suddenly become very particular about buil bonds.

"As I understand it," said the alderman carelessly.

it's a trifling affair, and he'd be discharged by the

justice to mintrow any east."

"It's not a trifling affair for me," asserted the captain. "I'd like to owige you, but I don't see how I can

"Perhaps you're right," admitted the alderman,
"They have been raising a good seal of a rumpus over
police stations and police courts burly, and I don't went
to rest you into treashe." to get you into trouble.

Bradley could not afford to show too deep a personal interest in the case, if he made it appear important his hope of success was thereby learned, for the capatin would have greater lear of consequences. Perhaps it would be better to try to get results through the City Hall although it was rather late for their.

As he left the police station he was accounted by a num

As he left the police station he was accounted by a men wire planny showed that he was from the country. 'The year an abstract," asked the farmer. 'The countable said you was.'

'Ves,' replied by alley, "what non I do for you?"

'I am't just one, "said the farmer, "has metabe you kin get my watch an' money for me."

'Who's got theore" asked Brasley.

'The follows in there." said the larmer, indicating the police station. "They took 'on from the man instruments of the men in they won't give 'em hork.

'Why not!

'They say if I got 'em I'd go back home without ap-

"They say if I got 'em' I'd go back home without ap-pearin' ag'in' the man that dol it." "Would you?" "You bel I would!" exclaimed the former, and then

he seemed to regret his words and largar to application. "The folks 'll be worred 'bout me." he explained. "an' it come money to stay here, an' a feller I was talkin to said they'd most likely the me up for a week or more an make me come back four or five times, 22' I can't afford it. Seems like the nasiest thing is just to light out to home if I git a good chance. That's what the other told me." the feller told me.

The abler said tild not ask sthe "the felter" was, but he had no doubt in his own mind that the friends of Hoggin were at work trying to spuil the case by getAlderman Bradley was angry, but he could not blame the captain. The latter had suffered in pagnilar estimation for his complainance in meeting the requests of men of local influence, and it certainly was a had time to give grounds for any further originary. While never directly accessed of "grafting," the captain unquestionally had been "accommodating" in the way of accepting personal assurances that "it's all right" in minor cases, and many had recaped punishment in consequence. Decasionally, through some slip, a presenting witness had appeared in court the next day, and the ing witness had appeared in court the next day, and the absource of the prisoner had created unfavorable con-

So Dick Haggin, handy man politically and criminally, remained to his cell and wondered where the buch was white Alderman Bradley was reporting to Alderman Bogan that there was "nothing doing" win the solice, and the matter would have to be arranged some other way.

"He's got to stay there to-night," said Bradley. "Il at was plain "disorderly" it might be different, but he was caught with the goods on him. It's a nasty hashess. Bagan. I don't like it mysell.

"A title slip," said Bogan indulgently. "I roased him for it, but some of these waps ought to have their money taken away from them so that they can't tempt good men to do wrong."

good men lude wrong."

That's right, two," admitted Beadley, who kept a saloon where men were parted from their money with great eleverness, "but that doesn't help things now. There are only three men who can turn him lesses to night—the major, the chief of police, and the justice—and you know what kind of a show there'd be with any one of them in a case like time."

"None," said Bogan. "There isn't money enough is Chicago to see them to interfere with a case of a stray.

Chicago to get them to interfere with a case of a strey dig just now, onless you can show a real reason for it. A hard-lock story, with the right kind of backing, might have got action from one of them a while ago.

"Not in a case of robbery," put in Bradley. "It has done too business for a 'plain drunk' or an 'inpocent speciator' caught in a raid now and then, but not for a man caught with the goods on him—that is, not if they know it. I thought of the City Hall end myself. It

ht of the City Hall end myself. It's no use, Bogan; you've got to leave him there to night, and you'd better keep your hands off to morrow."

"I can't," protested Bogan. "If I form him down, I might just as well pass up the ward and get ready for trouble. I tell you, he's neen a handy man, and he has friends. He knows things. It's up to me to do the best I know now, and he's not the only one watching me, either. I'll have to fix it for him in the morning, sure."

"Well, you don't have to be told bow," laughed Bradley, There were several methods of procedure known to such experienced local politicians as Bogan and Bradley. In the ordinary course of events Haggin would be held to the grand jury, but the justice could change the charge to "disorderly conduct" and let him go under a suspended fine. If he refused to suspend the fine, it could be paid.

But there was every reason to be-lieve that the justice would be as difficult to handle as If the suggestion came from the city prosecuting attorney or one of his assistants, however, it would relieve the justice of much of the responsibility. It was not an uncommon thing for the city presecutor to suggest such a course when the the more serious charge. But here again there had been criticism, and, furthermore, the presence of the prosecuting witness would make the scheme last

In these unusual circumstances it seemed unwise to Bogan to trust entirely to his own influence. tried it and failed, it would make the task so much the more difficult for another. The assistant city-prosecotor in that particular court was a man who owed his

position to John Wade, one of the big men of the Re-publican "machine." So to John Wade Alderman Bogan went. 'No," said Wade, when the case was stated to him-



"If you can't apprince him, you gan't convince me"

ting the prosecuting witness out of the way. If he could bely them be would be helping Bogan. So he

led the farmer bank into the police station.
"Captain," he said, with the air of one riguteously championing the meak, "can't you give this man his watch and reimer!

The captain looked at the alderman with a shread There was the light of victory in the alderman's eve.
"But," added the captain, "if I do. I'll have to lock

bim up as a williess "Oh, that's a configured outrage," could the abler-man excitedly, and then be added, "What a the matter with you anyway." You seem to have got ugly all of a

I'm looking out for my job," returned the captara. "So many prosecuting witherses have disappeared lately that it will take only one more case to have me before the trial board for willful neglect of daty. I've been too abliging."

"Why not?" asked Bogan, bewildered; for he had not expected such an uncompromising refusal that seemed

reperted such an incompanient to leave no room for argument.

"For several reasons," replied Wade. "For one thing, the man is a Republican under a Democratic city administration, and the influence that put him the fore of there isn't strong enough to hold him in the fare of any kind of a scandal. I know, because I had some-thing to do with the deal."

"There won't be any scandal," orged Bogan. "Who's

going to care what's done with Haggin?

"That brings me to the second reason," said Wade. "There's a lot of attention being given to these matters just now, and a thing like that is likely to raise the

"It won't hurt you," persisted Bogan,
"That brings me to my third reason," said Wade. "It's nasty, dirty politics, and I'll have nothing to do with it. If you want to use hold-up men and thugs, it's your business, but I won't. When I have to max up in criminal cases to win, I'll quit. I've got a little self-respect left."

"That's all you will have left if you get up out of

reach of the common people," retorted Bogan.
"I'll take my chances," returned Wade
Bogan hesitated. There seemed to be little hope of success here, but a great deal was at stake, so he repressed his anger.

"If the watch and mounly are returned," he said insinuatingly. "there will be no prosecuting witness on hand to-morrow, but the captain won't assume the en-

tire responsibility of returning them. It the assistant city prosecutor should advise it— "He won't," broke in Wade angrily. "The yalloo needs the money," argued Rogan, "Ac the most, it would be considered no more than an evidence of unwise sympathy, a wish to save him

unnecessary hardship..."
"If you use criminals," exclaimed Wade, "you've gos to look out for them yourself! I won't raise a unger to save a man from the consequences of crime...that is, real crime." Wade made a distinction between "real crime" and "political infences"; for at tones he had exerted himself quietly and unostentatiously to save men from the penalties mourred by too great "enthusiasm" for the success of the party, and he had not hesitated to profit by practices that he never sanctioned. But there was great consolation for him in the fact that he never allied himself, oven indirectly, with "real crime." That there were some depths of practical pulities to which he would not so practical pulities to which he would not so practical tical politics to which he would not go gave him a gratifying sensation of being "clean," and he had a certain amount of contempt for those of the themselves in "dirty cases." Still, he was not bromindful of the value of their friendships. Carroll, who shared with Wade the responsibility.

ties of directing the destines of the "machine, was not so particular. His education had been in a lower stratum of politics, anyway, and he lacked Wade's "fine discrimination." So he was readily converted to Bogan's view of the case-the more readily, perhaps, because he had better reason to

know the importance of getting Haggin out of the clutches of the law.

"I know the justice," its said. "I don't know what I can do with him, but I'll try. You get borne one to throw a scare into the value, so that he won Loay any more than he has to, if we don't

anceed in getting him out of the way.

"That neary," returned Bogan. "All he wants of a chance to get home with his watch seal name."

"And see Haggin," added Carroll. "Tell him to keep his mouth shot, and he il come out all right.

Then Ben Carroll visited the justice at his home.

Then Ben Carroll visited the justice at his house. The justice was a Republican and something of a politician, although not a very active one. Still, he know something of the exigences of politics and he wished to be "accommodating" so long as it required no serious dereliction of duty. He was assured that it was a small matter, that the prosecuting witness had no wish to press the case, and that a suspended fine on a charge disorderly conduct would answer all the require-

"Why wasn't he arraigned to-day?" asked the

Well, it was rather late when he was arrested," replied Carroll, and the case seemed to require some investigation. Bogan was looking after it. He thought

vestigation. Bogan was looking after it. He thought of asking to have the man admitted to ball, but he didn't want to go on the bond himself.—"
"And bonds have to be good these days," laughed the justice, with the air of one who quite understood the situation. It was not a matter of temporary liberty, but of complete freedom. "Well, if it's really a trifling affair and no objection is raised," he went on. "I'm hoper the charge to discretely complete one in the language of the charge to discretely complete and imparts. change the charge to disorderly conduct and impose a small fine, provided the suggestion is made by the city prosecutor. There ought not to be any trouble about

Carroll tried to explain that the presecutor for that court was in an awkward position; that it was a matter of political expediency alone, but he could not venture to make such a recommendation. The justice was instantly suspicious.

"If you can't convince him, you can't convince me,"
he announced. "I don't like the looks of the thing.

You're trying to mislead me."

Carroll protested that he had no thought of asking anything that was wrong or unreasonable, but the jusrice held to his decision; he would do nothing without the recommendation of the city prosecutor. Even if his own judgment dictated the action he was asked to take, after he became conversant with all the facts, he would hesitate, for the public had become suspicious of all such things, and every public official was under scrutiny. He had been criticised in cases where his course was absolutely justified, and, no matter what his personal opinions or personal inclinations might be, he would not assume the responsibility for thanging a charge except on the motion of the proper law

"That means the grand jury for Haggin," growled

Carroll, as he left the justice's house, "and the grand jury for Haggin means the grand jury for other people. Confound it! Wade has got to come down to earth and do something?

It was getting late now. Many bours had many peo-ple spent working earnestly in behalf of Dick Haggin-handy man, and he was still behind the bars. Was it possible that a spasmodic reform agitation had made the strongest "pull" valueless? Never before had it been so difficult to get "a good man" out of trouble. especially when the prosecuting witness was inclined to be so reasonable.

Wate was reading in his library when Carroll arrived in a call, and Wule instantly surmised what was wanted. Except during a campaign, evening calls from Carroll were infrequent, and the earlier conference with Bogan was still fresh in his memory. He had

expected Bogan to go to Carroll. Evidently Carroll had been unable to adjust matters.

"Wade." said Carroll. "we've gon to get that man Haggin out, and I've done my share."

"You'll have to do it all," said Wade.

"The justice is all right." persisted Carroll. "but he's alraid to set alone just now. All he asks is that certain forms shall be observed. If the city prosecutor will..." cutor will-"

"The city presecutor won't," interrupted Wade. "I taid Began that, and I mean it. I'm no augel. Carvell, but I draw the line at standing between the law and

the thug,

done worse," said Carroll, and Wade winced. He was an adopt in the deseit and sobter-fuge and trickery of politics, and some of his methods of gaining power over others were not compatible with a high sense of honor, but this was quite another matter. To refuse to interfere with the administration of justice, when others did not besittate, gave him a leeling of righterwiness and made other offences seem imaginitism. It was me thing to play politics, and quite another to protect crime



"Are you with me?" he maded at last

"The you know who Haggin is?" asked Carroll, when be found that Wade did not entend to answer his last

No and Libra's care

Pertition you do " and Carnott, and his water had a similar time. "Haggin is Dun Nally to some people." Wade was stattled. Dun Nally had been mixed up in

some election fraudo-"The police never caught him because they never had a good description of him by that name," Carroll explained. "They know Look Haggin, but they don't know Dan Nally. Do you are now way Bogan is so worried? If Dan Nally talks, it's all day with Bogan and some others that you and I need."

"Let Bogan take care of himselt" exclaimed Wade. "Do you know what it means if you and I mix up in this case and the public ever finds out who the man so" "I know what it means if we don't." retorted Carroll,

"It means that he'll talk the moment he finds he's deserted, that he'll bring in others. He wen't reach you. Wade, but his friends will, and the friends of the others will. They'll know how he was sacrificed, and they won't forget it. They II know who could have saved him and them, and you won't be see high to a yellow

dog in a district that you and I rule now."
Wade got up and walked back and (orth. He had bad nothing to do, even indirectly, with the frauds in question, but the district was one where men "stood by one another, and regarded macrisity as treathery. The local leaders were influential. If any one failed to be local to them, according to their understanding of loy-alty, he would be put down as an enemy. On the other hand, the very thing that made it important to get this man out made it dangerous to interfere. It the facts ever became known, Wade would be regarded as a party to the original fraud and he prided himself on having "clean hands" in this respect, as he not infrequently asserted. Political expediency might point to one course, but persunal inclination and safety pointed to another. The lower associations of politics were re-

pognant to him, anyway.
"I said before and I say again," be announced at last "that I wen't lift a finger to protect a common

"My God! Wade, can't you see the consequences" cried Carroll.

"I don't care a rap for the consequences," reforted Wade angrily. Then be added more quietly: "You and I are supposed to be basses, Carroll, but we're slaves.

To hold our power we have to do a whole lot of things that we don't want to do, and that we know we ought not to do. We're slaves to the men we think we boss. We have to watch out for them, protect them, and do their bidding in most of the affairs of life, or we can't rule them in politics. That's philosophizing, Carroll, and you may not understand it, but you'll understand this. I've reached the limit; I've monkeyed with my little warped conscience all that I dare. Hogan will have to handle his own crime business. Is that plain

"I think you're a fool," was Carroll's reply; but both men spoke bluntly in the course of their occasional dis-agreements, and their alliance did not suffer thereby. They could not afford to let it suffer.

Carroll abandoned active work for that night, but he did a good deal of thinking. It was a desperate situa-tion. While he was no more implicated in the actual frands than Wade, he had a deeper interest in the men who were implicated, and he had no scruples against interfering with the law so long as he incurred no pen-Bogan was his kind of a man-a man whom he could use and there were others like Bogan who were in danger. They represented a considerable element of his political strength in one district.

In consequence Carroll was astir earlier than usual the next morning, and had a brief conference with Bogan before the time for the opening of the police court. Bogan plainly showed his auxiety. The affair was beginning to look very serious for poone could say when Dick Huggin might be recognized as Dan Nalle, which would end all possibility of escape. And Naily, which would end all possibility of recape. And Haggin was in no pleasant frame of mind. He could not understand why his release was so long delayed. Bogan went from Carroll to the police court and drew

the assistant city preserving to ope side. Court had not get opened but the preservator was looking over

the docket.

That case against Haggin, said Began, is a mis-ce. I've explained it to the judge, and on your mo-tion to change the charge to disorderly he'll let him go with a fine.

'It's rebbery here," said the lawyer, looking at the docket, "and there's a wirness against him besides the police.

"The witness from t object," asserted Bogan. The man ought never to have been booked on that charge '

"In that case let the justice change it," returned the lawyer.

"As a matter of turn, he wants the motion to come from the prosecution," Bogan explained, "I'm not making motions of that kind," said

the lawyer. "Wade told me to sell you it's all right," was

Hogan's next cheerful lie.

The lawyer looked up at him charply. He was grateful to Wade, and he laid confidence in him Wade would not ask him to do anything that would get him into trouble, for he knew how small an excuse would be required to separate him trum his jub. And such changes were frequently justifiable. But the docket showed that the creftim would appear a proof the man.

the victim would appear against this man.
"Have you a note from Wale?" asked the

"Do you think he'd put such a request in writing," relorted Bogan, those making a griev-num mutake; for the lawyer immediately decided that the layer asked was not such an innocent

other as Hogan would have it appear
"I don't believe Wade knows anything about
it "he said. "If he does he can telephone me."
"I'll have you out of this job," threatened
Bogan, losing his temper. An alderman is not
accustomed as such bard knows as this one had been

receiving amon the previous evening.

"For returing to change a felony to a misdemeanor?"
usked the lawyer coolly. "In the present state of
public feeling you mulder the me a greater favor than
to make the facts public."

A month before, Bogan reflected, as he hurried to Haggin's cell, the influence already brought to hear could have given freedom to half a dozen men without the public being any the wiser for it; and now, when it was most important to secure results, a reform scare had everything tied up tight. But he spoke confidently to Haggin. The right people had taken the matter up, he said, but circumstances made it necessary to act with cantion. They might have to wait until the case got wat of the police court before acting. Then he took the risk of calling Wade up on the telephone.

"It's all up to you," be told him. "Everything is arranged, and a word to the prosecutor will settle the bosiness. Shall I call him to the 'phone?"

"Nu," replied Wade.

Bogan tried to argue, but Wade rang off. Then Bogan swore volubly and forcefully, and the tenor of his remarks was to the effect that, no matter what happened, John Wade should have reason to regret his refusal to help out a good man. A drink in a nearby refectory served to calm the excited alderman sufficiently to enable him to return to the courtroom without exciting comment.

Even as he entered, Dick Haggin, handy man, was

being held to the grand jury.

Wade breathed more easily when he heard the news. Whatever the sacrifice, he had held steadfastly to his principles, and it was somewhat pleasing to find that he still had principles. Furthermore, he did not believe they would impose any real less upon him. The scan-dal, if it came, would not touch him personally, and those most imbittered by his course were not likely to have much time for schemes of revenge. Carroll might salk a little, merely for effect, but Carroll was a practical man who looked out for his own interests, and their alliance was not one of sentiment. Nor would the rank and file of the party in the district affected remain true very long to lost leaders of a lost cause. All in all, he could see where there was a chance of gaining, instead of losing, prestige. But Wade, the astone, overlooked one little thing: the game was not finished. Haggin was in the county fail, awaiting trial. but he was still only Haggin (confinered on page als.)



NOTHING DOING

C LAKA was a Beach Beauty. She came down on the glyo Thursday afternoon with pape, who, hav-ing seen her located and arranged with the proprieto-and clark to protect her young life if necessary, went back the next morning to fown, where he was sure of a square meal and an honest slower bath

Clara tied her head up in a green veil, and, mounting her feet slowly and carofully on a pair of Preach heals, strolled down the board walk at 10 A.M., and, arranging the sand to suit her, began to grace it with her presence, keeping a sareful howent for merchantmen.

Clarence, who drew a thousand a year its advance when he could get its from one of the most popular brokerage firms in the Street, came langually down from his coffee and rolls about eleven, and placed himself about three points on Clare's port new.

Clarence was only there until Monday morning and

time was precious, and he calculated that it Clara was the real toing, the land liveur, which was blowing about righteen miles an hour at the time, would list Clara's purseed and wast it the way. As a purseed reacher Clarence was in the front rank.

In four minutes and eighteen seconds the purasol was off and Clarence gothered it in at the first quarter

and brought it back to the starting-post Clara transfert him and cant she was always during foolish things like that, and Correcce said he debut think it was foolish at all when it gave him an opportunity that he langed for the moment he had seen her. And Clara said he wouldn't have seen her at all it she

hadn't suddenly decided not to go to Europe this year, because the really wanted a rest. It being tire-one to be driven about Old World after, not to mention all ling at the opera during the winter and entertaining numerous visitors at her home on the Avance.

And Clarence said he could nuderstand just how she

And Clarence and the could understand just how she fell, because he himself had to get away from puts and calls, and the heavy responsibilities of carrying molitions of stocks and bonds for his customers, to say nothing of the faci that his principal automobile, the one he had really relied upon to do his heavy work, had broken doen last week and was now in the repair stop.

Thus Clarence and Clara were dearn together by mutual consent, and Romen and Juliet in the next twenty-four hours looked like a pair of distant rela-

twenty-four hours looked like a pair of distant relatieve to each other.

On Saturday afternoon, however, Chara's father, who was a floor-walker in a mammoth dry-goods, store, got a telegram from the proprietor to come at once, and when the bas came in and Chra threw her arms around a pair of side-boards about seven feet from the ground, Clarence whisked himself off to the nearest pavilion

and wondered if he would get found.

Thirty minutes later, in the gathering dask, he heard

heavy footsteps, and prepared to say his prayers. He determined, however, to keep up the blad.
"Young man." said Clara's father sternly as he drew alongside, "have you been making fave to my slaughter?"

"Looking you up in our credit book, I find you are a



The Amateur Funerman "I wonder where all the fish come from that people out?"

clerk on a small salary, with no prospects except to carry bags of cash around that belong to others."

Yes, sir.

When can you marry my faughter?" It was now Clarence's turn. "Never, sir," he esclaimed. "This is only one of my regular sommer please ures. I expect to go back Monday morning and pick up the dull routine of business just the same as ever

Clara's rather burst into tears until his manis frame took, "Too bad. Too bad." he exclaimed. "You're Not the man I want. I was atraid Clara would pick

out some one too high up and proud to associate with me; but with you at the family board, even if I had to draw on 'my hard-carned savings,' I could at least come home at night and sit in my shirt sleaves without feeling that I was a burden."



THE BATTLE OF CLOTHESLINE BAY

By WALLACE IRWIN

THE neatest offices on the coast -Hang your sails to the whiffletree slat!-Was the famous Admiral Buttertoast Who sailed the historical "Derby Hat." Flutter the enuign, whittle the screw, For the nest old Admiral and his crew !

His sailormen were the ticiest tare That sought renown 'neith the billowing flags, As they stood in place on the decks and spers, With carpet sweepers at I dusting rays. And Monday mornings the sails they'd reef And iron 'em out like a handverchief.

"Men." said the Admiral, "I abbor To litter my boat with the shot and shell, And it's very untidy to go to wer And scent my sails with the powder smell; So load the cannon with accorning soap And saches powder of helintrope.

About this period on the main Sailed the statternly pirate, Grimy Dan, Whose alipshod methods were terribly plain In the state of his vessel, the "Prying Pan." Where the decks were littered with bottles and ecumbs,

And the masts were smeared to th his gury thumbs.

So the grim marauders of Grinry Dan Sailed the greasy "Frying Pan" into the bay Where the "Derby Hat," all spick and span, A-drying her clothes in the tifing lay. "Ha!" tried the Pirate, and litzwise, "Hum! Edam Schnappe and Jamaica Lam'-

"By me bloody yards and me a ppery plank, What is the scent from you vessel blown?" "That," quoth the bos'n. Terrible Hank, "Is washing powder and esu ce Cologne." "Heave-ho, mateys," said Dan, "and away! I risk no battles on washing day."

"Friends." said the Admiral, "I conless I'm glad to be rid of the rude galnots. They might have caused a terrible mess By tracking our decks with their muddy hoots. Dear me, suda! what a shock it would be To a shipshape, housekeeping man like me!"

So the "Frying Pan" with her tattered crew. Like a dingy spectre slunk from the scene, And the Admiral nest, when the foe withdrew, Sent a wireless telegram to his Queen: "I beg to report, if your Majesty please, I have lathered the Pirates and scoured the seas."

HISTORIC AMERICA: RECORDED SPOTS

DIKE A muddy stream, located it. St. Louis, where suckers are caught. Battery | Where our principal puliticisms and muni-

cipal riders land. White House Half-way house between Albany and

oblivion

Back Bay: A religion incubator. Vale Campus: An automobile station.

The Vosemite. A place frequented by Christian En-deavorers and Y. M. C. A. men, also retired villains. Niagara Falls A cabstand near Buffalo. Saratoga: A bookmaker's paradise.

JUST TO HELP ALONG

A DELEGATE arose in the Prohibition Convention and said. If this Convention expects us to Swallow that platform it is Miles off the track."

One goes way to make both ends-meat is to have

ox-tail soup and cold tongue.

just because a woman says "Fudge" that's no reason that is all she thinks.

If the choir is split into factions the leader might as well pursue the even tenor of his way.

It would no doubt sound strange to call a macaroni

journal a pope organ.
They say truth will out; we have noticed it is out of ac people most of the time

A dead give away-the body was turned over to the

Love might be blind, but when it comes to buying the engagement ring you will find it is not stone blind. It is all right to receive an education in the school of matrimony, but hardly wise to take a post-graduate

A man is best educated when he knows at what times

to appear ignorant.
The reason why so many folks have so little confidence in themselves is because they have too much in

When you betrew trouble it usually demands compound interest. A good, strong, healthy man wants a food breakfast

not a breakfast foud.

Lave makes a good dyname to ron the heart, but common sense is the best rudder.

Don't put your reputation in a glass globe and place it on exhibition, it is likely to get shattered. A woman's heart can be pried open with flattery when all else fails.

THE MARRIED LIFE SUBURBAN STORY

By FOM MANSON

WHEN Mr. and Mrs. Tuffaut went to live in the country he little expected to take his meals there, but he wife persuaded him that they couldn't get into society unless they did, so he made an exception occa-

sionally, coming home on an afternoon train.

One day, when Mrs. Tuffnut had a cook who prompresented and sent out burried invitations to a dinner party. Jelephoning her husband at the same time to come home on an early train and bring the dinner with him.

Tuffrot stopped at the market, and, loading himself with several market baskets, proceeded on his journey to his home, where he was due to arrive at 4 P. M.

There were dark, lowering clouds in the northwest. The snow began to fall when they were four miles from town, at first light and then thick and heavy. The conductor were an ominous look as he came through and punched Tuffnut's ticket.

"Are those your packages in the baggage car?" be asked irritably, as he glanced fearfully out of the window.

window, "Said Tuffout,

"Well, that engine's got about all she can do now," said the conductor. "If you want to get home in time for dinner, we'll have to throw them overboard."

Tuffout qualled at the thought.

If he didn't get home, then there would, of course,



" . . . the sleaning contents of the Fillby kitchen."

be nothing to cook, and if he did, there wouldn't be either. Still, he felt that he must give his wife some warning. Besides, if he were there, between them they might be able to do something. "All right," he said, "I must get home. Relieve the

strain if necessary.

In a few moments more he could hear the trainmen working in the baggage car ahead throwing off his-dinner. An involuntary sigh escaped him.

But the engine, relieved of the unnatural strain, soon began to bound along over the snowdrifts. In an hour

the lights of the station gleamed through the baze. It was six o'clock when Tuffnut broke the news to

his wife. "That dinner," he exclaimed, "is now lying in sections by the track from the city here, but I had to make a sacrifice of it in order to get home."

Mrs. Tuffnot wrong her hands. The guests were beginning to arrive on their snowshoes. Two pourrels

of butter and a can of sardines were all there was in the refrigerator. The cook was calling up the back stairs.

Tuffnut looked out through the fast falling snow to the house of his neighbor Fillby. Fillby ha in't come home yet. He would be on the next train, which would probably get in at midnight. Mrs. Fillby didn't know thus, however. She was sitting in the front window waiting for her husband to fight his way no the street. Mean-

husband to fight his way up the street. Mean-while Mrs. Fillby's dinner was probably maining downstairs

Tuffnut didn't lose a moment. Hastily calling his hired man, they entered the Fillby house in the rear, and in lifteen minutes had transferred the steaming contents of the Fillby kinchen on to the Tuffnut dining table.

SEEING BROOKLYN

BROOKLYN, one of the largest sanitarious in the world, rests at the other end of the Brooklyn Bridge, a famous jumping off place. Brooklyn has several hundred thousand in-

mates, divided roughly into men, women, chil-dren, and rapid transit officials. Its principal places of amusement are the Brooklyn Library and Greenwood Cemetery.

Brooklyn is noted for its good society, Laura Jean

Libby giving constant receptions. Its elice directory is one of the best advertising mediums known

The literary atmosphere of Brooklyn is delightful in its simplicity, led as it is by the nutritious are of Gowanus Canal.

Brooklyn poets can be seen browsing on the Heights and abandoning themselves to the soperific excitement of the Long Island Historical Society.



THE RACONTEUR IN THE ARCTIC

The Bris (combined there): "Ten, gentlemen, and when I would up his months later my hair wan, at you see it now, actually target white in a single night"

Brooklyn is troubled with Flathesh. Williamsburg. aml Long Island City

who has his clothes made in Brooklyn never tenovers from the disgrace. A great many Brooklyn men have their clothes made in New York in order to conceal their identity. But the Brooklyn face is its own trade-mark, and known wherever there is green corn and Frankfurters.

The annual beer fall of Breeklyn is higher than

any other rural district in America. Champagne. is unknown, except at the Crescent Athletic Club, where they serve it in pomics.

The hotels of Brooklyn are splendid in their disappointments. The bell-buys can be heard stirring around as early as nine o'clock in the morning, and guests using the gas after 9 PM.

are invariably charged extra.

The chief sporting centre of Brooklyn is the

Y M. C. A.

HIS FIRST WAGER

SENATOR BLACKBURN, who is decoted to the "sport of kings," tells the following amusing story of a man from a small rown in Virginia, who, while visiting Washington, was taken to the Bennings rates by a friend.

As the Virginian had never before seen a horse race, everything connected therewith was a source of great wonder and interest to him; and especially absorbing did be find the betting

The friend explained to him the process of laying a wager, heally inducing the man from Virginia to place a bet of \$10 at odds of 10 to t. The man from the interior won. When he received his winnings, which his friend had collected for him, he gazed earnestly at the money in his hand and asked, "Is all of this mine?"

"All of it is yours," replied the fraud.

"You mean to tell me that I get \$100 for \$10?"

"You do!"

The Virginia man glanced about him nervously be-fore speaking again. Finally, lowering his voice to a most confidential pitch, he said

"Say, tell me, how long has this been goin on?"







WHY FIRST-RATE SHORT STORIES ARE SCARCE: By Robert Bridges

CMPLAINT crops out in various quarters as to the prevailing quality of the short story. Free-never were so many of them published in a month, and the old hands at story-residing are prone to say that nover were they all of such a dead level of mediocrity. This is not entirely true, for it leaves out of account the reader's own bias in that judgment. Certain writers of short stories have set the standard very high, and the reader, surfeited with the crop of periodical fiction, is apt to resent anything that does not reach the remembered quality of a Kipling, Doyle, or Murk Twain masterpiece. An unpresudiced review of current short stories would lead to the con-clusion that the more workmanality of them is corposingly good, that where ten once knew how to write a short story deftly and intelligently, one hundred cow know the trick. But a candid mind would have to admit a sad deficiency in originality of character, plot and style. Instead of feetile, original minds telling stories with force, but some clamsiness, there are facile but sterile minds devoting themselves to rather color-less faucies. Like three also, they seem to follow some fancied leader—one time into adventure again into animal stories, then into local dialect and color, or

And now the complaint is that all the magazines are running to what the irreverent call "kid stories"—ev-ery phase of precocious or pathetic childhood finding its interpreter. What the result will be on the rising generation of children, who will undoubtedly absorb many of the ideas of these fletitions young-ters, is diffi-cult to predict. Will the ideal of many old men, liftly years from now, be colored by Poxy Grandpa! What a terrible coop of skittish and vulgar octogenarians that

would bring forth: A reason for the prevalence of the kid story, which is not at all flattering to the vanity of the writers, may perhaps be found on the picture side of the periodicals.

A lot of clever women artists have recently descloped who draw children with surprising beauty and grace. A chaeming child is a popular form of illustration, and many a kid story has been peopled because it would Furnish a happy vehicle for the skill of a certain artist. Let the writer who thinks that his style is "compolling" humbly muse a while over this tangible reason for his existence. Before he raises his rate per thousand words, let him calculate how much of it rightly belongto some obscure artist whose some he does not know.

A similar reason will account for the "boy and girl"

love story. Some one has complained of the preva-tence of the football bere and the golf or tennis girl. It isn't the fault of the writers; they are supplying a very obvious demand. A number of artists draw these alluring youths with skill and "style," and they look remarkably well in color reproductions. Therefore the remarkably well in color reproductions. writer who knows his job goes to work on a boy-andgirl story and finds himself, in a little while tilling monotonion black pages between kaleidoscopic girls in pink gowns and giants of men in white duck or flannels, with purple trees in the background. Then the author who got into print by grace of the artist writes to ask why the pictures never fit the story!

The chief reason of all for the dearth of cracker jack short stories is that the best men seldem write them. The remarkable success of full-grown novels within the past five years has turned the most expert fiction

writers to producing them. They amply can't afford to waste an idea on a short story that with a little more claboration would make a volume of which many thus would accuse. That may be the "case commercialism would accrue. That may be the "rank commercialism in interature" of which we much to written—but it is an obvinos fact to all who are familiar with the present conditions

A "real author" nowadays must be pertored on his yacht or driving a foor-to-hand or sitting on the places of "a fare old enhantal mannion," or following the bounds. These things cost money. Even the old one-story tumble-down house is out of fash-out now as a hirtipface for authors, as well as Presidents and Presidential cambidates. The main-ple life is pleasant to talk about, but the reality or complicated and expensive.

Real People in Romantic Novels

IHEN Oxford University gave to Mr. Howelli, the other day, its highest honorary degree, it bestowed deserved re-eguition on a man of lectors who has went the sincerest respect of all Ameriran writers even of those who respect if all Athers can writers even of those who respectly differ from how in his literary theories. About fifteen years ago, when he was promuligating his theory of realism to bellow and trying to pull from their pedestals some of the heroes of romanie, it was the most thing for every competer in criticism to throw something at him. The enough the care made some racket when they struck has fell into the arrangement and were carried. struck but fell into the scrapobeap and were carted away. Mr. Howelle stood unreffled and extent, and kept on producing nones, criticism, and plays—all of them more or less in accord with his theory. The youngsters grew older, and know better or were forgotten: other literary fade and catch words came to the front, but gradually Mr. Howells lead his place, in the minds of readers and writers as a literary figure to be becomed and respected for the uniform sincerity and integrity of his obads, and, above all, the perfection of his workmanship as a literary artist. The "Evening Prest" expressed it exactly when it said: "Hal Mr. Howell- visited no foreign lands, written no novels, and professed no literary theories, he would still in his capacity of stylist deserve the kind of distinction to-day conferred much him."

But a survey of corrent American bettom, good and ted, will show that in all these years Mr. Howells has made scarcely a convert to his methods. The popular novel of to-day is remarks-remarks in subject and effusively comunitie in method. A great deal of adventure, a dash of sentiment, and a strange land for its setting make a fine recipe for a modern novel. All of this is far removed from the minute study of commonplace people in average conditions, which Mr. Howells has made the basis of most of his fiction. The dead level of life in American towns in the seventies has been closently broken up. The trolley and the tele-phone and industrial combinations have had a lot to do with it, so have the cheap persyaper and the cheap periodical. Then came the Spanish-American War to give an outlet for a lot of restless youth. county now has at least one boy who can tell stories of lands beyond the sea. Any one who reads the weekly country paper knows that there is more color in local life now. There is eyen a bit of imperialism in the talk about the stove in the village store. All of this is remarkle and the young people who read (the majority

of readers are very young proper was read (the majority of readers are very young) want it in their stories. Nevertheless the influence of Mr. Howells has been far-reaching. It is certainly that to his example that the novel of locality has almost covered the map of the United States. More than any other writer, he revealed the filterary value of the local type. But the younger writers have used all this material in a comantic way partly because the life liveli is more romantic and partly because of the influence of Stevenson and Kipling, as much realists as Mr. Howells in their verity of observation, but remanticists altogether in literary exe--cution.

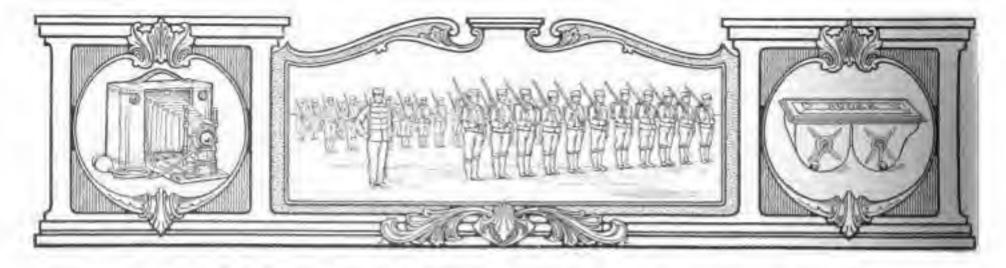
A collection of short stories, like "The Penobscot Man," by Pannie Hardy Ecksterio, is a case in point. They are Maine stories, about Maine river-drivers, guides, and lumbermen. Mr. Howells pointed the way for the choice of that kind of subject. The author says that they are all true stories—exact transcripts of life. Mr. Hawelis would say Amen to that. But every one of these tales is romantic-exceptional, heroic, ideal. The author see- what is sordid in the life, but knows how atterly it is awarmed by some supreme motive. "He likewise lives for an Ideal," says the author. "For honor, for friendship, for emulation, for spert, for duty, for grim, stern, granite obstinacy, he risks his life and wills his will non achievement, or dies for his failure." The highest truth then demands that in fiction the hidden fire in all lives worth living should blaze above the sordid accidents of material surroundings

Mr. Clarchill has chosen the middle Southwest as the setting for his new novel. "The Crossing," and the pioneers of those days for his heroes. Daniel Boone, Andrew Lockson, George Rogers Clark, and John Sevier appear in the story. He has evidently studied minusely the history of the period, and has reproduced with care the manners and customs of the times. His picture seems to be as veracious as that drawn by Mr. Rossevelt in "The Winning of the West." These are the methods of the realist, but the story itself is as romantic as Scott or Cooper-and, like those great nov-

els, it is frequently dull, It takes a lot of pertinacity to produce a novel of this size meanly 240,000 words; the average povelest would make about three books out of it. But many readers like to have a book which saturates them with a period and a country, and gives them time really to get acquainted with the characters. That is probably why the characters of the old three-volume novels seem to have such vitality-even when not created by one of the masters in fiction. It is a terrible job to read a book like "The Crossing"—one critic had a stop-watch held on him while he read a page, and estimated the nthole book at eleven hours. The reader can't easily forget a task like that

At any rate, a lot of young Americans are going to get some glimmers of our romantic history through books of this kind. Mr. Churchill does it with intelligence and good judgment and he writes clear, facile English. He is an athlete who lives in ourdoor life, and we have every reason to expect several million

more words from him.



In Korea With the Kodak

By Robert L. Dunn, Collier's Correspondent with, or rather ahead of, the Japanese Army

ITTLE did I realize, when I started for the front, what "the front" in the far East and in-winter really meant. I had taken pictures es, thousands of them, and under all cond)tions, so I thought, but mover under such trying conditions as were imposed by the Korvan country and its people

I arrived at Chemalpo, Korea, about Petersary vot. Tiwar had not begun. There was evidence on every family that it would start aborely. The barbon of Chemnica was studded with war ships, nearly every nation being represented. The port aloued. The mails shoughed. The wires became adent. Tidings from the mustile world were met by The air was faverall with sup-

presed excitationst.

On the momentum night of Petruary ath the Japanese transports landed Chemulps. The cold was intense. for my place I carried a magnesions dash tamp. Upon my shoulder was caretenally strapped my Kodak. When the course ment was at its bright, and the suldwesin absolute allegge were longing the long- log fires, a cry went up, - The Russianal". The cry came from the Koronus who had packed the whiri to water the landings. They had seen the Bash of my light as I burriedly made a picture of the scene.

After making flash after flock of this musi remarkable midnight landing I burried to my quarters in the fifthy Chinese how), and there with my developing machine spont the rest of the night turning out what prevail to be the to small rigidital by to later some from

soldiers landing ever taken. The next day I harried by lies: train to Senul. Senul presented many scenes picturesque-the arriving unitiers, the school dilldren messed into line to meet them, and the beavily laden bulls carrying towering loads of supplies for the

It was just at the stroke of twelve that a dult been sounded, miles away; another and moother, and yet another. The way had begun. The first buttle was on at Chemulpo, twenty sold miles The war I had come to see had started, and I was not at the statting. Hurrying letu a linrikisha I abouted to the "Kuramaya," "Five yen if you get me to the station in ten conutes." The coelle did not understand the language. but he comprehended the "five yea" note flashed in his face. He called two men, and the three wort through the streets as though mad. They cartainly cased their money. There was no train. Afar off the cannonading sounded, londer and jouder. My Kurumayas were tired. Leaving them, I started off on the long journey with new hig, strapping coette. Inside of a block I had gathered seven others to senst. This growd of eight hurrying, liceing coultes excited the town. On and on and on we went-over frozen givers, through heavy ice-crusted rice fields, and worst of all, the great sand phins, I rode, then I walked, then I ran-

Arriving at Chemulpo I hurried to the water's edge. Sampans were plentiful. but no sampaniers. The Koreans had taken to the bills and it required the liberal use of "gdt" and a club to get one. I got four, and through the chappy, rough sea. I harried out to the II. S. S. Packburg.

From the Victibury many scenes and the Period. The Karing, the Sungari and the Period. of the Russian fleet, and war ships of nearly all nations. The Various, powerful as she was when I photographed had the day before, now rolled with every wave of the incoming tode. Her funcels were perforated, her docks whom with wreckage, her gitts twasted and allower completely des-mantled. While I was making before after a face, a linkalog light appeared on the Formal! From this I giv and from the curis of scanic throad a lings borch. The cruiser was ofire. The fire oversed to have tenker out in the exact spot where the harvestly throng savors had placed their fortytwo doud. With these to her cremating the else burned, and at a medical most more more to notice and link beauty to murboard. As she listed the flatton ries higher and higher-At 5, for dooks touched the water, then her famouls, and with one loud, dealeuring would use mank:

The contained of the January open the fittle Rossian fleet was welden, agreem, reserved may, it small more but one rough, and when the amount of matter clearest away, and the great gain were once more minut, the smokestack of the coulen A'court marked nor narral spot, standing like at

Japanese suldiers headed for Ping Vang, the former capital Karea. Web my comeras, films, developing machine. and provisions carefully arranged on pack ponies, I started with the first troops for the north. For days I traveled with this overland draft of mildiers. I won't say with them, for I didn't. They occupied the reads and I hebbled across the

There never was a time when good photographic scenes failed to present themselves. At every turn of the Kodali key I smald make an anteresting exposure. There were the fixed, weary, footsore soldiers treading along the key roads. the tame, overworked horses dragging the small mountain guns, the ever visible filthy Koreans limping ander a tower

tug load of army supplies. Extens no film was easy, but to develop and hnish in the open field was another problem. In fact it was one of the hardest, most trying problems I had First of all, the thermometer was a ways havering around the ross mark-The next problem was water, Cleanliness and water are foreign to the Korean nature. One well to a village is the rule and water in plenty was must have when there are drawns of films to be developed.

And so each afternoon found me raiing annual at full speed to secure, if pos-sible, one small Kurean room, for myself, herses, and surire army of helpers-The moment I entered a village and was able to secure any suct of a fiftily room the entire population was settl scurry-ing to the cown's only well for water. The primitive method by which I sho tained my water supply is well if u-

trated by the picture of the Korean in !! with the big for of water on her ben-It would tax a man to lift such a weigto his shoulder, yet this mere child. ured in hardship, carried it without diffi-culty. Indeed, the opportunity to earn little money was an attractive to her that she followed our linie party from place to place for the sake of what she could get in this way. Sometimes the could not keep pare with us and for a few days we would not see her; then she would agott appear on the scene, ready to help in the parrying of water for my developing machine. By the time my believe with the packs arrived, water in every concertable put and pan in town was in realitiess for the developing.
After carefully fastering the gum end

of the film, I started on the process of developing. To say it was an anxlous provess does not half explain the trying moments I watched and waited to see if the changing temperature of the water would make my work a fail-ure. A single fallure would have meant the loss of a film never again to be re-placed. One can easily imagine the value I placed upon each film, or to fact each developing powder, when they understand that I was the out! photographer in Korea, with a limited supply of material, and did not know how soon the post would open I was getting exclusive scenes daily: making pictures against the wishes of the Japanese Government, and each picture showed the progress of a nation going to war:

For a strong personal reason I can not but praise the Japanese for closing the port of Roren when they did. Had the port remained open suly a few hours longer I certainly would have had company in the picture line. As it was I remained absolutely alone for over two

months as the only war photographer in Korea,

While crossing a mountain a pack puny carrying my recious developing outfit disappeared over the side of the cliffs. Horrying to the top, I could see him ture over and over until he finally touched bottom that is, what was left of him. Cautiously descending the slippery wall of ice. I found piece after piece of his life, in fact, pieces emong to muse a fair-sized crazy-quilt. At the bottom, many



One of My Korean Water Carriers

inscanniant upon the field of builte to mark the first epoch in the struggle between Japanese and Russian for supremacy

With my Kolaks never so full of variable films I worked all right developing. I aid over a lumited expositive They represented the most valuable collections of worders green enlighteemplant

After the natile of Chemistry the first detachment of

I officed by Good 11



Flashlight Photograph of First Landing of Japanese Soldiers at Chemulpo

scattered pack and hadly crusted case of powders were limated. The boy had secretly hidden a listic of whisky to the bus of powders, and for a moment I thought the whicky couled wrappers would prevent any further putture taking but fate was with the thanks to the care of the Kodak purple, the oiled wrappers saved the chemicals. Then there was the warry of getting piotographs out

of Kores. To have put all of them in the post-office would have been tike burning them up. Each and every film, to Assure its arrival here, had to be posted at Char For, China. Sunan, one of the most northern posts in Korea, is the place from which I had to send films overland to the

enuipo, from Chemulpo by junk, or small sailing craft, to China. Sunum is over two foundred and fifty miles from Chemulpo. the route is overland; mountainous, cold and very dangerous. I sent a messenger almost daily for over a month. These treesengers were Kurcan coolies, generally the ones who had worked for the mission aries and could be fairly well trusted. It took a coolie, traveling very hard, on foot, atout six days and half the nights, mar-rive at Seoul. At Seoul arrangements were made with foreigners to see that the tilms and correspondence got the first availwhile craft for China. Many of the removes were badly treated by the Japanese. They would get perhaps half way when the solutions would see them crossing a mountain. These soldiers, as I have said, were tired footsore and weary, simply marching along like sheep. They would take the rriessenger and turn him back to carry their kit: if he refused he was cuffed and Some mussengers were turn-il beaten. back so frequently they more time covered the distance three times, and took about three weeks to arrive. Some were turned back so often they never did fluish the trip. These soldiers paid nothing for the service of the messengers, but even giving them a bite to ear.

With all that has been said against the Koreans not working, lying and stealing, there is still one good trait in them, they are not decriful. I tried dozens of Japand if I did not want to be decrived I never trusted the Japanese as far as I could see him. I had two Korean hoys with me: they proved exceptionally smart and bright. It took only two or three days before they were able to run the developing machine, and in fact mix all the chemicals for developing. They learned to dry the films, clean the developing machine, and very often would take a Kodak and make a fairly good photograph.

Not being decisions of goiting credectials from the Japauses Government at Tours, whereby I would be distated. to, I mostled inco Korea listory was was declared. With the declaration of postrality or Korea I was then also delivered out of the impodiction of the Japanese forces. This does not make however, that they made no accomps to interfere with me. To the contrary, on according to they made it rather warm. This even went no for an arrest and emproximati. Seing stopped and detained for lours at a one gut to commer that shortly I quit proxiding. At Chemistry aboutly after the first landing, I was

stopped searched and cross-examined for at least an hour,

and with the familiar phrase, "I am very sorry for you," was permitted to depart. The Kodak daugling from my abouter was always to a Japanese tolder what a rest yag is to a built. They predended not to notice the Kodak when they stopped me, however, their awkward searching pressure led them to ask me what it was and request to me at. They knew a Kodak as well as I, they simply wanted are it opened, hoping thereby to rum a film.

Had not the Fourteenth Regiment, on its arrival opposite Ping Yang, been such a thoroughly tired, frozen and someont lot I never would have been able to remain among them long enough to get the picture. The



Development Under Difficulties



Koreans Watching, from the Historic Gate of Ping Yang, the Arrival of the Japanese

moment I suddenly appeared on the hill several started for one, exclaiming, "Very very serry," but their feet were as laddy freewor I had forehed and was ready to depart before they got near enough to tell me I couldn't make any pletures. After the regular process of questioning and searching I was taken to the Captain, re-questioned, re-searched and detained for hours. During this time I was held on the his while they kept the wires of the field telephone but between Ping Yang and Senail. They talked, questioned me, re-talked, re-questioned and talked again, only to find they couldn't hold me, and with the

same refrom I had be id an often. "Yery, very mory," told me i could depart.

The picture of the true po at rose talks of the importable

condition the men were in. Nearly corn midder was front bition, yet all were so axionized that they three themselves upon the arrow, and with imaged patterns awaited the order to murch action the river into Fing Yang. As a partial pro-tection from the biting wind, a truck was day to the snew allergride the read, and here the pure fellows running for hours together—ready to march so or to be taken to the field hospital for the amputation of either toos or feet. Fortism bank is something of which the Japanese middle immediate. The picture of the "Visitaire Straggiors in the liter of the Japanese Army" tells the story. They may be treacherous, dedicateds, falsely polite, but every medof the five feet in height that goes to make up the Japanese soldler as pure plack. The arranglers which my Kudak shows, going, down the mountain side should have every one been in (be hospital. But to be wounded or sick, that is disgrace. Death or a victorious return to the island home-these are the only describte suds to the struggle from the Japanese viewpoint. All these stragglers knew was to plod along

amil tired cature refused to take them further, then to sink down in the snow for an your or so of sleep, and at the first awak-ening - on again in the painful struggle in come up with the main body of the army miles ahead.

The excitement among the Koreans as they hurriedly crowded the top of the bistoric gate of Ping Yang to watch the agrival of the first fapanese soldiers was certainly intense. They buddled together like sheep in a storm. They were frightened, hadly frightened in fast, too frightened to clear the entrance when the soldiers started through the gates. They were clubbed with the butts of the guns, and viciously treated by the soldiers who burried into the town

Naturally the development of films hou to be done in some out-of-the-way place A but if possible was located at the extreme side of a village, where the soldiers could not interfere without going far out of their way. With the aid of Korean boys ! worked hour after hour in the cold to develop my work, that I might be able to renew my tedlous journey. The water had to be warmed, so had the machine, and by marking rapidly we were able to develop the roll before the developer would get too cold. Frequently, after development had reased, the developer would freeze before we could pour it off and add the fixing-Constant movement of the films in the final wish had to be carefully watched. lest the water should freeze solidly about them. Prequently my fingers became so numb I could not handle the films icens enough to hang them up to dry, making double work every time I dropped one by having to rewash it.

Sometimes I was more fortunate and would find time to do my developing dur use the day, and no dark room being necessary with the machine, it was a comfort to be able to operate in the open air instead of in the filthy, vermin-affected huts of the



Japanese Infantry, Resting in Snaw, Opposite Ping Yang, Awaiting Completion of Pontoon Bridge

natives. With a Korean boy to turn the crank of the machine, I was at liberty to attend

natives. With a korean boy to turn the crank of the maximar, I was at the right to the mixing of the chemicals and to the washing and drying of the blue.

And speaking of the chemicals: I actually conserved the photographic market in Korea-Realizing soon after my arrival there that I was the only correspondent actually "at the front," and that practically the only other photographic apparatus in the country was in the hands of the missionaries, I decided to make certain of a "scoop" for my paper, by making the other counters useless. To this end I hongly all the past graphic supplies in - ghr, whether could not be seen at the speaking that the past graphic supplies in - ghr. the other cameras useless. To this end I hought all the part grapher supplies in - glat, whether I could use them with my apparatus or not. Of theres, I could use them with my apparatus or not. Of theres, I could use most of them of value in some way. At one place I obtained a supply of "Browne" Is subsping Machine powders. One of them would not make solution enough for my 5 by 1 trachine, but it did not take many seconds to figure out that over of them would make up the grounds of Developer required. Of one messionary I might buy a little pyro-sumewhere else I would get hold of a few pounds of hypo-sit was not long before I controlled the productable situation, and had thus doubled many times the value of the potters I was taking, to say nothing of having added materially in the stock on processity for the core week.

With my Kodak under my quidle and the saadle for a pilved I consider a manally about midnight. In this small, fifthy most was my entire outfit, from every rack of harging space was adjusted a drying time. I got outle sleep, however, traffel lest some one should enter and destroy my most valuable collection of views. About there a clack I had to run out and caption each picture, then arrange for messenger service back to secol. Daylight found me postone alread of the army.

THE RESERVE OF THE RESERVE



The Sunher "Keriets"

I tried usually to keep about of the army, for in that manner I could reach the ciliages and become supplied with food before the soldiers arrived. I found this meet say in order to get enough food, for it was almost dispensible to every sufficient to explain the works while journeying over that ministry with the thorn idness registering below were.

My hardrest task was in get freed. Other for works I are now of it at all. I struck a province full of missionaries, and I spent two days riving around among them, trying to buy what bread I could; thatly I collected ten leaves, and, do appeted with my success get are at all on the back of one burse and went on my way. A few point large I reached a river, in which the not had broken and vertical of the position bodge. I leaded my manner and me in a sampan and started across; on were buff was over store a toward action; the body, and the borne carrying the bread full overhears and matter to leave one my precious leaves ever same to the sortice.

With every mornior of the lapsance army throwing that he are way at every turn, with the Kotsans attains on the lapsance army throwing that he would not be a given by a different to be a strucked in sortice and bread a binary with about the body and from across to fir from a happy one. Yet with all the strucks and tribulational successing except such as can be varied in the interable pack points to be not a success of the most war across position in Korva is first from a happy one. Yet with all the strucks and tribulational succession of the position of the constitution of the position of the sortice and bread a binary with about the position of th



Footsore Stragglers in the Rear of the Japanese Army

In War as in Peace

The Kodak

is at the front.

Correspondents and Officers Testify to the Reliability and Convenience of the Kodak System.

In the Trenches at Santiago.

Kustaise con, Maryland, March 20, 1709

EASTMAN KIMAR COMPANY,

Engrance Kimar Comrany,

Engrance Kimar Comrany,

Engrance Kimar Comrany,

Continues — I have expressed to you to day my
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again lock with not on a three manths' hip in
Fuerin Kim. It may perhaps interest you as a serseasonal, and as exemptifying the his such as war
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the dead and woodeled, and under pictures of our
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again digrang the luminariantics of the city on the
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The form carfied along this advantal ramp, and
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Payera King from end to go.

The law beam in the rain a decomp time, and once on
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fact day, in the dark of a solid separation. Not
a rail at the way kent by light, backage to defect
in the community to the operator.

The good work which, it has done seems to
more the community to me think on the production.

Access very brule,
[Signed] Wie Discounting.

Yours very brule, (higaed) Wie Darwinger,

On the South African Frontier.

On the South African Frontier.

Mr. there hand content invisited a ball-plane a quarter plate — and a bidding Kretak balang a present of a 5%. For these contents had noting kretak balang a present of a 5%. For these contents had no resent to rely upon filter.

My two — hand content are now enjoying a period of inactivity of Cape Town. A 2 4 2 Norgh tells, and it is physically impossible to care a place-bashed content with your so but of on horse-bashed content with your so but of on horse-bashed content with your so but of on horse-bashed content be discontinged in a second Kretiak, this time the bidding 5 % is. The two Kretiaks have come infrared inday as the best of observed are as light decod in day as the best I benefit them.

With the Kretiak Elms I have, thus for no fault to faul syntaces. They have maintained their good qualities through all the strong of the great heart of a feasith Aire an summer, and the negatives they have yielded bard been at admirable qualities through and the strong of the great hear have given they have yielded bard bown of admirable qualities all parts of a great first coverage wife for the shall, for make one k as this, we obtain inclines already in faund of plates. Pattalony in, perhaps, the chief argument in faute of the Simuland when the latter proper in faunt are at host or expendent its benefity property in a true of a great first coverage in a being the history in great in the limit property in faunt of the simulation that its benefits property in a true of a great first coverage. It is the situation for the same of the bard of the simulation first the true of the situation for the parameters. I have a property in a faunt of the situation for the situation of the situation of the situation for the situation for the situation for the situation of the situation for the situation for the situation for the situation for the situation

With Bobs and Bruger.

Part, apparenta, Nov. 16, 1901.

Fun atteaming, Nov. 15, 1901.
The Exercise Kodes Co.
Dier Sire-Allow on to offer my testimonial as to the value and commission of the Kodak Casers. As an assatzer operator during the dagle four War, noving had no previous experience, my work as a war correspondent was innerespondent with a select by the use of a No. 2 Folding Kodak by which I took brooksteds of previous afterwise impromise to get, on the field, the firing line and on the many h, sine porticate of previous afterpropie, many of which sery otherwise regions and in goldiness eaching my in contribute over one

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Peb. o. 1915.

Washington, B. C., Feb. 9, 1901.

Re-hester, N. V.

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alterry of acraiching the time, accommon in family developing.

In the past four years I have made more thanked throughout on all parts of the weeks, must all theoretics on all parts of the weeks, must all theoretics are attracted executer, and have used a Kushki and the Lamman bline, and find a non-forming of excellence in all temperatures and climates. Now that the Developing Machine has been added to my ke I feel that it assumed be largued upon for compactness and practicalists.

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GOOD READING FOR SUMMER DAYS

By FREDERIC TABER COOPER

F 1(T10)N, autobiography, and the exhibi-rating levelth of the sea were idended in deast equal productions in Arthur Henry's same and wholestone little volume. An Island Caten", furt and fancy and the Henry's same and wholesome little volume. An Island Calon', fact and fancy and the volume. In Island Calon', fact and fancy and the blands fragrance of the mountains from the substance of the accord book, "The Hoese in the Woods' (A. S. Barras & Company). Yet it is not the people and scenes he describes, for the scent of new-mount grass and the temple of salt sorray, that also his writings their unique quality; but rather the sample, homosomy philosophy of life which underlie them. We all have our cherished dreams. Mr. Henry tells us, introduced the sample of problidative grandeut. Many a city-bred pum, harassed, discouraged overworked dreams of a quiet home in the country or a haven of rest on the scalons; in the country or a haven of rest on the scalons; in the country or a haven of rest on the scalons; in the country or a haven of rest on the scalons; in the country or a haven of rest on the scalons; in the country or a haven of rest on the scalons; in the country or a haven of rest on the scalons; in the country or a haven of rest on the scalons; in the country or a haven of rest on the scalons; in accept landships and privations cheerfully, and refused to the scalons of the sought in the scalons of the sought in the latting of the doctrine of the sought and leaves of the scalons of a two-room rabin. Probably fee and the remote of the sought in a lattic bound of the machine of the sought in a high they most be washed and even his song lattle house in the Catchill Mountains is too promitive and too remote to satisfy the model of the country drup of fresh water must be latting value of the scale and things free more solf, be it nothing more more momentain than the latting value of the scale of the sought in the latting of the foods anothed to the latting of the scale of the sought in the latting of the scale of the scale of the sought in the latting of the scale of the scale of the sought of the sou tractory case without perions disaster. And a year pleasure to reading in not one whit diminished by the suspicion that Mr. Henry is easily exert in the love of the fisherman and the farmer than he chooses to admit.

A Strong Story of Rural Morals

A Strong Story of Roral Merels

A more which has not attracted one quarter of the attention which its amount merit deserves is "The Prior of Youth," by Mategery Williams (Marsellan). It is a frank and leven nighted study of the entimers and result of a small New Juracy village, and the effect of such an environment upon a glet of naturally good instructs, but unfortunate antercelents. Fao Takker is the trainer the agel a more flast one instinctively treasures to for funare one whenever occurs arises to rite an example of the type who stands for the father hoops a savery and tubous of local and uncovery reputations, bery chief ranquaries is a stationally areas who much to have been her step order, but turi and who pursue in the neighborhood as some sort of sum at commit. Fun hepself has great up arrending to the long and carriers mis of the class to which she belongs. Course familiarity in speech and action is necepted by her from the young meet the Epons on a impree of course; and net on to the recepted by her from the young meet the Epons on a impree of course; and and action is accepted to her from the young men she knows as a impiter of morre; and yet up to the present, she has retained her bonesty and self-respect. Then middenly a man from the outside world comes and bettine a man of a different class, and with finer, higher standards than bet own. He tries to make alborances for the conditions under which she has grown up; but village group, with its tendency to strangist tribustories to bis ears scandardous statics of her escapades; and while he naturally can not reconcile such conduct with his standard of respectability, it is regully natural for her to feel burn at his lack of faith. "You don't have me," she tells him; "you'd rather go by other people's opinion of me than your own. And so she sends him trum her, realizing in a sort of durch misery that the separation is inevitable, and that she is passing a little rice for my greater sin than that or smath and inexperience. The bank is a very searchand inexperience. The bank is a very search-ing and delicate peece of analysis of a phase of American fife which hitherto has not been sufficiently studied by our occeptate.

By the Author of "Five Little Men"

Every one who has a warm place in his brast for gallant thursughbreds, and who knows the indescribible thrill of a closely contested race, must feel as reacting Mr. W. A. Fraser's "Brave Hearts" (Scribner) something of the contagions enthusiases which the author has infused into its pages. Many smaller writer has out the racehorse into conformal and interest into its pages. Many scatter writer has put the racchorse into fection; yet it is safe to say that no other back is so thoroughly imbacd with the spirit of the tarf, no other that seems to cohe throughout with the rhythmic beat of gallering bank. The scenes of Mr. Fraser's

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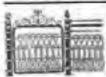
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ARK FRUIT BOOK DI NATURAL CODORS AIN requestedy describes 216 varieties of fruit. Second for our norms of described to We wast mark salament. — North Second Localium, Re. stories range throughout the English speaking countries, from America to India. They tell of many a diever trick, many a frankislent plot discovered just in time, many a fortune lost by the dishonesty of jockey or of groom. There was, for instance, the Maharaja of Darwara, who was tricked out of a priceless can with the help of one of his own borses, and they hoofsended into laying the animal over again. And this is only one among a dozen clever stories of sharp practice. But the real quality of their racing stories depends less upon the plot than on the vivid, almost luminous, portrayal of the race itself—the eager suspense, the wild, onward sweep of galloping forms, half hidden in a cloud of dues, the has mad read and struggle, the final victory. It may be impossible to put the full tension of such a scene into the rold linck and white of the pointed page, but Mr. France has come very over doing it, and no other is likely to come only nearer. any nearer

The Death of M. De Plehve



The Bushing Minnings of the Unicolar

O "the corpsion of July of, Wjats hosber Komatanton-vitch de Platice. Minimer of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Corp. was an existented as he accorded at the Worksen railway attition on his way to Perceived the Loar's common forms. The accorded was a coming Russian whose many was thought to be Postrott. He three a bound with the Minimer's carriage as It passed him in the according to the carriage was blown as him. The Philosomes justingly killed, and the according to the last loss peaks or to name in any way his recomplient.

The rows of De Pleber's death man re-

the had to speak or to name in any way his assumptions.

The name of De Phelwe's death was received to the kuropean press without our prise, and the assuming close may with tasts pulliation. The assumination of the Phelwe had been booked upon for a found time as practically inevitable. The was throughout female, except in admital crede and manne the solubility, movercedly threel. The lews hated him because they thought that he was the real immigator of the Kindment managers of cops. The Poles haved non-because, although of Polish extraction and indicted to Polish penals for the fiscassical and by which he get the elampton that only massages of expressions. The Finne penals provided him the power had not extreme measures of expressions. The Finne penals provide that had except their taken, from the rest that he had energy their subjugation. He was hated by the student class, from which he had emerged their subjugation. He was hated by the student class, from which he had emerged their subjugation. He was hated by the student class, from which he had emerged their subjugation. He was hated by the student class from the forestories periodence and internally. De Phelwe was one of the absence to atthe characteristic periodence and internally. De Phelwe was one of the absenced to atthe characteristic periodence and internal period of the enterior in the streets of St. Petersburg except in a chosel carriage of an anotherwise except in a chosel carriage of an anotherwise according to the streets of St. Petersburg except in a chosel carriage of an anotherwise according to the streets of St. Petersburg except in a chosel carriage of an anotherwise source and sollowed by fletectives in place classes. The Pichwe spent loss pear over \$800,000. Even bod be foreseen the peralty of bit treamy in allowed to interfere with income and with a fixed tole and on personal courseless that he foreseen these profess of interfere with income and only we had an onertical his policy. He was a man with a fixed tole deal and on personal cour man with a fixed idea and on personal emissionations, either of trimelf or or others were allowed to interfere with its exmattirm.

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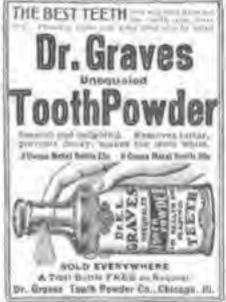
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SLAVES OF SUCCESS

IV .- The Slavery of a Boss

Continued from page 17

Until he became Dan Naily there was tope, and cope forant carmed effort. His friends were true to any. They had been told that Wade had proved false, and Wade had felt the effect, for the local leaders who had the deepest interest in the matr's escape were deepest interest in the man's escape were still in power. Somehow he had expected that but detail of the "machine" to crumble and give ishn a chance to reconstruct. If it did not, his principals were likely to weaken him more than be had anticipated. But he was some the crash would come in time, for Hangin would never go to the penlication, method taking others with him. Wade had nothing personally against these men, but the vow they took of his course mode their political destruction responsity for his preservation. And he was suppressed to find himself criticised in quartets where he had least expected it. As a matter of political expedience many of those on the hande held that linger sound have been rescued at any cost. ency many of These on the insule held that Hagen should have been rescaled at any cost. We are, these were friends of others in juncely, but Wade did not know that the latter had friends in so many places. In held, he began to worty.

Then came Schulor Abbey post have from the matrix worts the timble was from the matrix whose the timble was browned, and

constrict where the finalize was largewing, and he was a man of some orthonics in the Legislatore. He worked with the "macolog," but he was in a position to every ist independent Judgment, and nexther Carnol nor Waderould claim from a "healman," Therefore was a man to be propriated in any landards, way.

So upor Above, was whose not when he bound Waderous had that he did not great more than the actionics due to his party passer.

Purer.

"You've placed field?" he announced morely "Here's this must held to the grand jury, indicated, and its vace essning or final in a day or so, and I never breathed at which person.

"Why almost I have of fill" reset the remain.

"It's in my Senatorial district, the't it."

the year thins I want that form wair open."
In you thins I want that form wair open."
I've trung may get to be fixed!"
"Well, for it." Percented Wade. "Some of your people occur to threat you can do not;
thing, flat with any kind of lawiestens in crime, and they wall on me. Where did you get the cond that I was under the orders of very free who wants to make a convenience

"You're a more kind of a man to be asking favore of the party?" can laimed the favored satisfied by "What hould a chance dutyou think you're got al acount to the United Makes Senate? Why, a furthe could make a better for than you after that?"

"Who said I wanted to go to the Sounde?"

demanded Wade,
"Cit, it mo? accurately known, but there are

demanded Wade, "On, is mire generally known, but there are a few ware store at Sychoglield who has see things when Chair and are open," returned the Senator. "You haven't been training things up for the more payof doing it. But there is note thing same you can stronglide that (angle of consider eight of the votes but to you at the very least. You know man!"

benature Abbest quantonal would count for many one wate, but Senature Abbest active cound ring up several volus one way or the senature. He was strong in the State Senate, and the counterw of the Lower blooms from the mane matrict would furl much an inedit and be gooded bracely by his course. Another election would state you be not the calimination of Wade's place; but some, and possibly while the summan would be returned. Abbey would be re-abeliad almost to a certainty, even if the power of mone of the destrict leads to translated of all this as he looked drawnly out of the window. He had not expected Springfield to take so deep at he treed the matter, and it made he "principles" book to ofe costly than he had believed problem. The me great ambition of he hills and problem. The me great ambition of he hills are you with the?" he asked at last, "Conditionally," replied the Sciencer, and trade; it does not take a spoken of a written word to make a largain. "You will be stronger in the Legislature and in my district than you ever were before," the Senature added.

The case will some to trial before Judge Lamson, "Wade reported. "Lamson it one of

The case will some to trial before Judge Lamson," Wade must de "Lamson is one of the few pointerians on the bench. Lamson is ambitious. Lamson is always grateful for lawors yet to come. Lamson known how in. happens to be a judge. I shall hance with Lances to merrow, Sensior, and I shall be glad to see you a little later."

The Senator was on hand promptly, and to-

The Separate was on hamp promptly, and he could Wade in a reflective mood.

"I am a how," said Wade with whimsical interness. "The newspapers say so and the people say so. I rule, but there is no man among those I rule who has not more independence than I. Too one lattle principle that I had nurraned for my own gratification. is taken from me by a common ting. I bow supractly to him, he is my master." "What becomes of him?" broke in the

Senatur.

"Oh, as to that," replied Wade, "he has been wise to keep his mouth shot so long. Began and Bradley can work a pardon from the House of Correction, and that's where he will be sent. Somehow, the judge does not seem to think him a proper candidate for the penitentiary. The judge is a warm-hearted and sympathetic man, Somator, and he knows how to change the necessary switch to run a fellow off the penitentlary track. He has done it before."



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this and species belongs, somethir pro-cess in it and most perfect articles. Plan where the ball to the correst Plan the or Middle and the maphet descript

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of being helpest.

One day I was advised by an old ladt to try Grape-Nuts and cream leaving a sill taity feed. I had no confidence the Grape-Nuts would do all she said for in as I had tried so many things without any help. But it was so simple I though I would give it a trial she insisted so.

"Well I are some for breakfast an-reity soon the lady called to see he patient' as afte called me and asked if had trued her advice.

" Giad you did whild, do you feel some

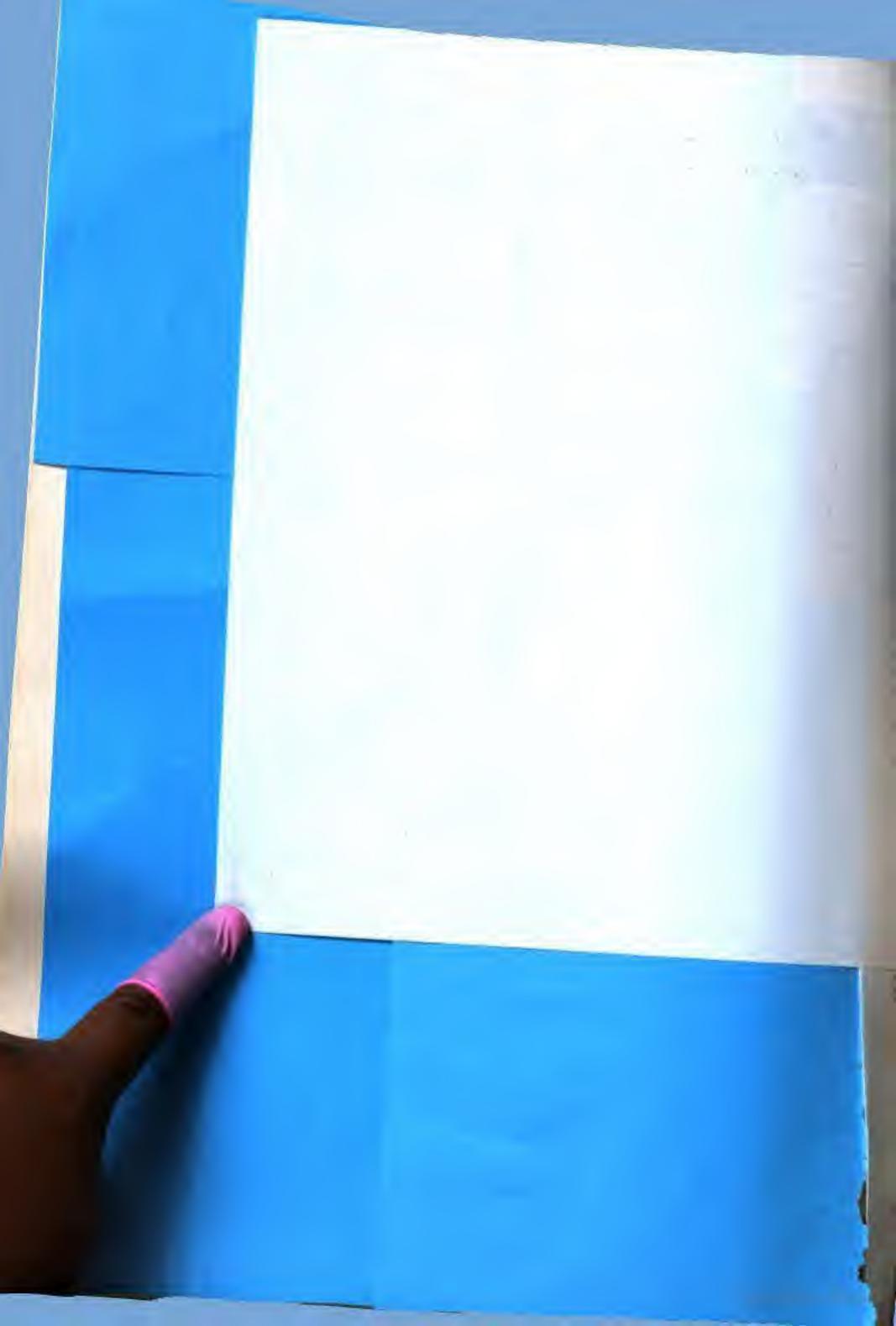
better?" " No," I said, 'I do not know as I do. the only difference I can see is I have a sour stomach and come to think of it I haven't spit up your four teaspoons or

Grape-Nuts yet. "Nor did Lever have any trouble with Grape-Nots then or any other time for this food always stays down and my stomach digests it perfectly; I soon got strong and well again and bless that old

lady every time I see but. "Once an invalid of 98 pounds I now weigh 125 pounds and feel strong and well and it is due entirely and only to having found the proper food in Grape-Nurs." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

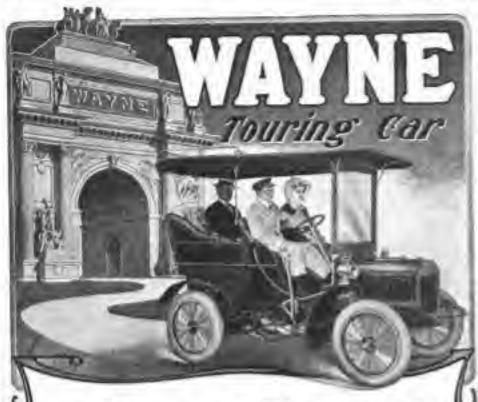
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COLLER'S

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1904



FIELD-MARSHAL MARQUIS OYAMA AND HIS FAMILY

Field-Marshal Oyama is a hero of many wars. He is a period the Sansura Province, and was commanded in chief of the largerial army in the war of restoration. He has been Minister of War a number of times, and in the war with Chief he acted as commanded in chief of the second army corps. He landed at Inklusts are and bought in way to Port Arthur in twenty days. He captured Port Arthur by essent the night after his arroyal before its walls. He is one of the Japanese Eiter States and, and, with Marsalls Yamaqara, deserves the credit for the present development and efficiency of the Japanese arms. At the outbrook of the war with Russia, he was approximated chief of stall; and, now that the various army corps have taken their allowed positions in Mansalria, he is conferred to the lines command of all the Mikado 'a lorde's to the field, and, now that the various army corps have taken their allowed positions in Mansalria, he is conferred to the lines command of all the Mikado 'a lorde's to the field. This photomaph was taken on the ever of his departure from Takio. On his right stands his wire, the Marchioness Oyama, who is a graduate of Vassar plant was some on the linest Japanese girls to come to America to be relocated. On his fell stands his daughter, Lady Hisako Oyama, and in the booksground are



condemn.

INDEPENDENCE MEANS TO MANY an absence of opinion on every debated topic, or, as ENERSON has put it, a mush of concessions. We may avoid offence by confining our expressions to a well-established lot; Be good and you will be happy; honesty is the best policy; this is a great country; murder will out. Once pass beyond this brand of thought, and independence involves disagreement. As the campaign progresses we receive sharper and sharper epistles from our subscribers accusing us of ceasing to hold our non-partisan stand. A statesman from the Michigan Legislature quotes our opinion that the Republicans and the President are wronging the South, and observes, with reserved irony, that the reasons for such a judgment would possess news value to impartial readers. By the same mail comes a screed from Mississippi, about the selfsame editorial, as follows; "I took your paper because it is said that it was a non-partisan journal, but I notice an article in it where you cry down a high tone intelligent white man (Capt. Horsen), and uphold a Coper colored negro BOOKER WASHINGTON. It does seem in the face of almost a race war between the whites and blacks, in North and South, there are a few water Jook still pushing the work along. The solid South warn the Republican party now that it is a dangerous thing, to elect such a man as ROOSEVELT, as it will bring about a race war. The MEANING OF election of ALTON BROOKS PARKER will bring about INDEPENDENCE

peace to the Republican and the Democratic purties. We have had it preached to us since the Civil war that there was no North nor South, that we were all one united, loving people, but when we have a mere cow hoy as President of this republic that is bitterly, resentfully, aiding and abetting, the social equality of the two distinct races, the South will never submit to such a state of alairs. It was a misfortune for Mo-KINLEY to be killed and ROOSEVELT is the tail end of that mixfortune. He is better fitted for the jungles of South Africa than for President of this Republic." Our readers ought to understand that non-partisan does not mean void of opinion. Although we might in one sense be called Democratic, being more in accord with the principles of Investors than with the principles of HAMILTON, we think that, taking Mr. RODSLYLLT'S record altogether, he and his Cabinet have given a good administration, and we shall say so. We think also that he and his party have wronged the South in flaunting the negro question to please negro voters in Indiana, New Jersey, and New York; and shall say that also. On many debated questions of the day this newspaper has, and will express, convictions. On others it has none, and will say so. It is a long time before election, and we hope our readers will keep as cool as they are able. The country will not suffer extinction, no matter who next sits in state at Washington.

When we were young most Republicans in the North deemed it a shame that the negroes were kept from carrying Southern States. Madden was a hero, Canor Louise's force hill represented Northern feeling, and the bloody shirt was the banner of our faith. At the end of McKineev's Administration those days seemed past, and North and South seemed a single country. We heard an intelligent Northern Republican declare the other day that he should vote for Passes on this ground alone. "Mr. Rooseveer," he said, "has been better in most ways than his party, and his party is my party. He has unearthed corruption, he has been fair to capital and labor, he has thrown his weight for justice to Cuba and the Philippines, and I am not much worried about a few lapses in machine politics, about his bad taste, or about his foreign

NEGRO VOTES gymnastics. The one thing I shall not pardon is his being willing to give new life to a blight upon the South; for the South is my country also," Many representative Southerners have spoken of McKinley's death as a frightful calamity to the Southern people, and the Democratic nominee for Vice-President had chosen the Republican treatment of the negro as the most living issue before he decide I, for some reason, to have the question ignored in the West Lirginia platform. By the last census the negroes of voting age numbered in New York almost 30,000, in New Jersey 21,240, in Indiana 18,149. These States are the most important, in calculating the negro vote; but in California the number is 3,413, in Delaware 8,354, in West Virginia 14,774, in Maryland 60,208. In no one of these States did the Republican majority in the State elections of 1902 equal the number of negroes of voting age. It is a profound misfortune that the negro problem can not be kept out of national politics.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLITICAL ASSOCIATES, on the other I hand, seem to us to form an unpromising point of attack, especially when we consider by whom Judge PARKER was chosen and handed out to the people as the Democratic nominee, It was a person very high in office who remarked in private recently, "You can not pound politics into a politician's head," by which he meant that scheming and strategy and estimating votes in this district and that were poor ways of actually getting at the people, The President understands politics in the real sense. As, unlike McKinley, CLEVELAND, and PARKER, he has had no HANNA, WHITSEY, or HILL, he has too often taken a hand himself, but not usually in a bad way, when we consider the temptation, Have there been compromises of principle greater than MACHINE what the above-named experts have made for the men whose fortunes they engineered? The Republican Convention at Chicago presented the truly remarkable sight of a body of politicians commitating and eulogizing a man whom they detested. Almost any obscure politician would have been to them a welcome substitute, and in many headquarters no secret was made of how reluctantly the dose was swallowed. The people had chosen and the politicians had to bow. Mr. ROSECULET, like any President, most have dealings with the professional politicians. The only serious fear is that he should give them more instead of less as time goes on. If his influence should be thrown for Brack or Opeta, for the Senate, for instance, in exchange for the nomination of Mr. Roor for the Governorship, the deal would be one which we should bitterly

THE PRECEDING PARAGRAPH IS ONE calculated-or rather not calculated, but likely-to receive only contempt in Louisville, Kentucky. Louisville, Kentucky, has the fortune to be the home of an oracle which works with imperuosity and without cresation, and turns out in a month a larger volume of unclear but highly colored wisdom than proceeded from Delphi in the entire history of Greece. Colonel WATTERSON is a prophet; a seer, a python, an arospex, a fountain of eloquence, and a joy forever. Many men are logical; thousands have clearness and measure; but no journalist living to-day gets as much excitation into his pen as the good Colonel gets every day without effort into his. His style is gusty and full of whirling TRIBUTE TO A leaves. His thought is never pale. When he takes JOURNALIST up his brickbats, and turns his attention to "Teddy" or the Smart Set, everybody is delighted, even those who are the target. Personally we eajoy more keenly being sworn at by the Colonel than being praised by other writers. He is happy himself, and the cause of happmess in other men. He never made a half-way statement. He never failed to call a spade a damned shovel. He keeps us awake. He makes life richer. He is gay, buoyant, inspiriting. Why ask him what he means? He fornishes so much that to demand precision in addition would be to show but sorry gratitude to a prodigal nature. We cele brate the Colonel. May be live and prosper. It is rare to find a newspaper writer whose disappearance would leave a gap.

NOW THAT WE HAVE DESCRIBED this ornament to journalism, we proceed in sorrow to admit how poor in his opinion are we. As far as we can parse the first sentence of a recent editorial, he thinks we could pass neither for literary among men of the world nor for worldly among men of letters. He finds our conversation "tall," whatever that may be. We quote: " "What may be the differential equation between a protoplastic octagon and a diaphanous cataclysm?' says Mr. MERRIMAN in the vandeville stunt. 'That,' replies the Crushed Tragedian, with a haughty smile, 'that is too dead easy, and I refuse to be annoyed.' Obviously, the editor of Collier's WEEKLY has studied the literature of the roof-gardens. Yet, though all right in the matter of evasion, he misses equally the homely homor and practical wisdom of those elevated schools of political instruction." This is because we said no proof was needed that Mr. ROOSEVELT might have negotiations with Annecks without being quite as bad as ADDICKS, just as Mr. CLEVELAND might write culogies of Tammany without being as had as CROSER, or Mr. McKINLEY might work harmoniously with the worst men in his party. The Colonel, on the contrary, holds up ADDICKS and QUAY as "the President's guides, philosophers, and friends. They are his main Fancy! "Are we to understand that birds of a feather no longer flock together?" Colonel, beware of proverbs.



We have seen Cochin Chinas and Seabright Bantams drinking from the same chicken trough. The "Courier-Journal" says that our fancy runs much in excess of our skill. "It needs to be tempered by a tride of common-sease, if not restrained by a modicum of common honesty." Tut, tut, we are not so bad, merely because we suggested that the "Courier-Journal" massed Republicans too evenly as villains, without recognizing their degrees of villany: "When your literary hebdomadal person gets to dabbling in politics, there is no prophesying, as there is no limiting, his parts of speech." Who can stand against so plausible a charge as "literary hebdomadal person"? We may forget the topic in debate, but in vocabulary the Colonel is invincible.

THE INTEREST OF MORAL QUESTIONS, added to the interest of uncertainty, has focused a great deal of attention upon Wisconsin, where the limelight rests constantly upon the leading actor, Governor La FOLLETTE. Among his opponents, the most liberal in spirit base their opposition not upon what he stands for, but upon what they suppose he is. A clever politician, in their view, unscrupulous and full of tracks, he has been shrewd enough to see the importance of taking moral objects as his strategic positions. Ostensibly the for of party politics, he is, his enemies tell us, building up a regular machine himself and running it with precisely the same methods of reward for personal service, and for other value received, that mark the other organizations. "He is not like Folk," one Wisconsin Republican explains. "In Missouri they have an honest man doing his duty, and politics are incidental. In Wisconsin we have a shrewd gamester in a studied moral pose." His popularity is certainly not personal. It is due to the issues which he has raised. A prominent Western politician tells us

that he dislikes the Governor intensely, but thinks GOVERNOR his is the cause to support. "La Follette is sin-LA FOLLETTE cere in his beliefs," he says. "His personal motives are irrelevant. He has done some things which he ought not to have done, but he stands for justice, for democratic equality. and for every reasonable device for its promotion." The three railroads which control Wisconsin, two of them Standard Oil properties, are naturally in herce opposition to La Follette, since he wishes them to pay their just share of taxation, and the amount of money which can be raised to defeat the Governor is enormous. The Stalwarts have lost hears, however, even those who were formerly leaders in the movement against La FOLLETTE, and wish they could safely abandon their position. The Democrats are hopeful. If two Republican tickets are in the field they see a chance. Ex-Governor Peck, one of their probabilities for the nomination, made so good a Governor that thousands of Republicans helped him to a second term. BURR JUNES, the other Democratic probability, is a lawyer of repute whose principles are in accord with those upheld by LA FOLLETTE. The Governor could easily beat any Democratic rival, were the Republicans out divided, and a way for the Stalwart faction to save its face without endangering the party's victory may still be found. We are reading every day speculations on whether "Mr. MUSPRY" is to be allowed by Judge PARKER to name the Democratic nominee for Governor of New York. As long as this system of selecting the people's servants continues in vogue, the principles of a man like La FOLLETTE will be the most living issues. And we may add here, in response to many inquiries, that we give more serious attention to all these little developments than we do to any letter written by a politician to a journalist who was working for his nomination and is now working for his election.

A PATHY IS NOT SO BAD. We sometimes wish there was a little more of it; that is to say, a little more quiet attention to ordinary affairs, a little more interest in all the things of attraction and importance which tend to be submerged during a political campaign as during the opening stages of a war. One of the most popular writers in America, whose periodic essays were being syndicated, was rather surprised APATHY to find that most of the newspapers preferred nunpolitical topics. The very fact that interest was centred in politics acted as a sort of bullying force, destroying that variety which means not only spice, but also real freedom of opportunity in thought and reading. The political concentration acts as majority rule occasionally does, crushing out the multiform ideals which represent the differences rather than the agreements of mankind. A reader, canceling his subscription, calls us "the rankest Democratic organ on the continent." We are

not that, but the fundamental original idea of the Jeffersonian party, to let each man grow according to his nature, seems to us a profound and healthy one. WALT WHITMAN spoke of "the idea of perfect and free individuals, the idea of These States," When we read, therefore, of political apathy, we wonder if, instead of indifference to politics, it is not a normal preoccupation with other things, ranging from crops to Dr. Conan Dovie. We have a certain admiration for the Western newspaper which has printed the following announcement: "We shall VOICE FOR PARKER. ROOSEVELT will be elected. It will take six figures to write his majority in Kansas. This is our individual opinion and this is the first, last, and only mention of the matter in these columns." Baseball, in various localities, is said to be interfering with the size of the spellbinders' audiences, and a rumor narrates that, by way of compromise, games may be opened with a few words on the issues of the day. General Apathy, however, it is confidently predicted, will play a smaller part in October than he enjoys to-day. The voice of the spell-binder will then be the only noise that competes with the noise of the trolleys and the singing of the birds.

WHAT CONSTITUTES OLD AGE has been made a topic

of discussion by the able way in which the importance of

Mr. Davis's years was pointed out by ELIBU ROOT. Mr. ROOT takes up no subject which he does not handle with rare force. Nobody knows what Judge PARKER's views are about the kind of man whom, if elected, he would prefer for Secretary of State. The fact that Judge PARKER and the man who secured his nomination have been political associates for a score of years, makes everybody consider Mr. Hill a strong possibility, and if he were Secretary of State he would probably have a better chance of becoming President than Mr. Davis would. The country would feel very comfortable if Mr. Hav were put by accident at the head of the Government, but it would not always be satisfied to have an appointee of the President converted into his successor. Eighty-one, therefore, is an advanced age for an official whose most important function is to he ready to act as President in such an emergency as has met three Presidents in forty years. It is old age, indeed, for any function in life, for although youth is nowadays taking ground from middle life, and middle life from age, nobody yet goes so far as to treat eighty-one as anything but old, The Delaware and Hudson Railway has issued an order that men over thirty-five shall not be taken as workmen into the company's employ. Most soldiers look like boys to many of us who imagine ourselves still young. As somebody has said, the Civil War was fought by boys. All of us, beyond a certain line, are interested in what is to be called old age, and Mr. Root has brought the whole subject out of the closet and made it a topic

of the day.

MR. ROCKEFELLER HAS DONE SOMETHING that arouses general approval and sympathy. One may not care for his usual mixture of business methods, piety, and philanthropy, and yet may respond sympathetically to one of his latest charities because it springs from the heart. His little grandson died of dysentery. Mr. Rockersties then founded an institution, to be devoted to medical research, because he understood that the disease of which his grandchild died was of germ origin, and he hoped that men of science might discover the germ and modes of cure or prevention. Plans have now been filed, and it is annuanced that the institution is to be the most elaborate of its kind in the world. It will undoubtedly be as extensive and complete as the present state of medical science makes CHARITY AND possible. As mortality among children in New York EMOTION has been unusually large this summer, the first step toward executing Mr. ROUKEFELLER's project comes at an auspicious time. Charity and education are on a different footing as far as receiving gifts is concerned. The business of an educational institution is to educate, and it may be plausibly maintained that for a college to refuse money which had been made by notorious immorality would be the best education for the students and the public, not to mention the question of what effect such guits have upon the teaching of professors. But in charity no such questions arise. Charity is, and always has been, a proper subject for gifts of penitence, especially when it is practiced quietly; and charity which springs from sympathy and suffering, like Mr. ROCKEFELLER's latest institution, is human nature on one of its fairest sides.



THE ARTILLERY MOVING OUT OF PENG-WANG-CHENG, CROSSING THE SO BIVER ON THE MORNING OF JUNE &

THE ADVANCE UPON LIAO-YANG

By FREDERICK PALMER. Collier's War Correspondent accompanying the Japanese First Army

CONVERGING columns must wait each upon the progress of the others to the time of the master's plans. The commander of the central column said hat night that we should wait here during to-day. This column follows the Pelsing Road through the Motivaling Pass, which is the Thermopyle between Feng-Wang-Cheng and Line-Yang. Another follows parallel wagon paths to the north, and the third parallel wagon paths to the north, and the third parallel wagon paths to the north, and the third parallel wagon paths to the north, had the third parallel wagon paths to the south. Beyond this, the whole of Kursis's ormy, are other Japanese armies stretching to the railroad itself and harring the sea from the Russians with practically an intact line of hayoners. Drawn toward the centre, the lorges of either side which have fought in isolated battles will be united. Soon Koropatkin must

face the test; soon we shall fight as a whole. While you prick off the movement of each column on a map at home, one observer costs his his parently with the central column.

For six weeks we waited at Feng Wang-Cheng, counting the days till the beginning of the rainy season-from which all time in the East is reckoned. The Chinese calendar sets the date as July to. Were we not to go to Lian-Yang after all? In the stagnation of an army in the field in camp, which the contrast of the pervous excitement of an army in movement makes the more deadening the correspondent waited, knowing only that, once the downpour began, movement was possible only to an army of berculean energy. The flash of in-formation that was our deliverance came like the flush of lightning out of a blue sky, as it always does from the armorolad socrecy of military staffs. With it came all details, too, as usual. The precise boar was named when the division headquarters would puss the grove where I had become as citled in my tent as in a manor house. It is dawn at four, and soon after we heard the tread of infantry and the clack of their accomments. At eight on the morning of the 24th, to he exact-just at eight to the minute announced-General Nishi, riding as the point of the wedge with his staff behind him, made an interval of iso-lation in a division's passing.

A Strange Caraman

Behind the staff were some strange looking men, indeed, such as Marco Polo never described in his travels. They rode big geldings, austably provided by the Government, and they were big themselves, and though clad in different habits, they seemed to have been poured out of the same mild. Only the keenest slant eyed no servers could have seen that they might speak different languages and come from different languages and come from different languages and come from different languages and different languages and the Chinese (who were

noting the corn which they were just planting when we came to Feng-Wang-Cheng) quite sunk any distinction of one from another. They had straight eves and white faces, and their eyes were not black. The military attaches and the correspondents are the albinos of the army. More than one private who saw them pass wondered what they were doing riding with the General. Let them appear on the line of outposts and they would be taken for Russians. Only vesterday an English-speaking Japanese said to me that he could not tell one European from another; that he had beard that either nationality could tell an Englishman from an American almost at a glance, and he asked me if it were true. Therein lies an excess for

if not an explanation of, why neither correspondents nor military attaches are allowed more freedom of movement. To being the comparison home, if the average American officer, let alone outpost could not distinguish a Japanese from a Chinese or a Korean, with hair cut the same way and westing much the same kind of chithes, he would take no risks on the strength of his judgment. So the attaches ride behind the staff and the correspondents behind the attaches, and they are the most curious thing about this army to the army itself.

Two or three miles out of Feng-Wang-Cheng, on the bank of the river, a goard of cavalry was drawn up. This, the General's escent, completed the formation of the headquarters party, whose pace was that of the in-

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

MAP OF THE FIELD OPERATIONS OF THE FIRST JAPANESE ARMY

(Anteliano)

a result that we all know.

After the crossing of the Yalu River and the battle of Kinliescheng early in May, General Kurole moved immediately on to Frag. Wang-Cheng, where he established a base. On Jute as this Japanese first army began its lowered movement against Like-Yang. The troops looking the old Paking Road and practiced Kansaustients June 26. From there Mr. Palmer sent the present article. The army then moved on Lieutahanawan, which is half-way to the Motienling Pass. The Russians tried to recapture this pass us July 4 and again on July 17. Mr. Palmer sends a cable account of the latter action, which is printed on page 8

Jantry. All the first murulag we were within the sone

of Japanese occupation. The period of waiting had had

no lifle moments for the engineers, who went to their work every day with the regularity of mortar carriers. The beights beyond the town were seamed with trenches and cut with roads for the artillery. Not one has been required in action. It was not thought that they ever would be. Toeir value was "nortal." They made fifty thousand men as good as a bundred thousand men for defence, and they held safe on Kurupatkin's dank an army which could be thousand into his rear the moment that he should advance with his whole force to the relief of Port Arthur. He advanced with part, with

When we had grammour the highest of the hills which hold Feng-Wang-Cherry in their lap, we left the made roads and came again to the old Peking Road. Our course wound with the valley made by the atream, which we were always fording. And as the contramound so wound the column and their transport. On either hand were mountains, ever mountains, pyromidal, sugar-loafed, terraced, thick with trees, untouched by art except where the Chinese had carried their tillage patches from the feetile valley up the slopes. An army with gone would be almost as belylers off that road as a fish out of water. The one sign of human presence we saw on the heights was a spot where the trees had been leveled and a signal staff told of a Russian lookout. In front of the General was the

advance guard, and behind, as alread, the road was as thick with soldiers as the hills with trees. In that streak of humanity, with the canopy of dust, the only persons that rode alone were the General himself and an officer astride a kicking horse. Until you see them in column, you do not realize what a laig force they are, and until you see their transport you do not realize what a lot they eat, and until you have rid alot they eat, and until you have rid den all day at the rate of ardusinly marching men you do not realize what the pleasure of riding at will is.

The Army's Progress

No stream ever followed its course niore closely than we this old highway. There was only one changel for the current of khaki shoulders. In the fields always were the scattered bluebloosed Chinese workmen. Elderly women-I saw no young ones-were weeding their gardens in the groupof houses dignified with a name on the map where the farming folk live (Those who think of all China as over crowded must overlock Manchuria which is sparsely settled.) The local population had seen the Russians go away a few hours before; they may have had to take cover while there was an exchange of shots. If so, there was time wasted, and they must work that much harder to make up for it. They did not take the trouble to look up at the thousands of madmen who, according to their thinking. were clusing thousands of other madmen playing at a madman's game, The General was only a mounted man to them. A runner up a bicycle in terested them far more. Their industry added to the aspect of peace produced by the still virgin bills.

The earnestness with which everything in the column's progress was done alone bespoke the fact that we were not on a route march. Always we were hearing of the Russians just ahead. The first sign we had of their existence was on the second day, when we saw on a knoll half a dozen hig, blond-haired men in gray caps. These were a "point" that had been be-

hlond-haired men in gray cops. These were a "point" that had been betrayed into the arms of Japanese scouts by a false. Chinese goods, I was ruld. They had every right to be bored, every Japanese surgeon who passed stopping to offer them some attention. We passed one other wounded Russian in one of the springless bolting. Chinese carts. He had been shot in his head, which he rested on a pile of sacks under the broiling sun. He basked up at our Caucasian taces quizzically, as if wondering how we could be going in the opposite sirection when we had been captured, too

But I set out to write of a march, not of bloodshed (or which there was more of account)—a march that went like clockwork. Five-sixths of the thought of staffs is centred upon getting a sollier rapidly along a



A RUSSIAN OUTPOST CAPTURED BY JAPANESE CAVALRY SCOUTS

Three men were a "point" belonging to a Sussian party of observation, and fairly mailed into the arms of General Kutoki's advance guard. The Japanese are always hind to their prisoners. The nicture shows a trooper holding a match to a prisoner's organisms while the officers are questioning their captives and examining their papers



MARCHING AWAY FROM PENG-WANG-CHENG OVER A BRIDGE BUILT BY THE PIONEER CORPS

While waiting at Peng-Wang-Cheng after the crossing of the Yalu, the Japanese devoted much of their time to the construction of bridges and military roads to facilitate the moving of artillery and the transport train when the moment for the general advance against the Euseian positions in parthern Manchuria should come. Until the army's arrival no other highway than the old Peking Boad existed in that part of Asia. For contraries it had been traveled by the pack trains bearing Korra's tribute to the Chinese Emperer. But now a number of good military roads lead out from it in several directions, and the streams are bridged for a distance of many miles. These roads and bridges were a part of the First Army's preparation for defence in case it should be attacked as a detail before the Japanese forces as a whole were prepared for an advance upon Liso-Yang. The roads were of course never needed for this purpose, and the staff never believed that they would be, but the moral effect on the troops was carellent

highway, with sufficient food and ammunition. The weight of his pack, how it should be adjusted, how to keep up his spirits in the face of fatigue, the minimum balk of food which will give him nourishment—these were the subject of military councils long before the time of Casar. The soldier of every country has his peculiar prejudices and his peculiar habits. The Japanese soldier carries only forty pounds, as against sixty for the soldiers of other countries. Yet in height the Second Division, drawn from the north, where the climate is severe and the human product that services is sturdy, would compare favorably with the height of many Continental and even many English regiments, while in actual carrying capacity they are probably the superior. Besides, height is not everything. The Japanese soldier is never weety. He is built on the square; he is a buttress instead of a pole.

His only prejudice is in favor of teapots. These he gathers by the way; he is loath also to give up a vertain

type of enameled cup purchasable in Feng-Wang-Cheng. He not only carries his forty pounds to the end of the march, but the end of the march

finds him in line. Out of the whole division I did not see a hundred

stragglers on any day. The march was not speedy. did not make more than half the distance in a day of some of the famous route marches of famous Continental armies. But the Continental conscript has a macadamized road, while such a sun as that which makes the corn grow in a Manchurian valley is unknown. This army is not doing a few days. show practice. It marched over the icy roads of Korea in February. and has been under marching conditions ever since, and keeping its health. In all weathers it must go on, with its nerve steady at any moment for the shock of battle. not for the blank volleys of a maneuvre. The Orientals excel all rivals in their relusal to at-tempt the impossible. They do not depend upon "chance" or upon "dashes." They can keen to a programme because they know all limitations, and they leave nothing to sporadic efforts. Every column and every officer is a part of the quiet whole. All is team play, nothing is for any gallery, unless it is the international gal-A common efficiency permits the head to know precisely what each part can do under cer-tain conditions. With this is con-

pled the absolute certainty that no Japanese line will retreat while it has a third of its men standing. As no corps, no division, no regiment, stands out with the conspicuousness common in other lands, so does no general. The private is a private; the officer an officer, impersonal.

The common enemy of the three days has been the Manchurian son; the shots of the parties of observation no more than fleabites. To beat the sen you must rise early. On the second morning, when we moved not of Sinehlitien, having slept in the open with the heavy dew on our faces, the hour set was 5:50.
"Why not six?" an Angle-Saton asked. "This is cutting it as fine as the four-dollar-ninety-nine cent

bargain at a department store."

There was no affectation about this precision. It was a part of the system. At 5 50 in the fields beyond the town, with the air still thick with dew, and the mountains shrouded in mist, we found the regiments and the guns, with every last part of the equipment of thousands of men, complete and ready as those of an intricate machine.

The Second Day's March

The foreigners presented themselves to the General the General neat and polite-who responded with the Japanese smile, and then we meanted and fell in behind him and the appointed regiment. In an hour the town was as clean of the army as if it had never been there, except for the armed guard of the transporters' corps. As we moved over the winding road through the mountains, I saw the one thing of the three days which

did not seem a part of the programme. In some other armies, in a march through the enemy's country, it

would have been one of many little "breaks" regarded as inevitable, here it was as prominent as missing his lines by an old actor in a familiar part.

Some of the transporters had taken their carts for-ward into the line of the infantry's march. One of these was overturned. I wondered if the infantrymen. with a "What the devil are you doing up here?" had not done the track in a moment of exasperation. they had, the transporters would only have smiled in answer to the question. They were smiling, any way If the whole army were routed what remained would smile. But the smile would not be that of carelessness, for all the "broken bits" would be studiously gathered in.

Plenty of Shade and Water

These mornings in the mountains always make you think that you are to have an overcast day. Until the sun breaks through, quickly dispelling all vapors and illusions—then is the day's glorious interval for march-



GENERAL MISHI AND HIS STAPP DURING A HALT ON THE MARCH

Toward noon, when we stop for an hour, the marches are shorter, the rests longer. Nippon Denji, the man of Japan, has then eaten all the rice pioked in the company boilers, and the rations of meat and fish supplied him the night before, and with "Break ranks" he rushes to the water, where he washes his pannikin and the little piece of toweling which he always carries, and then wipes the dost from his face and neck. At other times he stacks his rifle and drops his kit and runs to shade, flopping himself down on the cool ground like a seal into water. The joy of this war march thus far is that there is always shade and always stater. The So River, which we crossed and recrossed is always feedable and is fed by mountain springs.

Our twelve miles a day has been made, too, with all baggings keeping pace, and with the advance sending the enemy before it, and always prepared—this solid line of men on the road with hospital corps and animunition ponies bringing up the rear-to attack in force should the enemy make a stand. It was eleven when we came into Kansautientsz yesterday under a sun that was like the open lid of a furnace. A regiment of in-tantry, that had passed many great fields of young beans without thought of wasting the energy to set food on them, settled down in a field now, illustrating to the owner how thoroughly in most cases chance entirely rules the fortunes of war. In half an hour this field was trodden down as hard as a tennis court. The General himself did not know whether or not we

were going to move any further that day, but the men must be in organization and ready, heat or no heat. A soldier is not a veteran until he learns to make the most of any conditions. So the Infantrymen brought branches from the trees, making the field look like a

young grove. When the artillery came up, the gunners did the same, but kept their horses hitched. At four came the word, from the authority which was looking toward the progress of all columns, that we should be here for two days. The groves [ci], and the infantrymen marched to the right and left to encamp in rayings. Then the whole army, including correspondents, set tled down for the afterpoon to wait for the transportation to come up.

The transportation is always behind the gons-the precisus guns-force going before the provender when there is an enemy in sight. Thus the advance may arrive at noon and get its dinner at seven. If there is a fight, no one will be thinking of food, and seven will be ample time. With no fight, what is there for a correspondent to do on an empty stomach but lie in the shade and think of the simmer in the pan of the bacon which first went to Chicago from Nebraska and then all the way to Manchuria in a yellow sack, which you may pack on pony or cart through the dust, with never a germ disturbing the fatty—oh, too fatty—inside.

To-day the army is washing, the surface of the river is olly with map worshipfully and vigorously applied. The bushes ar+ bung with garments yesterday steeped in the sweat of conquest. The privileged few who can "rustle" native caldrons will get hot baths I that supreme loxory which every I spanese has daily at home—which means to him what jam does to an Englishman, sauerkraut to a German, and pie to an America when struggling over roads in pursuit of armed men in a strange land. To-morrow Nippon Denji will

stroll about camp as fresh as a daisy. He will look in at my tent door, and watch the strange being with bland hair and hig nose who is writing about his exploits. He is bearable even in his curiosity because he is quite the cleanest suddier in the world.

P. S.—June 28.—Nippon Denji did little strolling to-day, for it came on to rain as hard as the sturshops yesterday. The dry bed of the So became a channel for a torrent, and the mil of the valley seemed to sport water like a sponge from the pressure of your foot. But the army is doing its work in waterproofs just the same as if the day were fair. Bud weather can not speil the flavor of the news

which concerns Nippost Dunji per-sonally and all the world inter-nationally. The Russians have ing. Now, Motienling, as I have the pass of Thermopyle on the Here the Russians had built evacuated Motienling already noted, is the extensive storehouses, placed mines and barbed wire entanglements, and made ready in all respects for determined defence. This they leave as a man most flee from the valuables in his burning house, not juyfully as the Japanese left behind their defensive works at Feng-Wang-Cheng which they did not require, for a reason that spells the difference between success and humiliation. The way to Liao-Yang for the First Army, then, seems clear.

ATTACKS ON MOTIENLING PASS

Two sharp actions to the Thermopylae of Marchuria, where somether numbers of Hussian trougs were put to hight

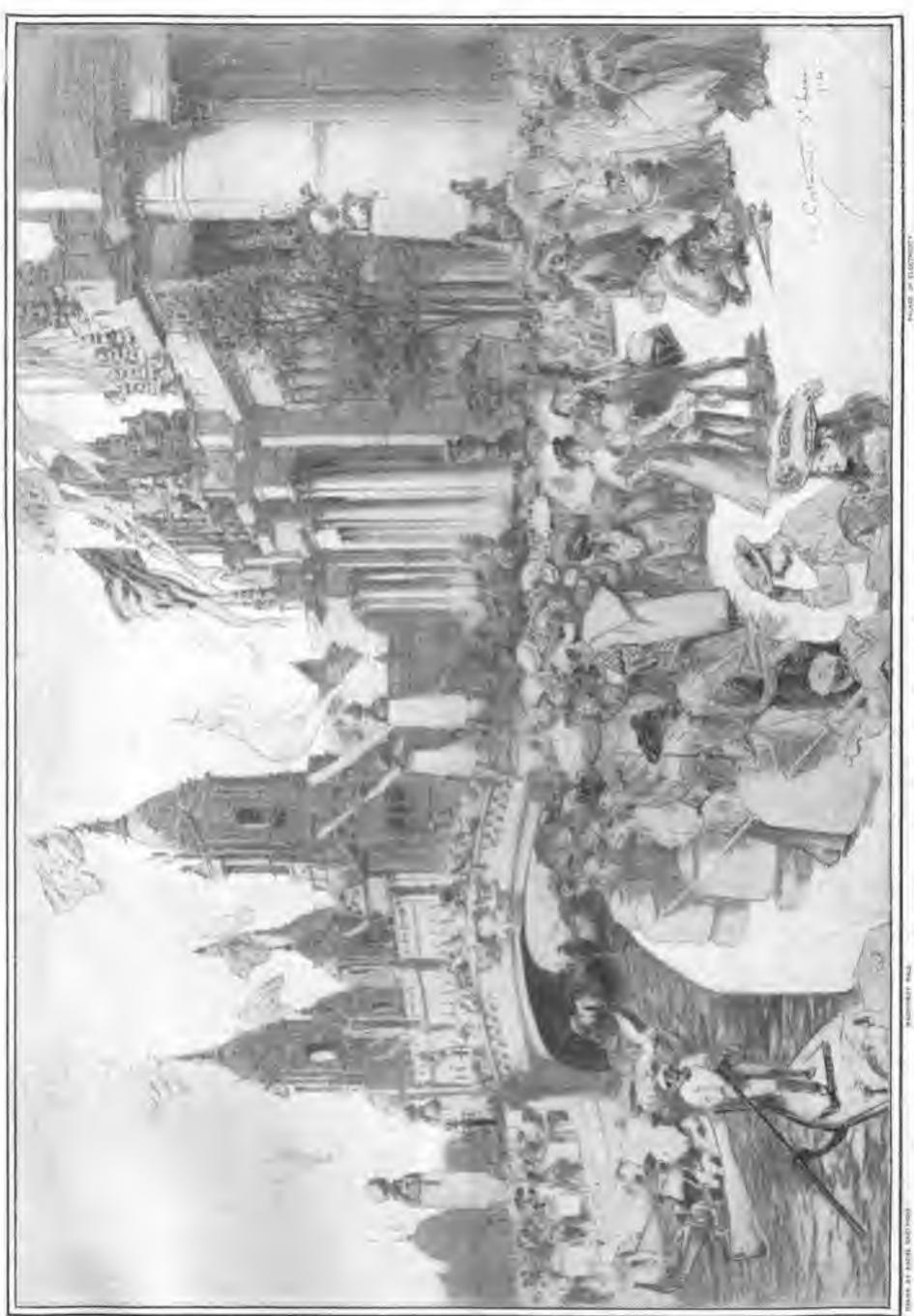
Special Cable Despatch to Unities's

By FREDERICK PALMER

(My runner to Fing Fung, Koren, by telegraph to Secol, theory in the to New York)

LIENSMANKWAN, MANCHURIA, July 17 "HE Russians to-day made their second attempt to retake the Motienling Pass. Under the cover of darkness they came stolidly with a view of making a daylight surprise, so often successful with the Turks, whom the Russians still seem to think they are fighting, even after five months of bitter experience with the Japanese. Hitherto foreign observers with the army have seen the Russians only fighting behind intreachments, but this time the conditions of open





field tactics maintained against the Turks were re-peated against this alert and mobile force, with results more hamiliating to the Russians than the painfully discouraging outcome of the Valu. This result apsets the presupposed preponderating defensive power of the modern rifle when skill and adaptability vie with the defence. Hitherto we have met only Siberian troops. Either the troops from European Russia have not arrived in such numbers as St. Petersburg has confidently reported, or else Kuropatkin has been holding this supposed flower of his army on the railroad awaiting the final stand

To-day the foreign observers saw European Russian troops receive their baptism of fire. Their retreat was a little more orderly; at intervals there was a little more regular parade-ground tactics and a little more spectacular movement, but they were almost as helpless as their brothers, their outposts were pushed in, and the mist of the dawn found their two converging lines sweeping toward the pass itself. On the first attack of July 4 four companies of Japanese repulsed the pursuit of two Russian battalions, ferior numbers repulsed and pursued. To-day again in-

The Russians work under a heavy equipment, carry-ing combersome blanket rolls, while the Japanese are equipped for agile fighting. The comparison is like that of a light spirited gamecock and a big brahma whose feet run to feathers. The Japanese, who squats instead of sits, at home, whose whole habit makes his limbs limber, takes cover spryly, fitting himself glovelike to the contour of the ground from which he nimbly cises for his rushes forward. In the undergrowth, among trees, through underbrush, the heavy, awkward, lumbering Russian is like a fish out of water. Lacking

intrenchments, or even ground to advance over, the Russians have not a grip on any position they may is cupy in the manipuvies on the field.

To-day, as on the 4th, the Russians advanced in close order by the valleys, and to-day, right where they made the effort to flank-pass a battalism in close order, they were actually raught under guns which played the same awful havor that was wrought in the fatal in-stance at Hamatan. It was the anniversary of the taking of Shopka Pass. It was a same's day on the Russian calendar, and the fog at dawn was trick. Everything conspired for the Russian success. With the elephantine mass (like Skobeleff, Kuropatkin's old superior in the Russo-Turkish Warl they would have used the heavily hurdened Russians from Europe to frighten the confident dwarfs into retreat at the sight of their burly forms. But Japanese tactics out-manieuvred them, Japanese bullets moved them down. until at last, beating them back, the Japanese pursued and the Russians made over the hills, either by the side lands or the valleys between Kwantee and Towan, like ants, in long lines or scattered groups. The whole army, down to its company sections, adapted itself to the needs of the ground and the lines of least resist-The Japanese with characteristic relentlessness steadily made their way, continually saining the advantages of new positions and appearing auditenty with

a flanking sport that raught some part of the enemy.

The Russian soldiers individually tack intelligence and initiative. Their total dependence upon their officers, sheld concerted movements in a mass, and their inferior marksmanship, have brought some hard lessons on the value of shock-tactics as against the need it individual skill in the employment of mislern

rifles. Every step of the war reveals the Russian army. Their sharpshooters and Cossacks are sharpshooters and scouts in name only. Every step they take given proof of the wisdom of the American policy, that the regular army can not be composed of too highly intelligent individuals, nor can they be too highly framed. Every step the Russian army takes discredits the automatic mechanical soldier of the Continental system which thinks that too much intelligence is a handican.

Only Russians would retreat from a number not superior to theirs and set up far out on the level lands with an advanced infantry to protect them in manian style on a parade ground, and then, like grown on children, shout, "We are pleased to do our best for

your Majesty,"
It was as futile as Pakenham's close order at New Orleans. Do foreigners observe the actions of the 4th and 17th of July, and explain the victories of Liadung Pennsula, which were unseen by outsiders? To-day's rasualties were 200 Japanese as against the estimated 2,000 Russians. Turing the light the Japanese general commanding. Nicht, smiling and undernoostrative gave few orders, his machine doing the work of years. of training and preparation. Russia was paying for her sacrifice of individual intelligence, for her autoracy, for her outrages in the Boxer campaign. The further into the country we proceeded the deeper greathe Chinese dislike of the Russians, and great keenness to serve the Japanese with information as to the Russians, movements was neticeable at every turn. When we entered the towns women emerged from their hiding-places and were soon at work again in their gardens as trauni.

The attack on the Motienling Pass, July 4, was one of the most interesting actions of the greent war. Mr. Palmer has written an account of this fight, which he cuits "A Pass and an Affair with Bayonets." This will be published next week, fully illustrated with a map and with many photographs by James H. Hare, Collier's photographer with General Kuroki's army, who was also present on the battlefield

WHY SHOULD WE TRUST

Relieving that the highest purpose of the press is to instruct through the careful presentation of faces, and to provoke thought by the conveyance of honest equipmen, Collier's will, during the present national campaign, cerain the political quatrality that has at all thous characterized to pages. The ripear thought from the leaders of all perties will be greatered in these pages, thereby affecting the readers a before arranged in these pages, thereby affording the readers a better opportunity to seach their own intelligent conclusions and formulate ungraphical can be one

IIIS is a question of vital importance to the American people, and will be answered by an expres-sion of epinion of fourteen millions of soners at

the enoting November election. Party platforms are valuable as indicative of the drift of parties and sentiment, but the victory of a party annonecong a platform does not always ensure the execu-tion of the party promise. The Democrats carried the country in 1844 upon the battle ery of "Polk and Dallax and the Tariff of 1842," and yet one of the very carliest acts of the party on coming into power was to vegetal that same tariff law. So we must look to iomething be youd the mere platform declaration. The inquiry, therefore, in the present instance should be: Is the Republic.

can party right in its promises and will it redeem risen? The people of the United States should trust the Re-The people of the United States should trust the Republican party because it has never failed to rethem every promise it ever made to the people upon which it secured power. It destroyed slavery. It restored the Union. It made possible the cleaning of the Constitution and the enthronement of liberty in the series of that instrument. It saved the nation from irredeemable paper money, as advocated by the Democrats in 1888. It restored specie payments, and made every dollar of American money of pur value. It select the Government from the hands of Democracy in 1837 and fulfilled its platform pledges, by legislative guaranties of the gold. its platform pledges by legislative guaranties of the gold standard and repeal of the Wilson Tariff law and the restoration of good times, where poverty and confusion

These were platform pledges, each and every one of them. They were written in advance and became prom-ises to the American people. They were carefully and religiously redeemed. It is significant that in every one of these great legislative acts which remodeled the very form and substance of our Government, and placed us open the high position which we occupy to day, the Democratic party was the party of opposition.

It is not incumbent upon a political party that it shall half and heatate when a new question arises to ascertain whether or not its party platform or declaration has covered the existing case; and so the Republican party has found itself more than once face to face with conditims that required prompt action and which were not covered by any party pledge. In every one of these cases the solution by the party has been wise, beneficent, and approved by the people—notably the war with Spain and the release of Cuba from despotism, the ex-



The United States will build the Panama Canal.



By CHARLES H. GROSVENOR

With partners statched by E. W. Krenble

panason of our governmental influence to the Philippine Islands, and their government and control

We had made no party pledge that the Philippine lab-ands should be governed with humanity and that civil government should be restored there to the inhabitants as rapidly as consistent with wisdom and good govern-ment; and yet, without any such promise, we have gone on and worked out the result, and to-day the Filiphood enjoy as full measure of local self-government as do the Territories of the United States.

We had no party platform that gooded the action of the United States in the Panama question; but when the issue arose it was met and decided, and will be adhered in a manner that is to-day justified and approved by

the American people

There was no platform declaration that could have been applied to the settlement of the great coal strike of 1982; but our Administration settled it, and notonly have enlarged the popularity of Mr. Rossevelt and brid suit to the people of the country the suggestion that in the hour of emergency it is well to have the Republican party on the quarterdeck of the ship.

We have lad no olatform declaration in regard to our general foreign policy; but the diplomacy of Mr. Hay has been marselous in its results, and has placed the United States in the very forefront of the great leading

nations of the world.

Our intervention in Venezuela, our approval and promotion of The Hague Arbitration Agreement our invocation of that tribunal in the settlement of our own controversy with Mexico, and the peaceful and satisfactory adjustment of our Northwestern border-all are incidents that point with inserring certainty to the fact that we can do things without promising them, and the history of the past forty years shows that we can prom-ise things and do them.

A party that has always fulfilled its promises to the people and has executed the policies already indersed nd forcordamed by the popular vote can always be refied upon to envoke the approval of the people upon its acts in matters arising suddenly and upon which no ex-pression has been made.

So the Republican party is right in its platform declaration. Its principles are right. Its policies are right; and the people can trust the Republican party to do all it has promised to do, and as wisely dispose of any new

The people of the United States can with safety trust the Republican party with power because it is, as I have already shown, a party of progress. Long experience, long activity, make a party capable. The party that is in the bahit of going forward can be relied upon to have a better judgment than a party that has existed for half. a century as a mere party of negation. A party whose watchword has been "Up. On, Forward, March," is a For sevenirou years Mr. Grosvanor has conresented the Llevenih Discrim of Ohio in the Linked States Plause of Supresentatives. tte was a brigadier-general in the Civil War, and for a number of years a monitor of the Utim State Legislature, being rates Speaker of the Lower House. In Gingress he has served as Chairman on the Creemittees on Kays and Manna, States, Mineand Mining, Marcheni Marine, and Fisheries. He is one of the most arrive workers among the Republican Congression

better party to trust in American politica than a party which for scores of years has stored holding on to the coast-tails of the world and secteaming "Whos!" at every attempt to move forward. A party that has put in shoulder to the car of progress and pushed to the front is a better party to trust than a parcy that has been put ting clocks under the wheels and trying to prevent

There is not a measure which has been ingrafted title the Constitution of the United States for fifty years that was not put there by the intelligence, wisdom, and patriotom of the Republican party. There is not a clasure execting upon the statute looks of the United States to-day that is not more than half a century old, and of which the people of this country are proud, that was not put there by the Republican party; and in every include of constitutional charge and legislative progress, the battle has been win over the resistance of the Democratic party in and out of Congress, in and out of the State Legislatures, in and out of the forom



il begate to talk about the dead party

of popular discussion. You can not trust a party that for fifty years has done nothing. Such a party go-rusty; it becomes senile; it becomes stagnant; it becomes threadbare.

When the Democratic party was in power it spettle strength in formulating movements for the particular and special purpose of upholding and rendering palestructible the Bourbon institutions of the early times and the more mostern institution of slavery aggrandice ment and slavery extension; and to-the when you challenge the Democratic party in relation to its history in policies, its purposes, it begins to talk about the dead of

The difference between the two parties is pretty well illustrated in this way: You take a Republican of intelligence and ask him what the policy and purpose of his party is, and he begins to talk to you about the progress of the country of the country. of the country, the development of the science of poli-tics, and the great purpose of the American people in the new life and new ambitions; but you talk to a Demicrat and he begins to discuss the action of somebody dead; and if you will carefully check the muster-roll of his great men and make notes of the suggestions that he re first upon, you will find that every one of the men be quotes is dead, and many of them have been lead for nearly one hundred years. The Republican points to the

executive offices, the declarations of principles of his (Continued on page 20)

"THE THOUGHT OF THE NATION" AN OPEN FORUM OF INDIVIDUAL OPINION

Strikes Without Violence By John Mitchell

At so critical a time no counsel could be more opportune than the word from the President of the United Muse Workers of Assertica, who so be exactly charge-send the cause of labor through the coul strikes two years ago

CAN strikes be conducted without violence? Can they succeed when not accompanied by lawlessness? To both of these questions I would answer posi-tively, "Yes." If I believed otherwise I should abundon the trade-onion movement forthwith. As a matter of fact, the great majority of strikes are inaugurated and fought out without one single act of violence, and when violence is resorted to in a strike the new-paper re-

ports of it are always greatly exaggerated.

My experience has been that the commission of crimon the part of strikers or their friends reduces the chances of success. A strike of any considerable magnitude can not well succeed unless it have the sympathy and support. of the general public, and when a strike resolves itself into an armed conflict the policy very properly with-draws its sympathy. That employers of labor design-stand full well the injury to strikers which follows violence is shown by the fact that not infrequently during labor disturbances thogo are employed to provoke strikers into the commission of some unlawful act

If strikes can not succeed except by violence, then they should not succeed at all. The law must be upbend. Lawlesoness should be condemned and is condemned by trade-unionists as well as by all other good civizens.

Why Ibsen? By Minnie Maddern Fine

The American page has no thanpoon of the authornal and philosoph mal sharms more arrivest on the support of thought providing plans than Mrs. Fake, who is recognised by many in the Internet action of tender

"WHY IBSEN" This question, elaborated and particularized, is often asked. There's most devoted admirers deplore the fact that his subjects are almost invariably gluomy and that he seldom moves in happy channels—unless we except his scintillant and biting wit and satire. The actor who armies lines, however, must take delight in hom. With all his gloom and his depressing salars on life. Then projects the truth, and that he factinates audiences, as he lays bubl of actors, is evident from the success of his plays when they are represented with approciation. Again, Ibsen is a pleasing foil to the average modern play—the average "society" play and current "comedy." for these have nothing in them that appeals to intelligence or that suggests thought. As a rule, they are pretty things, with nothing behind them or beneath their suserticialities. As they lack in matter that means something, so Itsen is crammed with that nort of matter. An auditor leaves the average modern play without having gained anything whatever; and the actor in this modern play gains nothing and can not grow materially in its interpretation. It may be that the pendulum in Ibsen swings too far the other way, but withal he is a stimulus both to auditor and to actor. It is true that the modern play—the better example of the modern play-usually seems to have some reason for existence. but it has nothing to tell but a fairy tale or some meaningless story, and in a year-usually in less time—at is all forgotten. We would not admit to our libraries the trivial and insipid stories of modern plays, if they were between covers. Perhaps—it is to be hoped—libsen is a pioneer for better things, for things that mean something in and to the drama. It is true that his imitators now—his disciples among the makers of plays—seem to think that it is their duty to out Ibsen Ibsen in the depressing subjects they treat with more or less superficiality, but he may for the future impore masters of drama who will write as significantly of the heauties and nobilities of life as he writes now of its aberrant and miserable features.

Shall Newspapers Inform or Inflame? By Thomas R. Slicer

The peace of All Souls' Church (University) in New York City is one of the matter's best-known preschers on practical party, and he work in core and municipal matters has been most conductive to good

THE newspaper can not say because it is for every body that it must run the whole gamut of public interest and meet depravity with depravity. The editorial management that contents itself with this ideal has lost sight of its influence in the contemplation of revenue. Of course, it is the first duty of a newspaper, as of every legitimate enterprise, to succeed. But when its success leaves a trail of disaster it ceases to be legitimate, and must be treated as an enemy of the com-

Many newspapers have been the means of intellectual and moral life. What such a paper thinks on a public question is important far beyond the area of its immediate circulation. But in a great city, where competition is not simply sharp, but fierce, the newspaper is apt to think that it may do anything that will increase its circulation as a means of value to its advertisers, upon whom its prioperity depends. The result is that to often sinks below the demand for an ideal and rarely stops at the level of a policy. But when it is considered that hundreds of thousands of copies go duily into the homes of the ignorant, who wish to know what the world is thing, the moral value of a newspaper can not be lost sight of. The choice has to be enade between a copies that is moral and one that is immuced.

course that is moral and one that is emporal. The workingman who has no time to read a rowspaper in the morning, at the end of a long day of labor might to find a clear account in his evening paper of what has happened in every corner of the world. That account should be expanded to the ratio of its importance. What he usually finds is crime displayed, questions of government administration and international interest restricted. He known in a vague way that there is a Colorado mining issue a sout parkers or there is a Colorado mining issue a sout parkers or tabor union controverse, a Japan and Russia computa-tion, an impending Presidential election, and a test ques-tion before the Supreme Court in the matter of Inter-state Commerce Law, but the largest area of the page before the eye will be occupied by the pictures of the principals in a divorce proceeding, defailed accounts of minteries, marriers, and other critics as common that it is inflictal. For the removing to take his rectoric for new it is milliguit for the reporter to tax bis rheteric for new descriptions. When this workingman's half-hour of rending is over, he has accumulated impression which

are a powe crown to place upon a day of honest built for has taken many millions of years to make the thinking machine that we call the human brain. It has taken many thousands of years to educate it. In a great democracy, what it forms out as a thinking machine to if the first importance to the Regulate, and it would arem legitimate to require that a great educa-tional agent ion the daily newspaper should realise the responsibility and take its share of direction control. and suffuence. The newspaper that departs from the minimum to inform, and for the sole purpose it revenue socks to inflame, is a blief upod markins, a loss to the public, and an enemy to the country.

Is the Golden Rule Workable? By the Late Hun. Samuel Milton Jones.

The har word from Tribele's farmer and farmered Mayor is a fitting connect for an gued a most in frace in majors others to promite the op-trainer of the Carblett Plate life, which he provided and important at well

S. I. staw it, the Golden Rain in the supreme law of A life. It may be puraphround this way. As you do into others others will do sure you. I do not see how this proposition can be denied. What I give, I get. It Lines you really and truly and actively lave you you are an ages to love one in return as the earth to to be warmed by the tays of the midsammer autyou, fiftent and above you, I am equally certain to account the same kind of aniagonism toward no, unless the divine nature has been to developed that it is dim-mant in you and you have learned to have your em-miss? What can be plainer? The Golden Rule is the law of action and reaction in the field of morals just as positive, just as definite, just as contain here as the law is positive, definite, and perhain in the domain of

I think the confusion with respect to the Golden Rule arries from the different conception reat we have of the word love. I use the word love as being synony-mous with record, and so when I speak of doing the loving thing I mean the reasonable thing. When I speak of dealing with a man or my fellow men in an unreasonable way. I mean an universe way. The terms

are interchangeable absolutely.

Will the fadden Rule work!" And this question is being sixed nearly twenty centuries after Jeson brought it into striking prominence by making it the curnerstone of His pintosophy, and during all these centuries we have been teaching and preaching this same philosophy, and we are yet asking. Will it work! Amazing? Why do we ask it? Simply because preaching and teaching have been the sum total of our work. We have left not the important part, for doing. The only way we can learn a thing is by doing it. I might look at my fellow-man chopping down trees, plowing a field, digging a ditch, playing a plane, minting a poture, or carving a statue for a lifetime, and I would not learn the art except by doing it with my own hands. and I fancy that is only we know so little about the Golden Rule. We haven't worked at it. We haven't practiced it. We have "belonged" to organizations and institutions established for the purpose of teaching it, and in our lives we have practiced the opposite rale. We are just beginning to learn to apply it. ginning to learn that a fight between nations or individuals, whether it be on a field of fractle or in a socalled court of justice, no more determines the right or wrong of a question than a fight between wild beasts. and as this truth is dawning upon us we are becoming human, and the number of men and women who refuse to fight, who refuse to hate, and are determined that love and love alone, that the Golden Rule, shall be the guiding philosophy of their lives, is increasing as at no other time in history.

The Scholar-Politician Impracticable? By Prof. Edward A. Ross

Floring accumed the chair of Sociology at the Indiana, Cornell, Leland Stanford, and Niclandia Lintercation, and so all these places expenseded political principles, Piot. Rues reproductly well litted to speak on this subject

CERTAINLY he is impracticable as a candidate. He is not a good "mixer," and when it comes to "standing treat," meeting the "boys" and propitiating that man of influence, the sabonfierper, he is easily distanced. In being all things to all men, and in liberality will note-election promises, the demagague can always beat him. The man who aspires to accomplish some good thing will ever be handicapped in competing with the man who is in politics for a living and has transpland over hampering at ruples. This is why the scholar enters politics oftener by the side door of appointment than by the front door of nomination and election.

There is, however, no reason why the scholar should ERTAINLY he is impracticable as a candidate. He

There is, however, no reason why the scholar should prove impracticable in dealing with public affairs. The rollinge has reased to be a cloister. Learning no longer means the dead languages. With their schools of finance and administration and political science and of finance and administration and political science and history, the Universities prepare men as never before for public service. The legislator who has provided historif with compose and chart by profound and systematic studies to economics, statistics, tonking, taxation, radronds, composative legislation, and the like will be formulable because be chares.

The fars in the days of "Bluff Ben" and "Houset Jace" are nearly over that the fact the become too complex to be intrusted to the facty Croskett type. Housely and common-sense are, to be sure, just as in despressable as ever, but there are needed, in addition, trained faculties, expert knowledge, mought. Our prob-

trained faculties, expert knowledge, insight. Our prob-legs are to those of two generations ago what quad-ratics are to common fractions. No political quark can solve them. Every task of government, from the re-pression of crime and the treatment of destrution to the disposal of sawage and the care of forests, has been studied methodically, and is now a part of some science The man who brings to these questions nothing but good intentions and upon eyes may as well stay at home. The rev is "More light". The day of the plain ple is the day of the man who knows.

When in the days soon to come, an off-befouled per-ple will can about in desperation for granite, mannon. proof public servants, it may be that the university bred man will be valued as a moral "immune." Of no straighter grain than others, he has nevertheless, two things in his favor. His reholactic career has exposed him during several impressionable years to standards of honor and ideals of politics much above the ordi-nary. Then, too, educated men develop among themsolves a wholesome freemassing that makes them dread roubing in much as loss of caste. The fact that the scholar prices above all material rewards the "Well-done" of his old teachers, his classmates and his fellow-scholars everywhere, ought to fortily him amid the leastments and temptations of political life.

America's Chance in Australia By Kyrle Bellew

The popular English score is a pursular and a Fellow of both the Royal Geographical and Meanwager Secretors. He is a recognized authority in meanwhap and a claim madera of commercial and political tendencies

THE three capital "A" - Africa, America, Australia I (place them to historical sequence)—should, in time, absorb the commerce of the world, and control it. Their geographical relation to each other is about equal,—but as far as Europe is concerned, Africa is, relatively, layored. Advancement on the mestern coust of America will be the factor to decide whether the enormous continent of Australia, lying Janus-faced between her and Africa, will throw the favors of her growing needs to the westward or to the cast. In a few years, when British posh and energy have developed industries in Africa, she will be on a par as far as Australia is concerned, with Western America. At resent the Great Republic has the advantage over the older continent. Apathy and ignorance may blind America, for a time, to her advantage, but the fucreased demands of Australia can not long remain ununticed by the great trade "drummers" of the United States, any more than they are hidden now from the keen somt of the German commercial sleath or the slow-to-more but already established British trader. Greeley's dictum, "Young man, go West," should not be forgotten, and the shrewd American who follows

his advice, in time, will surely reap tire benefit of adrenturing in the direction of Australia.

The more thickly populated, civilized, and settled Australian States are those of the eastern littoral. Seographically, the meanest trade routes to them are via the Pacific from America. The vast mining lands of Western Australia, with the harbors of Fremantic and Alisany, face and favor Africa and the European routes via the Snez Canal or the very slightly longer route round the Cape.

America will be "out" of these. Australian exports



WITH KUROK

Japanese inlantry tording the So River on the march from Feng-Wang-Cheng. On this advance, despit almost welcomed this. The shallow So River keeps close to the Peking Road, crossing and recrease.



MANCHURIA

his article on page 6, the men's feet were almost continually wet; but, as the heat was intense, they good Iriend to the soldiers. It gave them drink and a building place when the day's toil was over

SHAT AND , CONTROL THE BY COLLEGE WEBSET

will all go west-eventually she will compete with America in cereals and cotton, meat and dairy produce, leather products and minerals, supplying, with Canada

and Africa, all demands of the mother country.

This happy state of affairs for Great Britain, however, will be the outcome of a course of strengous years. Meanwhile Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia are open markets for the

trade of their nearest neighbor, the United States.

The "happy state" is likely to be delayed in Australia owing to the ascendency of the so-called Labor Party; or, as it should more rightly be termed, the "Don't-want-to-do-any-labor-and won't-let-you Party." and herein lies the opportunity of the United States. The labor unions are advocating the State control of

all the leading industries. Everybody who has a true regard for the prosperity of Australia must have watched with anxiety the disproportionate development of the Labor movement in commonwealth polities. There is a grain of comfort to leaven the hump of inquietude over the Federal elections, in that the less

selfish and shortsighted elements in the community are instituting an organized opposition to the demands of the Labor demagogues. They, on the other hand, are making their demands still more reckless and sweep-ing framing them with no end in view but the per-sonal gain of their own constituents. Their advocacy of State control means simply that, since they hope effectively to control the State, they trust by this means to find themselves in the agreeable position of employers and employed in one. It is the duty of all Australians who are not blinded by gross ignorance and self-interest to the tatal dangers of the Labor poland setrimerest to the tatal dangers of the Labor pol-ncy to work must actively toward saving the politics of the country from being surrendered has and baggage into feinds so in-fatted to direct them. But—will they succeed! The Labor politicians will frighten capital from the country, smother individual enterprise, limit industry to inflate wages, check immigration, and has alien labor. The result will not be far to seek—a alien labor. The result will not be far to seek—a country of great demands and little output, limited manufacture and no enterprise; a Tom Tiddler's dumping-ground for the flations, the nearest one of which is the United States of America.

The determined advance of the Labor Party in disre-spect of private enterprise has evidenced in Australia the need of an opposition who will not take part in the headlong race toward Socialism; who will discomterance those rash innovations which are now bringing discredit on Australia, which are retarding her evonomic recovery, and which must place every Goren. ment that wishes to borrow in the London market at a serious disadvantage. The aggressive encroachments of the Labor leaders are stirring up class antipolicies. with the object of leading to a despection to union.

Australia has as yet been a stranger. The poise of the commonwealth is the meat of America, and white island continent wits and withers in her own one. nal economy, she will increase her demands on the outsade world for all the necessaries which under good government she would find at home. Australia with its new-laid commonwealth is in the threes of Bal Government and veritably in the Pains of Labor

BORN COWARD

"HE cherry trees cast delicate flickering shadows over the grass in the backyard, where Mrs. Marshall was bent over a tab of soapsuds washing out clothes. Near the fence, stake of rhabarh made a hudge and boldly inthe gooseherry bushes over which Caroline was throwing the tea-towels. Mrs. Marshall's sterves were rolled high over her ellerna, her arms showing pink and moint. She cemed from her task long enough to rest her hands on her hips, and warehed Caroline as she filled her mouth with clothespins and drew some elaborately ruffled white aprona out of the manket.

Them woods ain's "Them woods ain's going to harm any one with a pure heart. Caroline Marshall," she cried, "It's just your stabborn fears makes you afraid of them. I don't ever see where you get your coward ways from. Your pa went through the war, he run a provision wagon. An my father, he was a brave man, too. He wa'n't much for fightin', pa wa'n't, but he saved two chiedren from drowning once; the water wa'n't deep and he waded out and cought them as they come up the third time. That's what makes heroes of men. Not so much what they do as bein' on the piace to do it. Pa went out to the gold diggin's when there was a call for off to the gold diggin's when there was a call for troops." She passed breathlessly. "How purry them clouds is, just like a roll of cotton-backing out up into pieces. Well. Californy was a real bad place for a good man; it nearly ruined pa's nature. For when he come home after the war was user, be had counteracted the habit of playin cards, an he thought mothin or goin to the theatre. It's strange how unmoral climate can make some people." She resumed her occupation rejuctantly, the fall of her plump pink arms sending foamy sprays of suds into the air; she talked as she rubbed, her speech punctuated with little gasps. "Now, Mary McCone, she was just like you, I remember. She couldn't go through them would alme. Poor soil. It was just six months ago she died. Did she look nateral at her funeral, Toldy? What did they lay her out in? That white muslin dress Jennie I jams made for her? guess they had to let it out under the arms if she had

dropsy."
"Yes, it was her wedding dress," Caroline spoke in-distinctly, her mouth full of clothespons; her long slender arms jerked at a refractory tablecloth that had caught on a sharp twig of one of the trees.

I monder who he will marry now? I guess Lem Mc-Cone made her a good husband; they always had plenty to eat, an' she had her washing done out. I saw him watchin' you at the sociable the other night. His reputation as a man of learnin' is grand. He be-longs to the readin'-room. There"—she flung her hands up in the air, shaking the water from them and drying them on her apron—'I guess you can do the rest now; just the stockings and your pa's underwear. As' throw the sads over the flower-beds when you're through. I hate to waste all this nice water, in' it won't hurt them lilies very much, There's nothin' like makin' use of everything.

Caroline made no reply; she was draping the last bush with a frayed red tablecloth, which infused a gay bit of color into the green expanse, with its white

shrouded objects.

Fields of buckwheat encompassed the yard, like delled stretches of water, in which the blue shirts of her father and brothers, as they worked in an adjoining potato patch, were sharply silhouetted. The bees in swarms were feasting on the blossoms, and late stragglers flew laxily by to ravish the clover-heads, filling the silence with their somerous buzz.

Down the red-lay roud the varied green of the woods extended in solving gloom, here and there the white trunk of a beech tree standing out in ghostlike form. The cries of the pards which entanated from that dense



leafage sounded flat and weird, the hoot of the Daldfaced only might well have been the wait of some but aptitl. Caroline on her way to church with the family on Sandays, would stop up her ears so as not to hear the doves pathetic, mournful notes. An atmosphere of supernaturalness invested the place, and the old graveyard which surrounded the little church on its atricity atrengthened this awesome spell soul abe saw

old factuatic stupes even in the chadows of the trees.

She shivered in the warm smiight at the remembrance of it omfer the muon's palled was light. Driving brookly through with Henry Sivan, she had shot even in tear notif they emerged safe on the open

Her mother appeared at the door, a fleck of floor on her face. "The Williamson are coming down for din-ner to-morrow. Toddy. An' it you see Lem McCune or Henry Sloan rou'd better invite them over, too. I'll just have to make some fried cakes for George Wil-liams; he's powerfully fond of them. I want you to run over to the store an take some eggs with you an get me some saleratus. Hurry, now." Caroline eyed

her mother peculiarly,
"Oh, ma. I just can't." she said, drawing in a deep

breath "You'll have to, Caroline Marshall." Her mother spoke with determination, "There's your pa an' the boys slavin' in the fields for you. You're bou old to be such a big coward. Them woods ain't goin' to burt you one bit; you can take the dog along if you're afraid. Think of the brave men in my family, and you such a toward. What if Henry Sloan knew it; an' Lem McCone? I gress Henry would drop you in a minute for Sasy Ijams—I sees uim bugge-riding with her the other night. Hurry now, for my dough won't be good if it has to stand much longer." if it has to stand much longer.

"I can't got" Caroline shook her head nervously. "1 just can't, ma."

"Caroline Marshall, you're enough to try the patience of a saint. I never seen such an ungrateful girl an here I did must of the washin' to save you doin' it. I guess you'll end like poor Mary McCune. She was a coward, too, an' she died."
"It wasn't the woods that killed her, anyway," Caro-

line ventured timidly in face of her mother's increasing displeasure. Mrs. Marshall gave her a contemptuous look, and took down from its null behind the door a buge born which she blew loadly. In response to its mighty din, the smaller buy near the backwheat field waved a tattered straw hat. Mrs. Marshall blew again; there was dire menare in the blare. The blue gingham shirt of the boy appeared to glide swiftly, unsupported, across the sea of tmckwheat.

Thomas-Jefferson came up, breathless and red in the

"Here, son, take this pull of eggs an' get me some saleratus at Mr. Carter's store. An' I don't mind if there is any change over from the eggs if you get yourself sime candy.

Why don't Tolldy go? She ain't doin' nothin'! Thomas-Jefferson repreachfully eyed his sister, "Toddy go?" There was the sting of ridicale in

Mrs. Marshall's intertions. "Toddy go through them wood alone? Why, she's a born coward, an the Lord will punish her for it some day. I guest you'd better get hors-hound drops, son, in-stead of them lickorals sticks that made you a-sick last time."

Caroline moved about the yard, finishing he work in utter dejection unable to deny the true of her mother's assettions. The weakness of her nature was only towell understood by her. self. She would never dare let it be known for fear of contempts

promothing inexpercable had held her back from a tarriving with the mourners: the flapping of the data green shades against the window-sills made her nerve and the heavy, sweet (regrance of the white tensors) stock which lay in wreathe around the room scientifier. It was only lear, she knew.

"In that you, Caroline?" a cheery masculine room sounded from the road. Caroline looked around with a start, drawing her sleeves in embarrosament over in lair young arms. A young man astride a male had

fair young arms. A young man astride a male had stepped under the shade of a tree by the gate. Sur-crossed the yard to him, avoiding the clothes stretched over the grass and bushes

"Won't you get off, Henry, and stop a while?" he replied, resting her elbows on the top of the fence.
"I'm afraid I can't to-day," he brushed a persistent five off the unule's shining flank with the end of a swill!

"Now, now. Ma was just saying to invite you to dinner to-murrow. The Williamses are coming

Sloan drew his brown together meditatively; he had clear gray eyes fringed with long black lashes live a girl's and a slightly womanish expression around his south which gave his thin face a look of latent refor-

ment and sweetness of nature.
"I'm afraid I'll have to beg off, Caroline," he said slowly. "I can't possibly come." Caroline stared a lam in astonishment, it had been his usual costom to spend the entire day with the family and walk to Siz-

day evening service later.
"Why can't you?" she asked suspiciously. He flushed sensitively at her tune.
"I can't tell you, Caroline," he said. "Don't ask me now." An unreasonable pride, aroused by the bluntness of his refusal, arose within her. She tessel her head in anger.

Well. I guess we can manage to get along without you, Mr. Sloan. Mr. McCune is coming anyway. He's a perfect gentleman. You needn't bother to come here

Sloan moved his mule nearer where she stood.

"Yes, I do, Henry Stoon. I don't want you to comging. And I'm tired of hearing my name put was

"Caroline" He made a grab for her hand. She

drew it behind her.
"I guess you'd come over if Susy I jams was going to be here." she added with malice.

You know better.

Caroline's cheeks flared angrily; she pulled a natigold ring set with two red hearts off her finger 154 threw it vindictively into the dust.

"I'd give that much for your word," she cried wall-fully "I haven't any faith in your promises. In glad I'm not going to marry you. I guess everybody

town saw you and Susy Ijams driving last week."
"Well, it's true," he confessed holdly.
She squared her back on him, running swiftly into the hall and closing the door with an ominous has

And Sloan, seeing the furthity of explanations in her present mood, set off at a trot for town.

Caroline brushed against her mother's ample form in the dark of the parker, where she had been peoping out from under the closely drawn curtains.

"You just hold your head as high as Henry Sloan. Caroline Marsholl," she cried. "Susy Ijams, indeed! Why, her mother dressmakes; Lem McCane wouldn't look at her—she's just like a piece of faded calico, with her washed-out hair and light eyes. It's that organ of hers has set her up so, the little mossy. It isn't respectable the way she plays so late at night. Henry Sloan just can't help minself, I goess. Well, never mind, Toddy. If your passills his potatoes this year I'll get you one of them speaking machines that'll talk hack to you; they're grand. Her old organ ain't to be compared to it."

"I guess Henry Sioan knows all right what he's duing." Caroline said petulantly. "I'm never going to see him again. I've just about made up my mind that Lem McCame is far nicer. I wish pa would tell him to come over for dinner to morrow, and then he can take not buggy riding after I do the dishes."

"Lem McCane would make a grand hosband," Mrs.

Marshall said personsively. "When Mary McCune died, he bought her the finest coffin he could find. An' he's a fine business head, why your pa says his barn infilled with old iron and rags he trades off for handsome tin pieces from the pedier. He writes a handsome letter, too, all filled with little loops and curfycues. Lem McCune was artistic, when he was a little hoy he would spend the money he made for hoein' on perfumery. I like to see a man take respect in his purson, it you'll from them white things to day, Caroline, I'll speak to your pa about it you can let the colored clothes go till Monday."

The day seemed interminable to Cavotine, who endeavored by close application to work to shift out from her mind unbidden, unforgotten recollections of Shorn, and his tender consideration of her. His actions of the marring beside this primrama were strangely inconsistent, and since she could find no excuse for it in her heart, depression by heavily upon her.

When McCune came over early Sunday morning, she had but little word of wolcome for him. Suring the alonfores of her daughter, Mrs. Marshall politely did the honors of the hones, forcing the stalwart fellow rejuctantly into a slippery horsehair chair in the dim parlor with a religious paper, while she stole a few minutes in which to watch a beowning fowl in the oven. She shoved Caroline vigorously into the room in which he sat, like some caged fortive animal.

"There's a fine opportunity," she whispered loudly. "Go in an' ask him first how his rhomatism is. Mary McCune was such a thoughtful wife to him, she made him red flamel mufflers to wear every winter. Let him see that you take some inscress in his health; it pleases a man right smart. The very first stay I met your pa I gave him some rhubarb for his liker. Puople can't be sincere enough nowadays, what with so many that are hypocrites."

Caroline edged in the door shyly, not lifting her eyes. She could think of nothing to say; the big round too of his coarboots riveted her bashful gaze; her eyes nover went above it, and rested in the most part on a vivid red sprawling nose in the green carpet beneath it.

The arrival of the Williamses was a welcome relief. Mrs. Williams were a black

Chinese crèpe shawl over her shoulders, although the day was warm: long coral carrings set in gold hong from her ears, exaggerating the slenderness of her face. Her hair, which was faintly streaked with gray, was secured stiffly at the back of her head to a thick-meshed silk net. A black silk rescole worked in puesies in impossible tints of scarlet was suspended from her belt.

Caroline made her escape to the back yard, noder cover of their conversation. It was here that McCime found her, and with laborious conversation elicited her promise to take a drive in the afternoon. He would bring her back in time to go to church with her family. She consented only because of the remembrance of Sloan's drive with Susy Jiams, someway, she was unable to shake off in her mind the impression of glosm and dejection that McCine implanted in her; he had a functeal countenance, and the greatest concession he made to mirth was in a reluctant fleeting relaxation of the corners of his mouth, which was shaded heavily by a thick black mustache.

Caroline did not look back on the memory of that drive with pleasure. The heat of the sun was intolerable, and the slightest fall of the plodding horse's houls on the road filled the air with dry clouds of dust. McCone talked but little, relapsing into dolorous passes from which he would occasionally recover with deep, heavy sighs. Once or twice he tried to give a personal

tions to their intermittent conversation, broading the waste of fruit in his orchard, because there was no one to see to transforming it into jellies and jams, and as they passed through a lane which bordered his farm he called her attention to the fact that the climbing rose over the piazza had fallen. Mary always saw to its training. He needed some one to tidy up things for him. He hadn't the heart to do it himself.

Caroline failed to see the drift of his words.

"Old Mrs. Evans goes out by the day," she remarked absently; her thoughts had been with Shan, first in burt pride at his peculiar behavior, and again in remove at her own impulsiveness; talk with her was a perfunctory duty the necessity of which had been made clear to her by her mother's parting injunction to pretend an interest in hum—for the sake of his rich pastures and sleek cattle. Caroline's soul was not sorbit. She was content with stealthy recollections of Sloan's modest income at the mill, and what sacrifices she would have to make as his wife.

"Sue's tun tild for me," McCune's practical votes armost her. "Old enough to be my trother."

"But she works well," Caroline resisted. "She'll do all the cleaning and wash the kitchen floor in one day."

Caroline bent compassionantly over him; she saw that he had belowed

Met'nne turned his head toward her, and cast his dull, mournful gaze upon her.

"I want a wife." he said plainly. "Someone to skim the cream off the milk in the morning, and feed the chickens when Pm not there. There's all of Mary's dresses aby ran have, and fine stuff they are, too. There's one doth dress that she were four winters and it's just as good as new."

Caroline concered back in one corner of the buggy away from the directness of his heavy eyes.

"I took a notion to you the minute I saw what good bread you could make," he went on monotonously. "I than't see why we can't be married this week...."

"Ok no-no-" Caroline began to cry, covering her face with her hands so she would not see him.

"Think it over, think it over," Medium said. "You'd have a fine home, and I'd he willing to get the organ tuned for you, and put some new sloides up in the purior." He sank into his usual spathy, and, fearing a repetition of the incident, Caroline did not attempt to revive him from it.

Wisely keeping counsel to be self, she made no mention of his proposal to her mother. It was not without weight in her own eyes however, since her position over any other girl to the village would then be assured. But her heart was heavy within her as she walked to the evening service with her family. A faint, sickly light from the moon made the woods look unreal

and dreamlike. She pressed close to her tather's side, with one car stopped up and her eyes shut fast, not daring to look to the right or left. In one spot, so tradition ran, a man years gone by was murdered for his money.

Once within the church, she regained her self-possession, and as the boys filled up the family pew with her parents, she slipped across the aisle into a tall pew behind. The sermon was diffuse and lengthy, there was a soothing spell in the desultory singing of the choir and the warm, tender wind blew in through the open windows, bearing fluttering moths and tiny winged bugs.

Caroline awoke with a start.

The church was wrapped in darkness, the lights were out. She raised her head, only half awake, and looked fearfully around the room. And then a horrible fear swept over her as she realized that she was all alone. Through the window, under the white moonlight, the tombstones gleaned. Behind them, a dreaded back ground, waved the dense foliage of the woods. Caroline sat bolt upright in horror us, a mouse scampered over the floor. Her care rang with the labored pulsations of her heart. She tried to stand up, but her

knees shook under her and she sank weakly back into the pew.

A desperate effort at calminess brought her near the door, only to find it locked. The windows were likewise secured, and the locks rusted so that she could not more them.

If she were to die of terror she much preferred to be in the open air than contined in the solemn church.

It was the supreme test of Caroline's nature. She can to the pulpit, and seizing the Bible, burled it with all her might against a window, shivering the glass into a thousand pieces. Something made a noise behind her in the darkness of the church. She gave one scream and jumped through the aperture made by the flying book, her dress tearing on the jugged edges of the glass, her tender flesh broused, and landed face downward on a grave. It was Mary McCune's.

With one bound, her skirt hanging in shreds around her, she ran wildly on through the old churchyard.

A cry rang out on the silent air. Caroline stopped for the second, sufficating, Blindly, as if pursued, she bolted on fulowing the spoertain ruts of the roads until she could reach the gate. A second time the cry sounded, piercing and distressed. Aroused by its very buman qualmy, Caroline passed. And then, picking her path over fallen headpieces and grasscovered mounds, she came upon a recumbent figure meaning with pain. It was Thomas Jefferson: "Ma thought you had gone home with some of the girlshe managed to say between his growns, "They sent me back for you when you didn't come-Oh, my ankle's broken, I guess-I saw something like a ghost spring out of the shorch. Toddy an' it scared me an' I stumbled an' fell-

Caroline bent compassionately over him, and then she saw that he had fainted.

With superhaman strength, lent by the trenty of fear, she dragged him over the grass and out to the road. On through the black gloom of the woods she drew her burden, half supporting him in her acrossome or twice she felt that her terror must vent itself in a acream as the boot of an owl rang out dismally overhead, but she covered the lunely distance step by step, benumbed and dazed.

She opened the gate at last and walked

unsteadily to the piazza, several indistinct figures were sitting there in the abadow. "Well, we were just getting nervous about you, Toddy," Mrs. Marshall's chesry roise called out as she rose to ment her, her eyes trying to discover what it was she carried in her arms. "What on earth—"

She grabbed little Thomas-Jefferson as he regained consciousness, assuzed at his surroundings. Sloan, who had stopped at the house on his way home and had remained lest his assistance might be needed to assuage Mrs. Marshall's motherly fears as to her daughter's safety for the night, started to his feet, as, like a white wraith, Caroline appeared before them.

"Oh, ma," she cried, bursting into tears and tottering unsteadily on her foot. It was Sloan's arms that caught her as she fell.

"There!" Mrs. Marshall bustled in agitation around, hardly cognizant of what she was doing, first robbing her son's hand, then Caroline's "Tell her. Henry, before she goes off in another spell, about the party house you got all ready for her to-day—why, you couldn't come over for dinner—an' the beautiful furniture Susy Ijams helped you buy in the city that day you took her buggy ridin', just to surprise Caroline. Tell her quick"

But Shean needed no bidding; Caroline clung hysterically to his neck, incoherently relating her experience of the evening, and he did not want to lose any of the sweetness of the present.



Start at the One-Mile Run, Won by H. W. Gregion of Combridge



First Lap of the Half-Mile Run, Won by H. E. Holding, no the Lead

THE SWEEPING VICTORY OF AMERICAN COLLEGE ATHLETES

By RALPH D. PAINE, Collier's Representative at the International Games

UCK and persistence were brilliantly rewarded on the Queen's Club Grounds, West Kensington. when the Yale-Harvard team met the pice of the athletes of Oxford and Cambridge and won a decisive elettery losing only three events in a programme of nine contests. Ten years ago Yale sens her fleetest runners and her best jumpers and weight tresers to test their ability against Oxford, and America went down to defeat, winning only three events. Five years ago Vale and Harvard made their first joint pilgrimage to England, and after a breathless tussle yielded to Datord and Cambridge by the odd event of nine, winning four of them in bandy lashion. To balance this giventy total, Cambridge met Vale in New York to 1895, and was fairly snowed under, taking only three races in a lengthy programme of eleven events. Not a bit disheartened. Oxford joined with Cambridge in 1901, and invaded the United States, to meet disaster at the bands of their combined focs of the bine and crimsor, winning only three contests this time, out of a possible rune.

The latest meeting in England was thereione an in-

The latest meeting in England was therei. "e an international and inter-university "rubber." the some standing "two all," and previously neither wide had been able to win on foreign soil. Therefore by fan's comping away with the honors. Yale and Harvard has overturned precedent, as well as sailly upsetting a large amount of English confidence which held it impossible that the "Yankee collegians" should create a ministure Waterion three thousand noises from home. In the last decode, also, three American universities have seen their crews to Henley to try for the Grand Challenge. their crews to Henley to try for the Grand Challenge Cup. the bine ribbon of the rowing world, and each time English eights have "rowed them off their test," sending Cornell, Vale, and Pennsylvania home in a beaten series. It began to look as if our collegiate athletic talent were doomed to fail in Regiand before they took ship from New York, and many a theory was that was assuming the proportions of a habit

Good Weather for the Last Days of Training

Handicapping climatic conditions were most severely handicapping chimatic constitutions were most severely blamed, and there was reason in this encour. The placky athletes who had to take the bitter medicine kept quiet on this wore and said, very simply, "Thay rowed too fast the us." or "They had a better teom over there." Cambridge and Oxford went to America and found they could not do as well as at home, and so there did seem to be senething in the climate theory. This year, however, the English climate was addeduced while our team was in training in English.

tracked while our team was in training in England, for the visitors normed to have brought their own brand of weather with them, passed it saidly through the Custom House, and impoched it at Brighton in lavish quantities. Ten days of dry, but, "sizzing" American summer, such as made all England grean, sweat, and swear, were welcomed to the Yor-Harvard training comp with joy and thanksgiving. Instead of the minggy and de-pressing air fairly surcharged with that tired feeling such as previous athletic pilgrims had experienced, day after day of unbroken sunstance and sparkling sea breeze kept the athletes in as good condition as when they competed in their own Intercollegiates last May. At last they were granted a chance to show what they

could do with a fair field and no favor.

Meantime "Mike" Mucphy, wisset or achievic trainers, with the indocsement of John Graham, who handled the Harvard men, had made another inpovation which helped to keep the men fit and ready. When the university team was over five years ago, they lived at Brighton, but made frequent journeys to London to practice on the Queen's Club track in order that they might become accustomed to its turns and surround-This time it was decided that these trips were more trouble than they were worth, and that rather than drag the men up and down, three hours a day on the trains, with heavy Landon air to too it off, it might be better to keep the team close to the sea and make them so keen and fit that they could run anywhere without regard to previous track acquinintance. English sporting critics booked askance and thought it taking grave risks, for the Oxford and Cambridge men were coming up from their quarters at Easthourne and pegging away at the Queen's Club day after day.

But the Americans were building upon the valuable experience gained by their string of defeated teams and weeding out with greatest care all conditions which cemed to have handicapped their predecessors. They Irisked around the Brighton Cricket Club Grounds working in exactly the same fashion as at home, with the same strict training-table programme. Again the British expert wagged his head with a dublous air, and

said that athletes smald not stand the hard training here to which they were accustomed "on the other side." They pointed for illustration to the Oxford and Cambridge men, who were making a good deal of a holiday of their training campaign, and drivking and eating about what they fancied. You don't get beer, ale, claret, and champagne at bome," said Mike Mur-phy and John Graham to their men, "and you don't get it here. It makes no difference what the other fellows drink. It's outment-water for yours three times a

It was also a theme for criticism that the visitors really tried too hard to win, they prepared so carefully that it was not altogether "sportsmanlike," and absurd attries were printed to the effect that those young men were never out of training and were wont to work on were never out of training and were wont to work on the cloder path and over the burdles the year round, including summer vacazions. In other words, there is always a percepublic shadow of suspiction to English minus that no other race of men lives up to the lofty standards of British sportsmanship, and when the "Vanishe athlete wine"—well, really he might not to have tried so hard to win. Even the Secretary of the been's Club, that most exclusive and representative of English organizations for gentlemen sportsmen, said to me after the victory "Oh, you chaps would not have some over this year if you had not felt sure you



DIVES OF HARVARD

Winner of the marter mile run, the prestest

had an easy thing of it." This little snarl of the hard loser overlooked the fact that Oxford and Cambridge sent the challenge, nor would they have sent it unless their team was believed to be exceptionally strong Indeed, it figured on paper as fully the match of the Americans, without considering any advantage of home climate and grounds.

British and American Ideas of Hospitality

And with all the talk one hears about making sporting competition more or less of a lark, what diversion and good times the Yale-Harvard men had during their training season here were in no manner to be credited to any hospitality offered by their English rivals. Customs differ with countries, and by this time our college teams in England have learned that ideas of courtesies expected do not agree with the standards taken as a matter of course when Oxford and Cambridge visit New York to meet Vale and Harvard in friendly trespetition. When the American team landed at Liverpool, not a solitary Englishman was there to meet them, they made the long and broken journey to Brighton across London, with no offers of assistanceand were settled in their quarters two days before they were given any reason to believe the gentlemen of the

ford and Cambridge existed,

Many matters of detail needed attention, but the English representatives were located only after sending not senuts and telegrams. The only communication received during the first week was an invitation, sent over the telephone, to hinch at Eastboarne with the English athletes. So little provision had been made for guests of the team at the games that a small stand-for their use was finally erected only by the insistent request of Mesers. Parks of Yale and Dana of Harvard, the undergraduate team managers. When it came to matters of detail for the conduct of the games, the English representatives at first demanded that they be granted every point about which discussion was possile, even besitating at having one American among the timers. An exchange of curtly worded messages will an American silimatum, was necessary before ar-rangements were settled.

These features of the visit were minor flaws. They are mentioned only because it has become almost a

contom to regard English sportsmanship as leading the world in its spirit of courteous competition "for the fun of it." It is inconceivable that an English university team should visit the United States without below met and welcomed from the moment of landing. Nor will our team make any complaints regarding their visit because, like their predecessors, they wish to "kick up no luss." They was without any small favors, they asked no large ones. Yet such experiences as these supplies to show American attirates and collegious. ought to show American athletes and collegians generally that they have nothing whatever to learn from their British cousins about the theory and practice of courtesy and bospitality in international rivalries.

High Hats and Frock Coats

These things could not dim the instre of the victory. These things could not dim the instre of the victory, nor the satisfactory management of the games. Several features were new to American eyes. In the first place, the Queen's Club is weighted with such dignity and "side" as are to be expected in a playground of mobility, where on a pleasant summer afternoon one could not tons a brick at the plazzas of the club-house without bitting a lord and perhaps caroning off on to a diske or two. It is decreed that at the international contests all field officials must wear top-bats and frield coats, under penalty of being refused permission to appear. The spectacle of half a dozen gentlemen, or a pleasing but day, struggling to measure a broad jump on hands and knees, to the imminent peril of coats and toppers, is difficult to take with the seriousness it deon hands and knees, to the imminent peril of coats and toppers, is difficult to take with the seriousness it disserves. The American judge was L. P. Sheldon, the lamons all-round athlete of Yale, who stands six fevicor. In his top-hat be loomed to rival the tower of Parliament House. When he stood at the cross-bar of the high jump, measuring the Irials, a godless American speciator remarked to an English acquaintance of Sheldon had thought to paint white rings around his high hat, an inch apart, we could have told the height of every jump, from the side of the field whenever he went near the bar."

The Oneon's Club member fairly stammered in hos-

The Queen's Club member fairly stammered in hor-The Queen's Club member fairly stammered in hor-for. "You don't really mean that, do you? I say, a would be shocking had form. Why, the King may drap in during the games, and fancy his seeing an official with white chalk marks around his hat."

The eight thousand paleokers were massed around

the four sides of the field, so that it was impossible from any one vantage-point to see all the events at close range. In order to give all a fair chance, the contests were scattered here and there - the hurdles close to one fringe of people, the broad jump clear across the field, the hammer in another corner, and the starts of the running races at various places.

We run such a programme off as briskly as possible. The English idea is to make an afternoon of it, and supply a full five shillings' worth of entertainment by the clock. The tedious hammer throw and the junces. which are contested coincident with the running races on American fields, had each its own place in the programme, one following another with solemn deliberation. This may be partly because the American mied and eye work quicker, while two events at a time would put kinks in the British intellect.

It has been proved that at long-distance running English athletes hold the palm, while the lummer, the hordles, and the sprint are likely to fall to the American teams. The half, the mile, and the two-mile event-therefore balance the schedule, so that, in a program: of nine contests, six can be fairly well forecasted. To broad and the high jump and the quarter-mile strogles usually swing the tide of victory, and this meets



The first lap of the mile-run, won in a minutes and si 1-3 accords by Gregors of Combinings

confirmed this previously chanved group-ing of charges. It was evaluar that so win the marring, in which only first places were counted, the Americans must take two were counted, the Americans must take two of these three disputed events, and their aweeping victory was corned by their super-orrey in all three, both jumps and the quarter-mile. The English explanation of the fact that, as a rule, three or four events only are houbtful, is that their athletes and in stansina and building grit, wherefore they are botter stayers at all distincts from a half-title up, while the Americans on all in events requiring arduons marchine, wherefore they win

unite up, while the Americans cover it nervous covergy and attention to detail in events requiring archies practice, wherefore they win the sprints, the hurdles, and the number, and are usually more flushed jumpers.

There are exceptions to avery rule, and the only American to show any had effects of the veryage and climate world have some dangerously close to filing one of these suspections had be home up to his here form. This was Parsons, the Vale half moler, a phenomental runner, why, although to his treasure at Philadelphia, and hear it in an industry most last winter. He has covered the distance in one minute and fifty-four accords, yellow believed to the rear. The time of rise winner, Helding of Oxford, was one eminute fifty mainful mostiff seconds, showing an industry had been was far belowing a particularly that Parsons was far belowing a particular to the rear. Holding and Coronalles a territories, with an over chance of woman on the Cogloin pair, Holding and Coronalles a territories, with an over chance of woman on other event for his colors. Which Misrphylius hand that the English vinners along the region of that the English vinners along the ride distances. The case of Parsons account reign off the speed of runners above quarter-ratio distances. The case of Parson, sensed to confirm it. In the pile, also, this and tricost were not as tast as at home. That they know in advance defeat was curious for their event may have had much to do with their poor showing.

The Americans Outdo Themselves

By way of compensation, must of the American victors equated or surpassed their showing in the United Starce. Such a sprinter as Schock has not been seen on English varsity gruends to many years, and he had Barclay at his mercy from the stack of the pestol. The slowest of three timing watches gave him nine and four-nities seemeds, and it is probable that he hashed over this handered yards closer to nine and three fitting. It will go down to sporting history as one of the

permatite that he flashed over time bundred yards obser to nine and throeofiths. It will go down in spiriting heats are achieved at an English track. Such was the impliciting opining of the programme. Lead brighth hopes should be too more dampened the mile run was next consisted, in which the page of Cambridge had things all his own way from start to finish. In alorage wester the Americal of which would have been good concept to make a thrilling aght of a new Gregory is reake a thrilling aght of a new Gregory in reake a thrilling aght of a new Gregory is reake a thrilling aght of a new Gregory in reake a thrilling aght of a new of the fastest often at the distance ever trained at the universities, and hot spring once within a fifth of a second of the Oxford Cambridge reseal.

The first glimmer of American hope same with the lage jurey. Ventur of Yale was good for ax feet with favoring carditance, but out compade, Marphy of Hurvard had been compelled to witners by a time of library, and single-handed the Yale jumper was pixed against Leader and Louriey, both of duch one confidence. Up, up, went the bar, not at the feet and an eighth of an linear The first doubtful event was ribothed, the Hirania eventual and event was ribothed, the Hirania eventual flash and the Siars and Siripes sharped in sign flattered down from the pole in mid-field, and the Stars and Stripes snapped de-

The American Cheer is Heard

In the American stand were half a handred young collegions, mostly graduates of this year's vintage at Yule and Harvard. They had been told that our "college cheers" were considered had form on the Queen's Club Grounds, that such harsh and barbaric out-Grounds, that such harsh and barbaric outories as and been chanted by the devoted followers of other American college teams on
Kniglish fields shocked and purshed their andiences. But the "Brek-ke-ke-ke-k" of Yale
and the "nine long rahs" of Harvard could
not be held in beach. They will-you from
squads of young men in straw hote and setter
who defield British convention concerning
hash trachuts and chieses. both top-hats and cheers.

The half-mile found this battalion silent,

for it was a foregone conclusion as soon as The score was two events Pursons faltered. all, however, and now came the turning point, the quarter-mile. Wenning this meant an American victory, copper-fast-med, in-evitable, because the hammer and the intrdles were yet to come, and only five events were needed to win the day. In this quartermile flight were three men able to shave

ander fifty seconds-Dyres of Harvard, Long of Value, and Burelan of Cambridge. The crack "light blue" found Long and must be watch his every strice. It was the monet a lifetime and the critical spinste of the meet. This trie fore around two turns of the track neck and teck then England aboved to the front of the arreach, but only for a twinking. Dives asseptifiedly stopped out of a pocket by the rail, and while the front out probables on the issue between Barelay and Long, the Harvard was k forged to the front with magnificent courage is a dispersite plight, and langed arross the tape, the winner by a most two feet.

Wonderfully Fast Time

All that followed was an april simus to the pare. The time, bety-some and four-first expends, is daster than any Oxford athlese ever ran, and only three-jently of a second the meeting. It was for front feature of the time of time of the time of time America wis there events out of four remaining. Couply and Bird over it a tight burdles and Shevist with the human showed what total lighest effort and varieful training can be a feature of attacher and event training can be a feature of attacher and the two linguishmen. To the humaner throw expectably the efforts of the two linguishmen were under and ladicated the two linguishmen were under and ladicated the eneming bear of shrelps, while these was twenty feet are all the pairs appear of Cambridge.

The Landon coverage reads that pure

One Lembin cowepaper made this year

"After the thriting anxiety of the quarter-min, the hummer came as a tribel. There were not question about the result or any at the four rather ledicise remove, and the only pitterest areated was provided by a specula-tion as to the number of the around many the entrains who would survive if binying let go his hampest at the wrong possess, and be-pared the construction with the conbarded the spectagors with the cannon-but at the smil of its tweated strainly of steel. He at the suit of the twarm in the account of the the stage of the usual two, and this extra turn must incultably lend a pionent uncertainty to the direction of his throw. Our English travel, however, slightly deposited already, were patter by our indifference greater than it deserves the first throw, is when the Value giant fortbuffer regialized eas fine

The beauty already was active an added gift to grace a victory already was Similar of Vale, although his reveal had brace his windled of Vale, although his reveal had brace his windled plant of the more consistent in a tight place, and easily defeated on a Teall and Le Blanc Smith, as its also have outs passed, to their great surprise, in what had beauty made for great surprise, in what had beauty made for existing the deltar and it was, of course, a common case of the day, and it was, of course, a common case of the Builting Course fields for the British Long to will a depression to the British Long to will a decrease victory with

British Comment.

The following comment from an English port minimally museum the spirit of the Chamile

"Armid's burnet of triumphant clueding, the waving of numbers stars and streets and the est-splitting 'rick-rule reck-lineard' enlegs err, the cream of America's collegion athletes beat the best must very great universities. Pateril and Cambridge new buildings of the color has always been a resert of rank and fasheon, but rever more so than yesterday. The incesting was more as the nature of a university function, organized as a revertion to our American visitors, than a revertion to our American visitors, than a reception to our American visitors, than a purely competitive one. All throngs, the marked are at the cased with a well-thred ere may marked its sometime. At me time case, enter times to be used to have reached building product any table, in ser on the pure of the Englishment and the Englishment and the Englishment are the Englishment are the Englishment and the Englishment are the Englishment are the Englishment and the Englishment are the Englishment and the Englishment are the Englishment are the Englishment and the Englishment are the Englishment and the Englishment are the Englishment are the Englishment and the Englishment are the Englishment and the Englishment are the Engli spectatives. They may not have had excep-tional masse for clouding, still, not even when the occasional Oxford or Cambridge schoolses care along did the out resound, nor was its neutrality inged with the coloring that marked a Vale or Harvard victory. The Americans always on well the pastore, the mare stand Bentishers did not.

After the games, the Englishmen thowed themselves fully good follows in every way, and their precious reserve or abstracts was quite thawed. A dinner at the Trocaders steerant, at which victors and vangu met as commades, and trips to Oxford and Cambridge, "personally undusted" by the athletes of these universities, ended the risit in a cordial renewal of mustily the between these transatlantic friends and rivals. The Americans laid any previous lack of warenis to the "way flory have over here." and left England with the best of feeling toward their placky formen of the Queen's Clob

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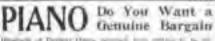




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U. S. S. "CHASE," THE TRAINING SHIP OF THE REVENUE SERVICE

Cadets of the Revenue Service

By CHARLES A. FOSS

FOUR years ago the United States Treas-ory Department leased twenty-live acres on the show of Arundel Core, Curits Bay, a few miles from the city of Bultimore. Trim gravel walks, a parade ground and a the United States Resemble Catter service and the training school for cadets who desire to enter that arm of the navy. Here also the back ('Aux, the ship on which the cadets cruise for three months in the summer, is anchored for the remainder of the year, and on toard of her live the twenty-eight young cars when the Treatury Department has selected from all parts of the country, and the six officers into whose made is committed their education and training, satil they are ready to take the pleasant and lucrative places offered to them in Uncle Sam's naval slice system.

Is in twenty-sid years since the practice that Cheer was built. In that time erverty-three men have graduated from the ship and are new in active service as officers. Captain are now in active service as officers. Captain Worth 5. Roma at present commanding officer of the Revenue Cutter Ownedge, stationed at Polludelphia, shares with Captain O. D. Myric, who is now in Boston on the waiting last, the distinction of heing the old-waiting last, the distinction of heing the old-waiting last, the distinction of heing the old-waiting last, the distinction of lining the old-waiting last, the object of sea, who is now the officer in command of the Chair and in charge of the training school.

Net Neval Cadeta

Those who know anything at all about the Char translip suppose that the young men who serve so her are connected with the Auempolis Naval Academy, and that the sum-mer croise of the vetant is study for the pul-pose of giving the cudets at the latter institution an opportunity for practical train-ing is seasonability. As a matter of fact, there is nothing to common between the Revenue is nothing is common termine the Revenue Cotter school and the Naval Academy at An-

The cadets at the Recense Cutter school are required to pass a stiff civil service on traces examination, which is held some a year in such eities as pussess a civil service commission. This examination would present as almost impossible barrier to the graduate of the average high school, for besides examination in the reducers it the tandidates must present seconsial papers in advanced mathematics, and one modern lan-guage—either French, German, or Spanish, Great stress is also hid upon knowledge of

Great stress is also haid upon knowledge of the Constitution, and upon the history of the United States, as well as upon grammar, shouses, and English literature. It may be added here that some of the successful can distates for cadetship bare had experience in the myrelson marine, and this is duly credited to them in the seatmanship course. Once the candidate has successfully passed the civil service examination and the physical last, and has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury from the eighbe list, be tends bounds confronted by a three years course of study which is really a modification of the four years course at the Naval Academy. It comprises a complete line of mothematics, constitutional law, inter-Academy. It comprises a complete inteof mathematics constitutional law, intercational law, physics, and electricity, laygione, a course in congation, including computation and magnetism of the compass;

after which they go out on deck for physics.

marine survey, astronomy, seamanship, ship-ingliding, naval architecture, steam engineer-ing, mechanical drawing, electricity, gunnery, and military drift. Captain Reynolds is now making efforts to have added to this curricu-lum a course in Spanish. Inasmuch as reve-nue culture are constantly putting into the depot for repairs, the cadets are enabled to supplement their theoretical studies in ship-tral diag and naval architecture with practical

The Making of an Officer

Life on board the Chair for these young men, most of whom come from intand cities and are veritable "landlubbers" when they enter upon their novitinte, is usually a remarkable transition from the things to which they have been accustomed. To begin with, they are put into a uniform almost identical with that worn by the Annapolis cadets, and from that moment they are never allowed to forget that noment they are never allowed to forget that the cloth which they wear is significant as all that is patratic, obsequent larger, beneat, coarageous, intelligent, and gentlemanly. Aside from the technical aducation upon which they enter, there is also questly begun for them a mean rigid course in gentility, ethics, and morals, designed to "straighten out" the hundred and one little defects in bearing, manners, speech, and conduct found to a greater or less degree in most of the young follows who come to the school for the first time. To this end there are winner raise and regulations, of course, but more pursent by far than these is expected to be the leftuence of the daily and hourly contact with the officers and instructors with whom, by reason of their close quarters on board the Chair, the cadets are and hourly connect with the officers and in-structors with whom, by reason of their close-quarters on board the Chase, the cadets are thrown into intimate connect. The two of-teness for which the highest number of de-ment marks can be charged against a cadet are falsebased and intexication.

are falsebased and intestication.

The cramped quarters on board the Chair necessitate the occupancy of each rooms by two cadets. The rooms are barely large enough to turn around in and in each there is an upper and a lower berth. The occupants of a room alternately tidy it up every morning for a week, and when this work is done it is espected to be the pink of cleanings and neatness. A visitor on a recent with confusion because the executive officer. with confusion because the executive officer, in drawing his glove over the surface of a water ewer, eshibited to the cadet occupant a stream of dust on the immaculate kid.

The Photograph Habit

There is also a rule which prohibits the endets from posting any pictures in the steerage, and in their own quarters they are allowed to post pictures only of their friends or of places. Most of the lads accumulate onite a collection of photographs of this nature, and, owing to the limited wall space in their cramped rooms, it is a common night to see a score or more of these treasures carefully arranged on their cots during the day, to be indescriminately piled away when it comes time for the cadet to ture in.



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These people who are morrie to affect a concern at a position oftent concerne a visit arms of intelligent, includes to artist a source of a result to what arms of intelligent, includes a person intention in others a thermogh training in some particular beautiful orders would mean some and supply interactions. It was it is not to the manufact, the manufact, it was to extend to those charge some of the beautiful of our great radiages and recurred which the the

American School of Correspondence was founded.

Intelligent people today believe in the common square plan. of morning a portion of their appre time in self improvement.

Teachers

Resident School timesty or in a rist, and grammer grown -to: Do a norro macking, to be accord from a arrier for a new and agreement type

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which course towards unresses upon higher residue marrians. American school students are taught under the supervision of the professors who preside over the laboratories and teach the classes of Armour Institute of Technology. The through our instructors, the expensive classes, laboratories and literature of a great rather. cal select offer their help and guillanen to ambitimes evolute in every part of the world Fracting by correspondence is a method of impacting according by most of written material of one instruction, and is a present support

by Himself are course of short in the same of the same

other embens. If he is superally spe or has among exceedpart of that work, he is not bold been be contact describer of a chair who are shower. On the other bood, if he has not bod the advantages of such professionary education by will use its and decouraged in variety trying to keep up with a class who makes sers have hot botter tracing they be. The commended moveme controlly becomes sell-reliant.

essons Suited to and develop who the type of man

Needs of Students who known and tames that he known and each power it, he he has forcept it himself, taking one to the compile mesor peres pour. Experience has shown that more positive at a six pre-parties being different and express to fines work. This is no forecast that are as a class, more matern and have marked by dependent to take a more serious view of life's arrange. If now of those

have had practically no information to begin with, they need not be illuminated at the same they always start at the bottom, will the senset Lack of Education elementary principles. alternative principles. Are note who has percentage and a thirst for knowledge can provide the link of

No Hinderance

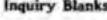
marky enhanting It is believed that the American School of Correspondence meets a long felt need on the part of ambitions mechanics, rierks, apprentices, ferchers, farmers, students and fusivess men for an appearantly of studying at home some branch of applied science under the guidance of teachers of a tendent selected of acknowledged standing. No outrance examination is required,

nor in there may age limit. Applicants. Requirements however, must be able to read and write For Admission Koglish and should be able to downle at least three hoors per week to their studies,

Upon entilling, the student is furnished his first four Incruging Papers, together with full instructions how to begin work. The first Instruction Paper is taken

How Correspondence up and read very excelully until puch point is thoroughly mastered. The student Work is Conducted then sends in an examination on that book to the

School. This examination is carefully corrected, criticised and graded by the increases. Corrections are made as to errors in facts, figures, proctestion, expitalization and crammar. Explanations and suggestions are made by the instructor. The student, in the meantime, is working on his next lesson paper.



Should the endone meet with difficulty in his middles, he is ex-Inquiry Blanks pected to fill out an Inquiry Blank, formished him by the School,

ply a complete "Blackboard" a spinuation. The Instruction Department, receiving in re-Instruction sails for correspondence work by engisense and templers of scknowledged

sounding, who, through hong practical experience and training, are in a particular in know the small bit correspondence and the papers are frequently revised to know those up-to-date in the best and labor engineering practice. Each subject is taken up-term the legislating and thorough explanations are given as a court and combine massest as the student progressor. The average about eighty payer such, are neatly bound and form a variable reference work for the student after the condition of his course. This department aids student after and graduates in assuring posts.

Employment toma for which there belong has diffed them. It also co-operates

with amplityors, formulang reliable, well-trained man. The School concurred); receives requests from manufacturers and one incerting

Druce in all parts of the country for well trained mon from among its stedents and graduarea, and the number of three property exercises the School's line of available graduation and advanced attained. The School keeps in tauch with manufacturing interests everywhere, and is then able to lay our courses adapted to the student's needs. The School will always, upon request, advice any employer of the progress and education capabilities of a weakent or receive any mark on to its students within its power.

The tuition actities the student to instruction until bin What a Scholarship common is completed. All text books and supplies are includes. Insurance from example through the complete are included. (mper. The Sehmi pays persuga an ail leaters and sup-

place sent by mad to the stratents

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For each the company below, but a out, god your first benefit with the west to your interest to

If you make more you're mare and details about the instructions, list of instructions, inferences, all company of our the excepts with your name and address, size, recognition, course in which you are advanced, and such it to on.

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exercise. This may take the form of rowing or any other exercise which the instructor may deem expedient and beneficial. After the exercise is over they return to their rooms, make up their beds, "tidy up" and await the visit of the inspecting officer. They then shift into the uniform of the day and go to breakfast. At the mess table the same punctibus regard is paid to etiquette that is required at other times and places. They recoved to the tables in and places. They proceed to the tables in military formation, and remain standing until the officer of the day gives the order "Scats."
They remain scated unit the same officer grees the command to rise. Each table is presided over by a sensor cadet who is required to report any misconduct or breach

MILW ALLES

At nine o'clock the caslets meet in the buildings on share for recitations, which last until ten o'clock, when they study until eleven and then resite again until dinner at one o'clock. From two until three o'clock is their hear for recreation on the grounds. Although the Treasury Department will not allow the boys to play faotball, they may indelige in basically, and in this sport they have a very road team.

Ter Doily Routine

delige in baseball, and it this spin a very good team.

The boar from three until four is devoted to military drill. This may include infantry faction practice with the arrillery or with cutlasses, folls, and pistolic. From four until fee is again devoted to study, and then comes another hour of relaxation until they are called to support at five o clock. This meal lasts until to support at five o clock. This meal lasts until the support at five o clock. to supper at five o clock. This meal lasts un-til siz d'clock, after which comes an hour's leisure on deck until seven d'chack then two hours more of study, an bour's "skylarking" in the steerage, and finally the call to bed at

ten o'clock.

The boys are allowed abore leave on Saturdays and Sundays. The same rales and restrictions that govern their conduct on board the ship, and on the training grounds, apply when they are away from the depot, and my offence against these is punished by the same penalties. The cadets may never take share leave dressed in civilian clothes, and, indeed, they are not even allowed to bring civilian clothes with them on board

The lack of social features, in such marked The lack of social features, in such marked contrast to the brilliant functions which take place at the Amapails Naval Academy, and introduce the cadeta libre to the ameliorating chirms and influences of the fair aca, is not wholly approved by Captain Reynolds, who has taken steps to introduce into the curriculum—probably under the specious curriculum—probably under the specious curriculum—probably under the specious head of physical exercise—a course of instruction in descing, for which a fine half, recently completed on the grounds, will afford excellent opportunity. Captain Reynolds remarked to a visitor recently that has experiment might be fraught with dangerous embedances to some of the cadeta, some one of the rules of the service declares that "the marriage of a cadet shall be considered as equivalent to his resignation."

Astroctions of the Service

In point of pay, the Revenue Cutter service sught to be expectally attractive. The codets receive a year', allowance of \$400 while they are pursaing their stadies. Out of this they must furnish their mess and purchase their uniforms. They must also deposit with the commontaing officer of the actual the sum of \$40 a month during their librar years' course. This is intended to make provision for their uniforms when they enter upon their duties as officers in the service. The outfit costs them about \$400. A third bestemant in the Revenue Cutter service receives \$4,000 a year, a second lieutenthird licutenant in the Revenue Cutler service receives \$1,000 a year, a second licutenant \$2,000, a first licutenant \$2,000, and a captain \$2,000. In addition to this there is added to every officer's pay ten per cent/for each five years be has been in acretic, intil the amount repair forty per cent. The age at which a young man may be received as a cadet in the Revenue Cutter service most be between eighteen and twenty-five inclusive. Congress will be asked at this coming session to grant an appropriation for a new training ship for the cadets. The Chair is still a substantial handsome ressel, but her accommodations are now inadequate and her

accommodations are now inadequate and her equipment is not up to date.

The importance which the Revenue Cutter service is assuming is shown in the part which it played in the war with Spain, when its above the November 1 its ships were turned over to the Navy De-partment and saw active service in all of the important engagements at sea. It was the Revenue Cutter McCollect, it will be remembered, which was present at the battle of Manila, and carried the news of Dewcy's victory to Hong Kong. Lieutenant W. W. Joynes, now the executive officer of the Chair, was navigating officer of the McCallock at that time. With the prospect of a large meresse in the number of officers in the navy it is likely that the Revenue Cutter service will also be colorged, and wide opportunities lie before the training school at Arundel Cove.

The advertisement which the navy has al-ways received among the people at large by reason of its more spectacular character and the splendid institution at Annapolis has served continually to create a desire among young men to become officers in that service far in excess of the positions which the navy has to offer. The Revenue Cutter service, on the other hand, being but little known.

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JUST ONE DAY Pres From the Singer Brought Out a Fact

'During the time I was a coffee drinksays an Iowa woman, "I was nervous. had spells with my heart, amothering spells, headache, stomach trouble, liver and kidney trouble. I did not know for years what made me have those spells. I would frequently sink away as though my last hour had come.

"For sy years I suffered thus and used heatles of medicine enough to set up a drug store, -capsules and pills and every thing I heard of. Spent lots of money but I was sick nearly all the time. Sometimes I was so nervous I could not hold a place in my hands; and other times I thought I would surely die sitting at the

"This went on until about two years age when one day I did not use any coffee and I noticed I was not so nervous and told my bushand about it. He had been telling me that it might be the coltee but I said 'No, I have been drinking coffee all my life and it cannot be. But after this I thought I would try and do eithout it and drink hot water. this for several days but got tired of the hot water and went to drinking coffee and as soon as I began coffee again I was nervous again. This proved that it was the coffee that caused my troubles. "We had tried Postum but had not

made it right and did not like it, but now I decided to give it another trial so I read the directions on the package carefully and made it after these directions and it was simply delicious, so we quit coffee for good and the results are wonderful. Before, I could not sleep but now I go to bed and sleep sound, am not a bit neryous now but work hard and can walk miles. Nervous headaches are gone, my beart does not bother me any more like it did and I don't have any of the smothering spells and would you believe it? I am getting fat. We drink Postum now and nothing else and even my busband's headaches have disappeared: we both sieep sound and healthy now and that's a olessing. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look for the book, "The Road to Well-

ville" in each pkg.

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is what everyone hopes to have-some day. It is the most wonderful trip in the world. There are more than 3,000 square miles of weird, marvelous, unimaginable things that can be seen nowhere else, therefore if one ever sees them one must go to the Park, in the heart of the magnificent Rockies with snow tipped peaks all around. If Old Faithful Geyser, a Paint Pot, Mud Volcano, or Emerald Pool were to be found in Lincoln Park, Chicago; Central Park, New York; or Fairmount Park, Philadelphia; the people would flock to see it or them by tens of thousands. For a very small sum, comparatively, all these and hundreds more of nature's unduplicated marvels can be seen between Jone 1 and September 30 of each year, and one will enjoy, to boot, the best coaching trip in the country. The rates for 1904 are the lowest ever made.

The Northern Pacific folder on Yellowstone Park, just issued, is a new, right up to date, finely illustrated dissertation on this Vellowstone Park trip. It is not descriptive, but deals with the detailed, technical matters everyone needs to know about such a trip. It tells all about the hotels, the stage coaches, the roads, the cost of the tour; where the geysers, the waterfalls, the bears, the canyons are, and where the trout fishing is found. We have printed thousands of this beautiful leaflet and want everybody interested to have a copy, and it can be obtained by sending A. M. Cleland, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., two cents with proper address.

"Wonderland 1904" which is a very fine pamphlet of 116 pages, descriptive of the Northwest, including the Park, will be sent for six cents.





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them. That is wiry I request those ordering to enclose business eard or business letterhead as a means of identifying men who are strangers to me. I fear this has kept many men woo has kept many men have no business connection from trying my eigars. I want every smoker in the land to try them, and fee certain that no reasonable man will find funly with me for requesting him to tell me who he is when he sends an order

I put my name on every I put my name on every box of sugers I make, and I make on my own factory, right here in Philadelphia, every eight I self. It is my desire to give the highest commercial prestige to that name and to make it the synonym for a good cigar-and my cigars are good, beiter than most three-for-a quarter and ten-cent ciga's dd at retail

I do not retail eigars, nor do I allow any discounts to anyone under any circumstances, writher do I send samples, but I do sell eigars by the bundred, as wholesale prices direct in the amotor

MY OFFER IS:

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If you prefer to send cash with order you may do so with the understanding that you may smoke ten cigars and then if not satisfied may re-turn the remaining ninety at my expense and I will return the full amount paid me.

PASSERS

the full amount paid me.

In pricing pietre state schelder inchi.

Mediam, or dark regars are deserted.

This is the most liberal offer I know have to make. I cannot please every taste—one man can—but I can and demake good cigare, make them howestly, use nothing but Havana tobacco in the filler, and genuine bannatra wrapper, tell the facts about them and sell them at a lower margin of profit than anyone core I know of. Moreover, I am asking you to rea them at no cost to yourself if you do not like them, and you are betting an opportunity pass every day you let go be without sending me an order, to find out for yourself whether you can got from nice a fetter cigar than you are how among for less moreey.

This is moreey.

Think a moment of the risk I take to make a customer, one tenth of my vigare (all of them should some unworthy take advantage of me) as well as express charges both ways.

How can a annually refuse to try them, where is the practice rule to aim!—provided, of course, that \$5 m per hundred with a higher price that he cares to pay. Write the II you smoke.

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has really had to contend against aparhy and has really had to contend against apathy and ignorance on the part of young men inward chirance into its service. The cadets who are at present serving on heard the Charchonies that the navy was really their first choice, and their attention was railed to the Revenue Cutter service only after they had been disappointed in their efforts to get into the Academy at Amapolis. Once on board the Charchoniesers, they seem delighted with the Land, however, they seem delighted with the service and the pleasant prospects and opportunities which it holds out to them, and declare that they would not exchange it for the regular mayal service

The officers who assest Captain Reynolds in his conduct of the Revenue Cutter sure in training veltoos, and in commanded the Close, are as follows: Lieutepacit W. W. Joynes, exerative officer: Lieutemant F. C. Ballard, savigator, Lieutemants Engene Blake, Jr. P. H. Srott; and H. W. Pope, water officer. Surgeon W. H. Stuck.

Besides as complement of commissioned inflores and callets, the object carries a crew of therry-four, including petry officers and

B B

THE SLEEPING CAR

BY REYNALE SMITH PICKENING

DEAR father, won't you tell me About a sleeping car? I often wonder when they work And what they really are. Do such cars go to bed at night, And are their slumbers deep? It must be such a funny sight Tu see a car asleep.

B 13

WHY SHOULD WE TRUST THE REPUBLICAN PARTY?

(Continued from page Inc.

party in its platform, and with the action of its great legislative budges, the utterances of its press legislative budges, the utterances of its newspaper press, and the capressor opinion of the living mean of toolay. The fermion of the living mean of toolay. The fermions of the cold toughttoness, harps upon the effectives of fortron and Makham, and unver gets now the old toughttoness, harps upon the effectives of fortron and Makham, and inverse gets now the sale of Calcage or Jeff Davis.

Note a thin all. If an experience of Democratic raise maders outside the bosse of the dead and begins to speak his real sentiments, four fittin of his heavent and time crothes of the dead present against the aspholiation of such one and present against the aspholiation of such one and present against the such outside a balance of actions to the those. A free-trude speak or Cangeria, while pechaps the housest subtained at the section.

protest was send the sage of and to be a send and the thore. A free trade speech or Congress, while perhaps the housest antimated at a contain of the formaries of the country, well in met with a process to prepare, so before, and as described to the lander recent of the Congressional Recent Again, to trusting the Republican party this war, the people will treat that party with its others and private the containing the Republican party this war, the people will treat that party with its others and private the people of the treatment of the Demonstrate party they will treat a party without reach treat to good to treatment of the Demonstrate party they will treat a party without reach treat to good to treatment, if the Demonstrate as they have done be related.

The people of the United States around treat the Republican party to make a discussion of its platform. Country with my past metery, it can be relied once combined.

declarations of its landers and purel with re-pair instruy, it can be relied open comblerely that the Republican party, it put into power, will mainly the policy of protection to American labor and capital. It can not do attraction and for true to its listery. No form of temptation can serve it from this achievement. It will see to it that the gold standard, which was sought to be overthrown and listerer made impossible by the Demo-ratic party only tour years ago, shall not only be materialed in its powent strength, has shall be fortified more security whenever but shall be fortified from securely whenever security day arise. It will not to ut that in the followest of its platform decarations there shall be for play and bosts dealing between great myanicumus of capital and orations of fabor, that shall have a chance, and that the courts of the country, is the furtherance of the belests of a Republican statute, shall see to it that combinators shall not monopolize the profits of cities labor or capital.

It can be relied upon that the Republican party, if again successful, will go atraight forward to the discharge of its reighty duty to the people of the Philippins Islands, that is will begin the libersings of free and orde-

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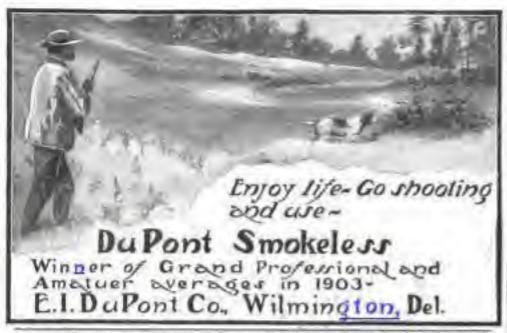
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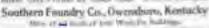


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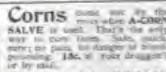


Farm Live Stock

SECTION SEC









endent government upon the cities and provinces of that region as rapidly as is constent with the great duty which we have undertaken

If a new lease of power is given to the Republican party, the people can rely upon it that in all our foreign relations the diguity and majesty and influence of the American Republic shall be upheld in the interest of the people atmod and the greater interest of the people at tiome.

the people at tome.

Again, if the people will trust the Republican party, the United States will build the Panama Canal, and the dream of our people of a bundred years will be realized as rapully as is possible to reach that result, and will provide American ships to carry our flag and inmerce through that waterwa

And finally the people of the United States ought to trust the Republican party because they have nominated Roosevelt for President

and Fairbanks for Vice-President. There could not be a combination that would more fitly and comprehensively cover and exhibit all the great characteristics of Americanism all the great characteristics of Americantism than this. Roosevelt, the man of action, the man of thought, the man of ideas, at the head, patriotic in all his purposes, integrity the very keynote of his character, activity the watchword of his every-day life, a true Republican, a brave American, a grand type of the pushing yet safe and reliable American. And Fairbanks, the calm, cool, deliberate, educated statesman, wise in counsel, efficient in action. efficient in action.

The American people can trust the Republican party. They can trust it with confidence, they can trust it with safety. The American people can not trust the Democratic party. They have no knowledge of its purposes. They have no confidence in its capacity to excente its purpose if it had one.



The Paltio Herd of Three Hundred Buffalo

The Passing of the Buffalo

By SUMNER W. MATTESON

Of the few places left within the bound-aries of the United States where there petuace the buffals, the Finihead Indian Researchin in Northern Montana is perhaps the most practicable. It is often supposed that, with the exception of the animals in the Yelwith the exception of the animals in the Yel-iswatane National Park, and in various city parks about the country, there are practically no more buffalo in the United States. In the had lands of the Flathead country, as a mat-ter of fact, there is a herd of over three limi-dred running at large, which raised easily calves last maxim and are in a perfectly healthy condition.

No wild animal can thrive in captivity with uneactural funds, as on its mative heath with what nature has provided, and with him limited numbers it must somer or later become extinct. One of the most successful grane extinct. One of the most encoderal game preserve in the country, established by the late William C. Whitney, so October Mountain, cear Leron, Massachemits, has been discontinued, and its herd of therty-eight buffalo disposed of Twenty on were presented to the New York Zeological Society, and these, with the ten bulls "Cleveland" and "Mc-Kintey," previously presented, constitute what hereafter will be known at Breux, Park as the "Whitney Herd."

They are, however, considerably studerassed, and with a damp climate and heavy grave, they can never be true to

can never be true to their kind. The OWNERS BY SCHEEN y in continuty, yet made places in the high recomplains, far above their natural direct and are a prey but only been come climate and regetation, but also

regetation, but also to wild beasts, and it is generally conceded that even they are not doing well. The buffals herd now in the had lands are where humans seldom venture, and where they are watched over by a horder who scorcely ever leaves his ambush excepting to secure provision. It seems fitting that this matural range, from which the buffals were all killed off to the early fitness by the limbor. But readers should after a horse of Hodson Bay traders, should offer a hope of revisioning the beast.

The owner of this berd is Pablo, a half-breed born at Fort Benton about 1846. His father, a Spaniard, was soon after killed by howile Indians, and his muther, a infi-blood Blackfoot, also died in his intancy. When seventeen years of age he settled on the Flan-head Receivation as restricted by the Stevens Treaty of effty, and he has never seen any wild buffals in the valley during the forty years be has lived there.

Farly in the seventies a lew buffalo still re-mained in the Mission Range, marking the eastern boundary of the Plathead Reserva-tion, and in 1875 four yearlings were there captured alive by a half-breed. By 1884 these had increased to twelve, and were then pur-chased by Pablo and a Frenchman named

Allard. Ten years later a World's Pair promoter began negotiations estensibly for the exhibition of the herd at Chinago, but in reality to ward off the possibility of a numpetitie while he was exhibiting the "Buffalo Jones" herd from Nebrasics. The floal outcome was that seather herd was exhibited, and in the Jones herd of forty was added to that of Pailo and Allard in Montana.

In 1836 Allard died and willed his half interest as follows: One-isath to his wife, a full-blood Indian; one-cight to cach of two some by his first indian wife, abdione-twelfth is each of two young girls by his surviving widow. No round-up was made until 1839, when there were found to be three hundred and twenty all told. The boys soon disposed of their shares. Mrs. Allard married another white man and sold her fifty four to Charles Control, and they are new doing well in a large inclinance sharth of Kalispell. The three daughters retained their interest until last spring, when their twenty-seven had increased to sixty-five, and were then sold to a man of the nation of Eaton, at Sun each, on the range. The boys sum squalidated their returns, while the young girls, who are all Missoula, now have

tending school at Missoula, now have posit in the bank buring the summer months they spend thost of their time riding horses about the Ruservation Mr. Satur delivered twenty I from his last purchase to the Na tional Park at \$900 each, and he ethi-ion a few running with the Pablo herd which in itself now numbers over three

Not long age Pable invited an old Blackfoot thief to come over the range to viest with him and

renew his youth by a sight of the herd. The chief was glad to accept the invitation, and brought his paint and feathers with him that he might do honor to his hour in full regimentals. He remained full tendays, never tiving of the thisty-mile ride to and from the bend, and just before returning be came to Pablo to know if he would grant him one last request. He wanted to gather from the plains a sackful of dry dung and take it back to his people that they might once more see the "sign of the buffalo." The request was, of course, granted.

Pablo himself is growing old, and knows that the time is not far distant when the accellationents of lands will be made to those of their 1,720 people who are eligible to settle up the Reservation. Allowing eighty acres to each father and mother of at heast half Indian blood, and forty to sixty to each child, Pablot present holdings would be considerably re-

present holdings would be considerably re-dered and the range, would be thrown open to the winte man for settlement or

What will become of the buffalo in such an event? Whether they will be purchased by the Government of soid to private speculators remains to be seen.



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NOTES OF PROGRESS IN SCIENCE AND INVENTION

q The use of Portland cement is increasing greatly, especially for foundation work

HE production of what is known as Portland cement to becoming one of the great American industries. Its uses are trad-ing to nucrease in variety. In Europe con-rece radional suspens have been tried with success. In the mace recentions a strength ening frame of two is imbedded within the concrete. Concrete is in general terms a morrar made with concent instead of time The railroad storpers to me support the rails directly; wooden thouse are placed because the rail and sleeper to suppress the partiag. In Washington, D. C., concrete pling has been used in the construction of new harracks. The ground was alternately wet and racks. The ground was altereately wet and dry, so that smoder poles would not be detailed. If the ground is compact a size of frontials with a study point is driven down to the requisite depth and is withfrawe, and the note is filled with concrete ramined down. In less quasistent out the tube is provided with a pointed with an in the tube is provided with a pointed rad made of concrete. After driving the rube those is us place, another a pointed into n in the by lattle, with constant ramining, and the tube is withdrawn as fast as the concrete is in place. In water a thin arm lacket agreements the tube and is charged to it. This jucket descends with it. Its lower 10 it. This jucket descends with it. Its lower edge sources or later twacters impervious suit when it is unclaimed. The meet rate in mee driven down to the required depth, and concrete is introduced as described. The total metal juried excludes water and in left in place hird with the hard-carmed stone. har enacente.

Various methods in prevent his steamships from rolling at see are under discussion

THE details of the new torking-driven Co. THE details of the new turbing-driven Cutourders are not yet cettled, but some of
the approximate data take the green
out. It is detailed that to obtain the drivered
appeal of about my bracks, which is marrly a
land miles an home, the slope must be about
you feet long and have popose betweeness in
the engines. This businesses, it is now
thought, will be transmissed by four leporate shafts to four netwes. Much has saving in weight than had been into puted will
result from the war of turbines. Coincidentit with the discussion of the aire and type
of these slope, the stradying of slope as acand preventing their rolling has been the
multiply of papers and discussions to Regland.
One investigator result a paper advocating the One inventigator rend a paper advocating the use of a forgontal wheel within the hold of the of a horizontal wheel within the hold of the ship. This when is to be religived at right speed by an electric motor, and would re-siried greatly the relings of a alterto its gyro-scopic action. It is then action that main-tains a upstring top upright on the preg or point. For a gree-ton abig it was calculated that a tertum wheel, it for in distinct, would suffice. The of over-tond observation was te-called to the effect that the old otherwheel alter rolled less than do the matter proper-lige. It was classed that the expressions form. It was classed that the gyroscopic uction of the public-wheels accel to restrain the more violent rolling of the sing. The ages of the turbines in the Congrises will not be rightly placed for their tremendoes will not supply writing to affect the amp's roding. High keyls were the subject of another paper and discussion, and the ground was taken that as maximum they were of but fittle benefit in the prevention of rolling.

The self-purification of the river Thanes from the functoria of the London sawage.

A REPORT has appeared of an investigation carried on has year to determine the fate of the immense numbers of bacteria donly added to the river Thames and the Titaties estnary in the towage tree the city of London. The sawage is divided into two parts by sedimentation, the studge and the sewage effluent. The sludge or sechnson, is carried by steamers to the Thames estuary and dumped into the water, the effluent flows into the Thames River. The bacteria in the effluent average 2.442.557 per cubic centimetre (about one-saturable degree a cubic inch) and consist to a mitable degree. of the intestinal organisms. Twenty-series miles down the river the bacteria commonly found in the intestine have disappeared, and found in the intestine have drappeared, and thirty-nine inities from the point where the sewage efficient enters the river the content of hacteria is only 145 per cable continetre, a number as low as that in any good river

The sludge, which is carried on steamers to the estuary and there dumped into the water, contains on an average 129.5%, 133 betteria per cubic centimetre. The water in the extu-ary soon after the unloading of the fleet of sludge steamers contained 1,000 organisms per cubic centimetre, whereas a week later the number had fallen to ack. The sea water as such exerts no harmful influence on the sewage bacteria, the purification being due, as in the case of the siver purification, to the death and dispersion of the organisms. Twenty-five miles out to sea the water con-tained an average of only 28; hactern in each cubic centimetre, and more of these was of the intestinal form. From this new contribution to our knowledge of sewage disposal, we see fresh evidence of the self-purification of waters even when the sewage of great cross like London and New York is thrown into them.



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the first eight of which wish published as College's Honorood Numbers beginmag but Unjudge and crasticising and Map, was be recommed with month. The
first straige is some afe "The Adventure of the Three bradesia" (Cristics Houseland Numbers, "The Adventure of the Golden Four-New Colleges HouseNumbers, "The Adventure of the Missing Three-Courses of Colleges Houseand "The Adventure of the Missing Three-Courses" (Colleges Houseand "The Adventure of the Adventure Houseinto "The Adventure of the Adventure House
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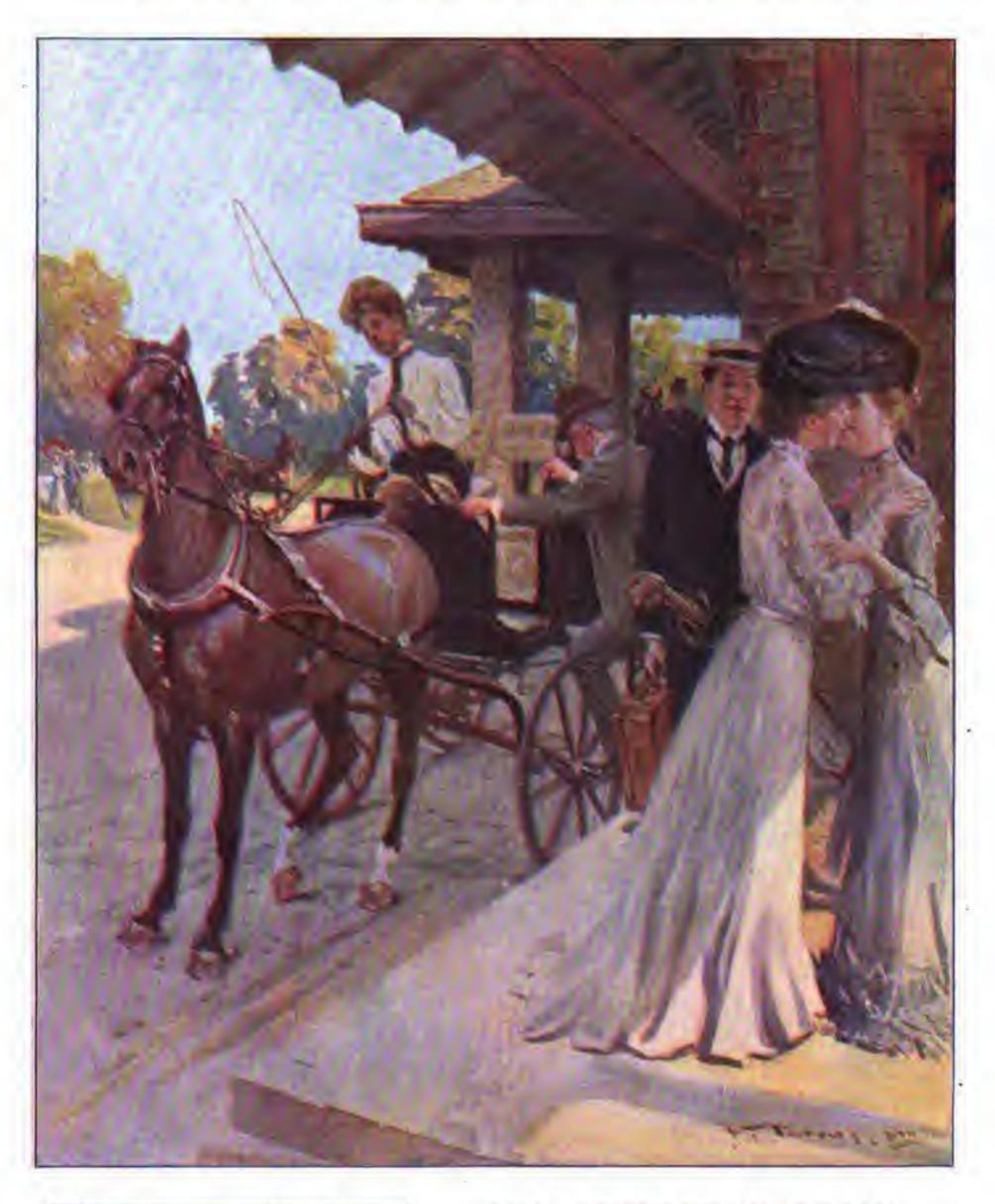
IMPORTED FURNITURE

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COLLIER'S

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER FOR SEPTEMBER



This is the eighth of a series of drawings in culor by Mr. Smeller appearing in the Household Numbers depicting incidents of American time life

THE AFTERNOON TRAIN

DRAWN BY W. F. SMEDLEY



EAT BILLS IN OUR FAMILY have become so hairraising that we think of dropping journalism, for the sake of wife and children, and going into dentistry, the botcher imlustry, or law. If ANDREW CARNEGIE doesn't care by what method he dies poor, he might select some half a dozen households, tell them to live profosely on sweetbreads and tenderloin, and charge to him. Philosophers tell us to live on rice and water and grow powerful, like the Japanese. We have tried it, and discovered merely that we are not Japanese. We are compelled to add another to the list of schemes for getting poor quick. A certain rich American, who had trained herself to live on one chop a day in order to save enough to purchase masterpieces of art, now finds herself compelled to change the system, to which years have hardened her, and become a belated vegetarian. Even Moscass and VANDERBILTS have had quarrels over the market books with their old and trusted cooks. Keeping a yacht has become child's play compared to cating steak. For years we have been steadily persuading ourselves that high thinking was encouraged by liberal and varied diet. Now we have gone back, heavy hearted, to the old Wordsworthan formula of plain living, We reprint certain comments of the Interstate Commerce Commission made in 1901: "That the leading traffic officials of many of the principal railway lines, men occupying high positions and charged with the most important duties, should deliberately violate the statute law of the land, and in some cases agree with each other to do so; that it should be thought by them necessary to destroy vonchers and to so manipulate bookkeeping as to obliterate evidence of the transactions; that HNGS BY hundreds of thousands of dollars should be paid in WOWN unlawful rebates to a few great packing-houses; that the business of radroad transportation, the most important but one in the country today, should to such an extent be conducted in open disregard of law, most be surprising and offensive to all right-minded persons. Equally startling, at least, is the fact that the owners of these packing-houses, men whose names are known throughout the commercial world, should seemingly be eager to augment their gains with the enormous amounts of these rebates, which they receive in plain defiance of a Feileral statute." The Beef Trust was once enjoined, but it seems to thrive upon injunctions. It, ably assisted by its employees, is educating the people to such an extent that the next President will look about him cagerly for an Attorney-General who can reach the principal monopolies on the solar plexus. At the bottom of all illegal monopolies is the railroad, with its illegal rebate. Let the spellbinder come forward with clear and burning words and help the public formulate its fury, so that each party will be compelled, before November, to lay down a programme that will promise us quiet and innocent householders emancipation from the most ferocious actopi. The strikers may have been most to blame in this particular controversy, but strikes cause us the most acute distress only when their opponent is a trust. Therefore, the first great practical step is to give the final blow to law-breaking monopolies in food and fuel, and we can turn our attention to other combinations when we have seen the result of drastic treatment of those which cause the greatest suffering. What kind of freedom is it when a group of round-bellied magnates, meeting in some small room,

MCKINLEY WAS UNKNOWN, we are informed by the "Times" of London, when he was elected President, even as PARKER is unknown to-day. In cold fact, McKtstey was better known than any two other Republicans in the United States, So much for the accuracy of foreign journals which make a specialty of knowing something about the leading countries. We think that Judge PARKER would probably make a safe President, if he ignored his friends in choosing a Cabinet; and Mr. ROOSEVELT has proved himself a valuable man in the office, in BIGN spite of some distressing lapses. When, however, we GMENTS read about these men in foreign journals we are inclined to cry. "Mr. ROOSEVELT," says a leading London organ, "has borne himself as a statesman of the highest rank, a man of inflexible incorruptibility and of stern determination, even in cases where his political prospects seemed to be injured by his course of action." That sentence about his political prospects might better have been blue-penciled by the editor. Judge PARKER, according to the same high authority, in one of those rare flashes of genius and responsibility, revealed himself

can dictate terms by which the people freeze or starve?

as standing personally on the same level of immutable principle and of inflexible honor as his Republican opponent. . . . And the Americans have the satisfaction of knowing that, whichever side wins, their President will be a man of the very first order of honest and opright statesmen." Now, the "very first order" of statesmen is a parlous phrase. Statesmen of the very first order come but now and then. Since Lancours we have not enjoyed such a one. In all Europe, in recent years, only Bisuarck, Leo, and Gladstone can make a strong claim for the position. On the whole, Europe's comment on the candidates is some degrees more unreasonable than our own.

WE USE MILITARY TERMS, always, in our politics. talk of campaigns, the ranks, strategy, and the enemy We are ceasing, happily, to use scriously such phrases as "the spoils of victory." In seeking nominations we think a certain change is perceptible, and from it should follow ultimately a certain change in methods of election. The established way for a man to be nominated for President has been, for many years, to convince certain politicians, many of them in the United States Senate, that he would suit their purposes. Lately there have been a number who have successfully stepped aside from that road to office. Mr. ROOSEVELT, on the whole, has appealed to the people over the heads of the politicians. Whatever his compromises, they have not satisfied the bosses, and were it not for the people he would be laid upon METHODE OF the shelf forever. Mr. Folk is the protagonist in a brilliantly dramatic fight of the people against their official oppressors. Governor La Follette is a similar figure, Golden Rule Joses was another. When such men win it is by letting themselves be known, whereas politicians of the GORMAN type, to succeed, must work always in the dark; and the ebb of Gurman is as good a sign as the rise of Folk. Men like HILL, MURPHY, and TAGGART represent the method that we fendly hope is passing, and Judge PARKER may in all fairness be asked to show before November, by every means at his command, that he is not one of them. The manner of his nomination, and his record in the politics of New York, make it right for us to ask him to give to us, the people, of all parties or none, what light he can on his intended relations to politicians, and, through them, to the corporations of which they are the slaves.

ORPORATIONS ARE ARTIFICIAL CREATIONS for the Concentration of power and the avoidance of responsibility They come nearer, to-day, than any other limited class, to being the rulers of our land. What is said about them in platforms, and letters of acceptance, may be of interest, but is of far less importance than a ruler's associations. In the original scheme of our Government the ruling power was supposed to be delegated by the people to certain officials chosen by them. Then came the boss, who, largely by organizing officeseekers into armies, created a power behind the official class. Later the business men, mainly in the form of corporations, became the power behind the bosses, or, in other words, they became the real bosses. So it is to-day. A small OUR REAL minority of our most august body, the Senate of our B O S S L S country, is free from corporation rule to-day. Many a State is ruled by railroads. New Hampshire, for instance, is roled by the Boston and Maine, which is as much a part of the commonwealth as the jury system or the post-office. Wisconsin has three ruling railroads. We are not yet convinced that Government or State ownership is necessary, for we hope regulation may some day suffice. The objection, however, that owning the railroads would increase Government patronage is absurd, for the Government and the railroads have one grand clearing house of patronage already. Nothing is so important, in passing upon a candidate for Governor, Senator, or President, as to discover whether he stands with this system or against it.

SOMETIMES WE SEEM TOO MODERATE to angry philos ophers who stand helplessly fulminating in the street. When we mentioned Edison, President Edior, and Mark Twain as among the Americans who had lived long enough to be tested thoroughly and prove their eminence, one load of sarcasm descended upon us thus: "Why make use of such tergiversations? Who cares about the men you mention? For the great and



glorious American people, the only standard of comparison, the sole criterion of a man's worth, is Money." We had spoken of Mr. CLEVELAND, approvingly, as a Rhmoceros. Our contributor objects: "We, the people, don't want a Rhinoceros, we want a Cormorant. We want the Grand Giasticudus of the Guild of Cormorants, who eat up the substance, suck the very marrow of seventy-nine millions of damned fools. Long live the King of all the American Cormorants, JOHN D. ROCKEFHLER. Let bis wealth be centupled, until he owns the whole earth." Our friend is liberal in his calculation. The fools, in our arith-THE IRONIC metic, are less. The people who put money first are fewer. They are too many, however, and may movement for destroying unjust privileges, without at the same time destroying independence and ambition, will have our warm support. As far as expression goes, Judge PARKER came out better on the trust question in his acceptance than the President did in his. Mr. Rooseveet will hardly be able to "stand pat" on that issue to the campaign's end, especially since he is now supported by the most absolute Wall Street organ in New York, and the people are wondering if he has given pledges. He needs to be clear on this subject as badly as Mr. PARKER does on the subject of his managers and associates, who form his great handicap that should be explained away. In recent writings by the candidates the Judge is in the lead.

A SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO KNOW why we accuse the tarill of stealing from the Filipinos, since the law provides that the revenues collected upon imports to the United States from the islands shall go not into our Treasury, but back to the Philippines. Possibly the greatest harm is being done to the islands by the stupidity of the tariff on goods going into them, which was to have been remedied, after the report of the revision committee, appointed last December, was received in Washington; but that report seems to have been hidden in the War Department on the general principle that all tarul topics are full of dynamite. Regarding our own tariff against the Philippines, the answer is that the injury is not less for being indirect. We take more away from the Filipinos by shutting out their products than we should by pocketing the money we collect. Suppose the tariff were high enough against them to prevent importation altogether, what good would be done by a clause providing for turning over the revenues? Suppose a tariff were made which should almost completely shut California fruits out of all the other States, with a provision that revenues should go back to California. We are in a position of peculiar responsibility toward the Philippines. We took them by force, have held them by force, and defend ourselves on the ground that it is all for their good. As a matter of fact, it is to some extent for the profit of WHONGING our Pacific States. Not to do what we can, under such circumstances, to induce prosperity in the islands

is to commit a meanness and a sin. In every moral element it is inferior to the ordinary kind of theft. It is like stealing from an orphan. Congress was with great difficulty forced into granting to Coba about half of what ordinary justice and decency required. We, who often hoast of being the richest country in the world, inflict outselves upon poverty-stricken communities, and then fail to do the best we can for them because we are needlessly afraid of losing a certain amount of "graft." If we were a Democratic spellbinder we should not talk anti-imperialism, but we should talk justice, and try to make the people realize how much the mere just for money interferes with the morality of the dominant party. The President parroted over, in his speech of acceptance, the party commonplaces about protection, but his acts, where the cause of justice was unmistakable, were much better than his present decorous inanities. In his attitude toward both Cuba and the Philippineshe stood morally ahead of the politicians and the business men who, as far as determining policies is concerned, are the Republican party. Mr. Roosevett is not to be judged by his words, but by his deeds. He emits many absorbities from his mouth, but carries few of them into action.

Making so much of savages from the Philippines as we are doing at St. Louis displeases anti-imperalists, because they think these specimen Filipinos will not strike the American voter as fitted for self-government. All degrees of the savagery are represented at the Fair. Annoto, who visited the President with enforced Occidental decency of apparel, is chief of the most intelligent among the savage tribes, which

range from these teachable head-hunters to the apparently hopeless creatures whose dominant idea is to sneak among bushes and shoot poisoned arrows into the back of any accessible outsider. Shaking hands with the patriarch of this lowest tribe is like holding the fingers of an ape. The civilized Filipinus, who are represented at St. Louis by the Constabulary and the Scouts. have had their principal trouble over the color line, the white soldiers objecting to Filipino amity with Caucasian girls. The American Government seems to be reasonably just in its importation of the various Filipino elements. The War Department is to educate one hundred young Filipinos, for four years, beginning this fall, in various American institutions. It is hardly the Government's fault that our people are THE FILIPINOS more interested in the savages than in the more advanced Filipinos. The savages are certainly much more amusing, The average American is pleased by the idea of preferring dog to sheep, for diet, and sees nothing unreasonable in the Igorrotes' choice. Nor does he see why the dusky islander should wear more than is needed to meet his views of decency and weather. When twenty honorary Filipino Commissioners to the Fair made their Eastern tour they attracted slight attention, but the young savage lad who learned to make correct use of such idioms as peach and lobster was a hero at the capital and a feature in the papers. The Filipino village at St. Louis may have some political effect, but probably the Exposition will leave just as many voters on each side of the self-government proposition as it found.

THE DARKEST FEARS are almost justified by so gross, cruel, and unexcused a case of lynching as the last, where two negroes were burned at the stake, although they were under sentence of death. It almost makes us believe that Professor James may have been right when he foresaw burning at the stake on Boston Common. We know nothing in the contemporary history of the world more discouraging. Cruelty in Russia leaves us at least the refuge of belief that it may end with the ignorance of the people and the talse system of government. The Georgia disgrace is without one redeeming ray of light. It reminds as of that terrible story of BOOKER WASHING-MURDER AT row's, which we have told before, of the fair-haired ITS WORST little girl who said, "Mother, I have seen a negro hanged. Now I want to see one burned." The photographer was present here to give the last touch of grotesque horror to the tragic satire. It was undiluted hatred and love of criminal excitement. To compare it with the Spanish Inquisition would be unjust, for the Inquisition at least sought an object. The trial of the negroes had been prompt and their day of execution was near. The brother of the murdered man begged the tigerish human beings to disperse. The crowd merely refused to miss the fun. The time may come when some hopeful side can be seen again. For the present it makes us look upon the future with discouragement and doubt-

FLY TIME COMES TO ALL OF US, man and steed alike, but the horse has his annoyances more concentrated in the flyblown munth of August. At no other season does he ponder so deeply the riddle of existence. In no other month is his brain so disty with justifying evil. The most patient Dobbin that ever stood for hours unhitched in August loses his morality and walks off down the road. The finer the equine's organization the more bitterly he resents the laws by which he suffers This is the period when borses quote their Omars to each other, and other literature of scandalous rebellion. Now it is that mare and stallion dream of grasping this sorry Scheme of Things entire, shattering it to bits, and remolding it hearer to the Heart's Desire. It is now that philosophers in harness enumerate the ills that flesh is heir to, long for the undiscovered country, and almost prefer the ills they know not of to those they know too well. "Go, poor devil," said Uncle Toby to the fly. "get thee gone; why should I hart thee? This world, surely, is wide enough to hold both thee and me." Such generosity was well enough for Uncle Toby, who was a philosopher hors concours; but for the ordinary mortal who has caught a fly in August, especially if he be a nervous man and hald, with a scalp on which some million flies have lighted, charity is impossible, and his emotions have more likeness to those which, under similar provocation, agitate the noblest steed. Moreover, Uncle Tuby caught his fly in winter, when nature's vexations are less apparent.

A Pass and an Affair with Bayonets

By Frederick Palmer

Collier's War Correspondent with the Japanese First Army



and a commercial and the second printer

JAPANESE SOLDIERS CIVING A WOUNDED RUSSIAN A DRINK AND CIGARETTES

LIEBURANEWAN, MANUSCRIA. July & ENSHANKWAN is the first collection of houses this said of the watershed which separates the Swarms of the Valu from the valley of the Lian-Swarms of flies hover over the mire, which ama when the non things and turns liquid when it no. Related disching can not at once offset the evil plage of Cossack horses quartered to yards and

In the four days that our headquarters has been here have heard a few spirts of rule are, while the occa-mal prisoner and occasional wounded man brought in

mal prisoner and or easional wounded man brought in the indicated ramply that the one my has been keeping touch with our onlumn. With an army of conscience these are as nuch commonplaces as outpost my itself, and little skirmishes become what "warming-up practice" is in an outgoor game. To-tay, Colons, Hare, and I, three Americans, who mess and tent agether, had planned to relebrate the Fourth to fire pat of our limited resources. For the flag, possibly he only one floating in Manchuria on the famous stay, we had raised an especially high standard. But at the reaking of light the long report of volleys came over the hills. When they had continued for half an hour fit call became irresistible. So saddles were thrown in to our houses while we breakfasted. It was a little early to ask the staff for the chaperon, who significantly to ask the staff for the chaperon, who significantly it was not outlood heliday, and we proposed to ride forward, dependent upon the coursesy of the officers in the field. Finally we found that we had not counted unwisely on our host. It was our good fortune and our novel

was our good fortune and our novel experience as correspondents with this column to come upon the scene of ac-tion when it was fresh. What I saw— so creditable was it to Japanese courage and acumen and Japanese humanity— made me wonder more than ever why correspondents have been denied the privileges of the actual front. There are many games in the strife of individuals and nations, but none was ever more interse than that played near the old and the new temples of Kwanter this morning.

Topography of the Pass

The pass itself which the Russians attempted to take is seven miles from the town. We had looked forward to Motienling for a great battle. Until they reached it, the Japanese were go-ing upbill, hereafter they will be going downhill—to Lise-Yang. In Tokio we heard, again on the march we heard, that

the Russians would here make their most determined defence. Japanese strategy forced evacuation without

The old road leading to the summit is macademized in nature's way with the rocks and stones which the freshers have not carried away. You climb upward to an opening same fifty feet deep, and here is the Thermopyla of Manchuria-nothing more or less than a cut-10 h lim-shaped series of hills, more defensible from the Value side than the Lian side. On the banks two com-panies of infantry that had marched fast on sadden call were resting. The sound of volleys could still be heard. It had traveled with on-proof chough that the reinforcements were not needed.

All we could see was the verdure-clad mountains on every hand, and the supports at work on the road that would around the base of a spar in front of us. This we followed. It led us down into a valley and around the base of another over and to an open place occupied by a big temple of gray brocks. This was built by the Uninese, because the gods of another temple it was thought, had prevented the Japanese from taking the road over the pass. Thus deity got its reward, while generals who failed might save themselves from decapitation by saidle.

The Temple Becomes a Hospital

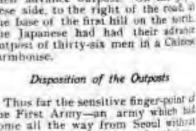
Now the Red Cross flag was tied to the portals, and on the massive granite steps General Okasaki, com-manding the troops that had been engaged, was receiving and despatching messages, while the field inlegraph wire (run in from the read), with its streamers of paper warning horseback riders, possed over his head to the operator in the court. At the side entrance a litter was being borne in. Within the sanctuary, the feet of one

beyonets an hour before. They were now in the 60 family of the helpless. The orders of the general of the steps, standing for the voice of health and strength, were as quiet as the movements of the argeon, who knew no side and no country in his well. The Chinese priest who looked blankly on had for proof (in his logic) of the inferiority to his owe of the Riessan desty, which had failed where he lidestreeted.

we rode on to the original temple of the highly so-reastal god, where you felt as near the same of atto as you sho when hadening to a fire and you come to side attest blocked with fire-engines and hose. On the steps were two Russian prisoners with their good. They looked like men who had waked in the moving surpresed to find themselves alive. After pasing through hell they were in the quiet of a mountain temple yard surrounded by takens of their receipts success. The line had gone on, leaving safety for he atticken. atricken.

Reyard the temple the road cuts through the grote. Out of its shedow, as I turned my horse in this den-tion, came a dead Japanese brought on four crossel sticks. He was still holding his rifle fast, his into were in the position they must have held when insint death came; one hand was at the trigger, the other in

the rifle stock; one leg was bent in the act of thing another step toward the foe. A hiddred yards further on the road break into open ground. This sweeps done in an apron to a long valley which can mountain terraces. With a rud ma a creek best at the bottom, the valley out like a trouble between the mountain a creek best at the bottom, the valley sent like a trough between two rowal high green hills. Where the asemi to another pass begins gleam the wait sides of a pagoda. At this plate, or the previous day, the Russians had ad their advance outpost. On the Japanese side, to the right of the read of the large of the first hill on the parties. the base of the first hill on the north the Japanese had had their adrang outpost of thirty-six men in a Caires farmbouse.



the First Army-an army which his come all the way from Seoul without a defeat-had left its way for the probody behind it. Both sides had the pickets, of course, and the zone be tween them was combed by the julfatigable Japanese scouts. Behind the big hill to the north of the outest

at the old temple in the grove was the our pany of which the outpost was a section. At the new temple were two companies in reserve our ing effectively other roads besides that through the

On the night of the 3d a battalion of the Tornty fourth Regiment of Siberian Sharpshooters and a lattalion of the Tenth Regiment of Siberian Sharpshorters (making 2,000 in all) were formed under shelts.



Lieutenant Kono, who cut down four Kussians with his swurd in hand-to-hand contest, and the men of his company, who routed a battalion of the enemy at the point of the bayonst

of the giant blue-and-white-robed gods with hideousface furnished a head-rest for a dying soldier.

In the living sportments of the priest and in the court, the wounded had great Russian overcoats thrown over them, and you knew by the size of the man, or by the heavy Russian boots which protruded underneath, whether the stricken one was of the enemy or not. All belligerency was out of the minds of those who had lunged and thrust and fenced in darkness with

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SORTING THE HOOTY AFTER THE FIGHT

Whatever the Seeing Rustians left behind them, and what was taken from the prisoners, was piled up near the notes wall of the Reserve Temple and sorted. The picture shows a quantity of naptures with them old-festioned ingenera that are distinctive from those of all other armos in that they are not detachable planteen, cartridge cases, wouldn't planteen, cartridge cases, wouldn't planteen, cartridge cases.



BURYING A DEAD RUSSIAN WHERE HE PELL IN A CORNFIELD

Over each grave is placed a stick or a stone with an inscription stating that a certain soldier of a certain regiment lies below, and giving such additional information as may be available.

All the trinkets and valuables belonging to the dead man are buried with him—but as the Russian's pay amounts only to about \$1.50 x year, little of value is ever found upon the killed

AFTER THE BATTLE NEAR THE KWANTEI TEMPLES

TWO bartalisms of Russians of one thousand men each cause down the read. I at 3 s.m., July 4, expecting, apparently, so find no force in front of them, and to take Motarning Pan. At the pent of they begovered a Japanese picket. Then one of the batalisms, belonging to the Twenty-fourth Ean Siberian Sharpshouters, took up position. Z in a ravine behind the hill b. The other batalion belonging to the Tends East Siberian Sharpshouters found at c, in a Chinese furtheouse, thety-six men of the first company, find batalism. Thereth Regiment, of Japanese infinity. Though impressed by an overwhelming force, they fought and entricated themselves and the twenty surveyer of the hand-to-hand melec fell hark, 6, and deployed at 7. The Rassian battalism of the Tends went on by 3 in the Japanese trendless, c, where they deployed in the darkness, after a festion, and advanced in the postion 5. Now the first company, in which the output belonged, was entanged at the old temple Kwanter at d. On hearing the data from the output of the data and always that the opening the fact that the rest of the company mode not for which the maintained his position, took he valued score by the reads. The third company is of the reads of the first third tompony.

hills of the far end of the valley. These men were neighby Siberian reservists. Of this type in former tiers and inigrants I once heard a Russian general

There, sit, we have a force to defend Siberia-in There, sir, we have a note to detend sibe to in se bardy settlers, living an outdoor lite, knowing at to fight in a wild country. They have been in the sy. They can tide and shoot. Our glants would ke short work of the little fellows from Japan. But an will not be so foolish—never.

Vitle be was indulging in such toploftiness over the and engarettes, the little fellows who fought this

raing were smiling, smiling, smiling, and drilling, lling, drilling, and their officers studying, studying,

dying.
Inc of the captured non-commissioned Russian offis said that they thought the pass was lightly held,
I they hoped to surprise its occupants. The surprise
I they hoped to surprise its occupants. tof the nature that the elephant gives the man who s an express bollet into its brain. It was conceived information as inadequate as the elephant had it shortly after three the front of the Rossian column

oneted the Japanese picket who had at first to the kness mistaken its advance for one of the Japanese rols which were continually coming and going, is was at the ravine behind the big hill, which is neverse with the road. Here the battalion of the enty-fourth went in reserve achied the big hill the them were their lumbering boilers on wheels, so t the men could have hot soop when they reoccupied tiening. The bottship of the Tenth, without ute or flankers, proceeded in column along the nar-z valley road. Shabeleff used to do this sort of ng against the Turks, who had no outposts and only on dispositions. It is sometimes successful against methciset enemy or a wild tribe that is being forced of the path of a mushy empire's advance.

The Bayonet Fight in the Dark

"he lieutenant in charge of the thirty six men in the mhouse had heard the belated challenge of his picket, I stuck his head out of the window to see the Kussian uppn. His men spring our with their rifles and am-nition and the clothes they were sleeping in. They tened themselves on the head of the column with the arceyed fury of a mongoons. They had no dea of numbers of the enemy. They saw forms and knew y were Kussians. It did not occur to them to run. alone surrender.

I was not worth while to shoot. Their natural inact is to "close in" like torpodo-boars. They used ir bayonets. They held on, like a small tackler ding on to the giant who is strongling on with the l. Their gallantly turned their own surprise into a prise for the Russians. They forced the Russians leplay; they unnerved that long column marching cefully—especially the men in the darkness to the r. Indeed, they paved the way for the eventual Rusin demoralization. In extricating his near from the lee, the lieutenant had to act as one of Clesar's ght in reforming a section of a legion which was seen and lighting desperately; the hand-to-hand ditions were the same, and all that was of use on modern long-range rifle was the piece of cold steel to be really and.

ts barrel's end. Sut he succeeded in leading those who were not led or wounded to the crest of the apron-like slope in the red temple grove's edge. There they actually med a line. Many of the twenty survivors were cut I slashed, but all were game. While the thousand



The man who was wounded in the neck

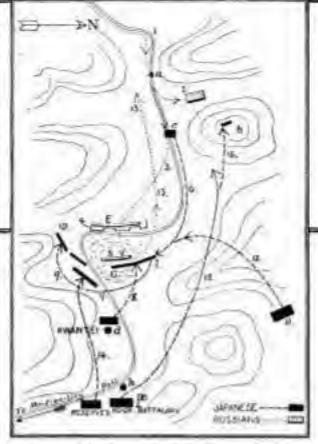


Diagram of the operations near the Rwanter Temples.

Russians deployed in a kind of sworming irregularity over rough ground, the twenty waited for them on the

one hand, and for support to come up on the other.

Enough shots had been fired to warn the company behind the hill near the outpost and the company to the grove by the old temple. They assembled and charged toward the sound of the firing. Beyond the grove facing the valley, and on the opposite side of the road, the Japanese had made some trendles. The Russians were already across these when the first company emerged from the grove. The Japanese fired and then clinched. It was still so dark that the lorm of a man



Ivan, the proof Busines privater

could be made out only a lew feet away. The Russians came up straggling, but with the power of ten to one. The Japanese were in perfect company order. For half an hour they held their ground with cold steel alone, the officers using their sword - that of Lieutenant Kono was nicked like a saw alterward. The momentum of numbers alone should have horoe them back. But there was no light, and the Russian soldier is stupid. When the head of the column stopped, the rear stopped also. This they did as instinctively as the Japanese outpost took the offensive—and there you have the beginning of the explanation of the modern wonder of the East.

All the four Japanese companies engaged belonged to the first battalion of the regient-the first being at the old the third behind the log hill, and the sec-ond and fourth at the new temple in reserve. The third, being further away then the first, came up a little later and formed on the slope of the hig bill to the right of the first. The twenty of the out-post were still standing their ground. The licutemant saw he was in the way of his own company's fire. Such was his control over his men after their ordeal that he led them to the rear and formed them in a flanking position on the left of his own company, which soon after daylight had gained the trench on the other side of the road.

And now the second company came up to the assistance of the other two. some of the thousand Russians said hanging on the slope, the mass were still at its foot. They had taken no opportunity of ground except to find cover. The battalloon of the Twenty-fourth-with its somp kettles, remember-was still doing nothing in the ravine behind the big bill. When the buttalion or the Tenth fell back under the flanking and plunging fire, they could have re-formed with the Twenty-fourth and had was encamped at the position 11, guarding another road. It proceeded by the mate 12, forming on to the line 7. From four until six o'clock the fight raged with builds, hayones, and sword. In the use of cold stort the Leonors proved himself altogether much deveres than he antageness. Then the Leonors, new, though communitered by four to care, drove the Ressaura out of the trench 4 and in full operate, 13. The Japanese reserves were at the new temple 6, and they proceeded, 14 and 15, with the support that decided the der. The company that went by 15 had a plunging and a fank fire, of corresponds the retreat reserves at 2, with the battalion of the Twenty-boarth to make. One of the Japanese companies deline som in parout. The major had learned of the presence of the reserve hattalion behind the hil, 2, and the possibility of its striking he own large a flask and rest. So he sent the retained company by 15, where, fixing from the heights, they was made that lattalion twitch had wasted in the corder section. Meanwhile the pass, which the Resource had attempted, was two and a half miles away. At an time ded the Japanese larve more than a third of the number of the correct. The light was districtive of the intelligency of the Sherus reserves, and of the contage and mobility of the Japanese influstry and the coolbons, maintaine, and eleverages at the under officers of the Japanese strey

two thousand men against five hundred. Instead, this two thousand then against five hundred. Instead, this sarprise party, which was going to eat its lural in Motienling, piled on down the valley, and at six o'coxt the Japanese were pursuing. By this time the Japanese Manor Takakusagi knew all about the Russian their numbers and position, even if the Russians do not know about him. The Russian battalion of the Twenty-hourth, which was in reserve, could concaround the hill and on to the flank of the little Japanese force. One company was kept behind to guard nese force. against this possibility,

This it did by getting above the battalion and dro-ping builets into the party of the soup wagons. So the ping builets into the party of the soop wagons—retreated in-f wenty-fourth—and its soup wagons—retreated in-and the lat were chased by one-boarch of their number-right away to the white pageda.

When you went over the field and saw the disposition

When you went over the field and saw the disposition.

which the Japanese had made of their advance line is was perfect. That is much, and yet there is something that counts more—perfection in mobility. Far any is that cry that the Japanese were merely coprise. This is a terrain far different to that of their own last. They have evolved a system of their own for it. Considering that the Russians are Russians, they are when they would have lost would have been accordingly. To the limit the Japanese knows his enemy, ! the limit he knows his ground; he knows that he and depend upon any force of Japanese, however enail, not to lose its nerve; and, finally, his troops have the very and the mobility to make his dispositions effective. We make now when we think of one trace about the Japanese cavalry, better than cavalry is it to have the Resians blumder along the valleys and catch them now the halls. But the Japanese bimself is never caught in the valley. When the division advanced up from Peng-Wang-Cheng the main body always stopped behind one of the transverse sections of hills, while the advance guard cleared the way. What counts more at the superiority in training of the Japanese officers. the limit he knows his ground; he knows that have

The Aftermath of Battle

All the above is from descriptions on the spot land. All the above is from descriptions on the spot long the Japanese officers and from prisoners. When I strived, shortly after note, firing could still be early from the end of the valley near the white pageds and an you came out of the grove of the old temple land the open, the near scene—tragically witnessing defeat glaroundly a traceoung a marvelous little victory—differently of the grow walled valley. Here was the aftermath of action of recking. The two companies that had first not the attack had broken ranks. Their rifles were stacked at the wounded and bury the dead. Parties atmosphin the wounded and bury the dead. Parties atmosphin spades were already departing for their grow work. On the road itself still lay several of the Section dead and wounded, these being distinguished in also dead and wounded, these being distinguishable to stantly by their size, their dark uniforms, and their be-The dead lay as they had expired.

Apart were three more wounded, with an union Russian Red Cross man among them. He was said in the dust, his arms resting on his knees. He is lowed the foreigners blankly by rolling his eyes, 20 by turning his head. The light had broken to fied his among these strange, slant-eyed little men, who have already excited Russian superstition to the point of to lieving that the Japanese are veritable demonstor conning and shooting. It is hard to keep up confidence a your god when you are always being beaten. West



Limiting in the trophers of the fight



WRECK OF THE WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL NEAR EDEN, COL., IN WHICH OVER ONE HUNDRED LIVES WERE LOST BY THE COLLAPSE OF A BRIDGE



END OF THE FIFTHEN HUNDRED MILE BUN OF THE AMERICAN AUTOMO-BILE ASSOCIATION - COMING INTO ST. LOUIS OVER THE EADS BRIDGE



HON, CHAMP CLARK OF MISSOURS MAKING THE SPEECH OF NOTIFICATION TO JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER, AT ESOPUS, AUGUST IS

The new flarmony under which the dissenting factions of the Damocratic Party have some to a reconculation has at no time been shown in so dramatic and picturesque a way as when the noted Congressman from Missouri, who at the National Damocratic Consention of St. Louis openly opposed Judge Parker's riomination, made on August 11th, at Europea, New York, the notification speech to the party's Presidential commiss. Mr. Clark's address was marchinaried and source and Judge Parker's reply was equally cordial



S. F. EDGE IN "NAPIER II," THE WINNING BOAT



THE AMERICAN BOAT "CHALLENGER" SPEEDING AGAINST "NAPIER II"

alone with his wounded, and the re red cross on his arm, did not the other prisoners, but properly his own. This was now beyond to realize that the suffering man g vainty to ease his position withe surgeon gave it. When you Russia, his stupelaction was ex-

g more than another to be hoped s which the Russians are learn-y give the Red Cross man and man in Russia a chance to apn of the other great powers of the commentary on the way in which conducted that only two officers it possible that this war is to show inactivity has not only proven the s inefficiency-even his unintellion that his reputation for gallantry easily against (ceble foes). Is be, spell of an enemy's continued suc-is? Will it yet be besten into his ry stop of progress in the develop-us war has become less a matter of re of science, of work, and the value, of a far higher-tempered type than Vapoleon needed? In this little acon got the impression that the same ither the initiative nor the mastery form them; and restricted a force of a bere trees inclined in that excess of have been first) in had from

dong the Spells of War

hall washed to y the little in which would emple and compred surply, for Japanyouthed for the purpose were separated ming the equipment first flack taken hands. You must only be lead at the attention the market of the traceron. compations canteen of the Japanese of meanitury wooden water-adde of read of the domains passers in part e, true file lognor improvious forest and the twitte no affectioners for the best explace of the carefully filter accessed oppositions of repail moscowns work to a big for comfort of for acting a firm the ground. The Kurshaw and core in

their clumsy gray overcoats, which tripped their legs when their boots did not, as if they were going to the rear instead of into a critical action in the darkness. where mobility and surefootedness are first principles. Besides this, the Russian's trousers were all too big, as was his coat. Everything about him was like a paternal muffler, putting him at the disadvantage of a man swimning in an ulster and gum boots. The contest was that of a game-cock and a big brahms. The feet of one runs to spurs and the other to feathers. The Russian had come to count on his weight. Let

the Little Father and the priests give the word and ac would lumber on over the savages. The Japanese far more highly civilized than the Kussian—has been training mind and muscle to meet an adversary of great reputation. Her first shock of surprise at Russian showness and stopidity has passed. What he did this morning he now regards as the natural thing. He now has the confidence as well as the skill. His possible error is that he may think that other Occidental armies are like the Russian.

Looking from the trench to the field, you saw prostrate forms, the spleich of white bandages showing where they had been bit, or if they had none the surgeon had come to them too late. Parties with spades were going about the field scarcing in the bushes, and, when they came to a fallen Russian, bending over him and then pussing on or beginning to dig a hole, which in a few minutes was replaced by a mound with a stone or stick which said in Japanese characters that a pertain

induction of a review Human regiment and buying there.
There are no second Russian at 1 pages on The form the second of Rosselle and I have a fine of the first of the

Action There is a set for a set for k which is the administration of the form of the form

remarks that where there a standard with the policy of the standard for the policy of the policy of

bottles until he could not swallow another drop. of the dozen around him evidently spoke a good deal of Russian. Ivan told them where he lived, and he langued and joked, but for such an intelligent fellow he was most stupid about the morning's operations and the number of troops engaged. On the strength of his smile, Ivan would get on anywhere in the world, Earlier I had seen a wounded Japanese who, too, had that gift of good cheer which must have made him a rallying point of camaraderie. Half a dozen were a companying his litter. In the pauses they bent over him caressingly and kept away the flies. He was hadly

hit, but still he was smiling.

A dozen rods away from Ivan was another Russian who had the top of his head gashed with a bullet. Out of his mind, he would try to rise, and then again he would try to find his rifle and his accourrements. The next man I came to had escaped death by the narrowest margin. The bullet had passed between the carotid artery and the jugular vein. Without bleeding much be had a very stiff and very sore neck. Two Japanese ne had a very sim and very sore neck. I wo japanese infantrymen had appointed themselves as his guardians, and were escorting him slowly up the road. One was for making him a pillow out of boughs and waiting till he could be carried back; the other argued that litters were few, and he had better he walked to the old tem

ple, and this view prevailed.

The End of the Day's Work

By mose there were mounds over most of the sillingues which I had seen on my arrival and the wormled had been carried back. Only the freelesses

wear-old had be a carried back. Only the freelings of earth six feet long, the grass tradpled here and the freeling the grass tradpled here and the freeling the principal strains at the logist. The ridius of the logist party ever still stacked, and the men were still the party extracting about at will as they would in the property of a party one tawn at home, while some were still help constant town at home, while some were still help constant for rides, the cuttradge coses, and the the following to rides, the cuttradge coses, and the final still still still and position the softened at the mental had have there much the softened to come by the trade had have there much the softened for the softened for the first softened to the softened for the softened for the first softened as purpose and harmal as calling on the party. In that, it was a stroop a other old are oftened, in that it had all the human steerings at a factle compressed within the limits of the terminal representation of the compressed within the limits of the terminal representation of the compressed within the limits of the terminal representation of the compressed within the limits of the terminal representation of the and of the limits of the terminal representation of the and of the limits of the terminal representation of the softened within the limits of the terminal representation of the softened within the limits of the terminal representation of the softened within the limits of the terminal representation of the termindex of the terminal representation of the terminal representatio temperatures of everand mind

-A-QUIVER-OF-VERSE-AGAINST-WAR



of touls, that people t wild and gaunt, sorral body in Medica lice; , herce words the soul of the world still s shadow of swords is Paradise I"

se heart of man is but savage still, ane of peace but an ill-worn half-dispute; untile but masks his wardse will e shadow of swords is Panadae.

THE DIFFERENCE

ISAND men as one are slain for naught; man brother must by thee be slam. is ill! It is as we are taught; a Glonous War; that, Murder plain!

men each side—they meet, they clash, i-for private vengeance all unfain; if thou slay in anger rash!

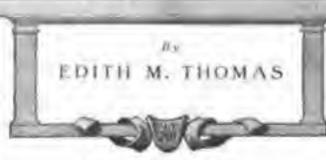
"A LITTLE SOLDIER"

A Isue Incident

T is the heart of Russia That heart with every beat, An inward echo-answers The throb of marching feet.

It is a child's first letter : "I send thee all my love; While thou dost fight for Russia. I pray to God above."

"To "To a Little Soldier" That letter is addressed .



And with it upes a packet Of overts the child loves best,

Of books himself has chosen, Of warmed things to wear, A pape and, yes I Inharco; All ted with loving care.

It is the child's first letter, In stragging symbols traced; Five thousand versts it travels The white Siberian waste!

It is the camp at Dalay, Amid the lingering snows; There, to the youngest private, The child's first letter goes.

He reads it to his comrades-Scarce more than boys are they; And half the pucket's treasures By lot he gives away.

He folds and keeps the letter. His answer speeds afar: God love thee, Little Comrade, For comrades true we are: One fights, one prays for Russia, And for her dear White Czar!" . . . It is a field of battle On which the sun has set; It is the child's first letter, With tricking life-blond west

("Pray on, thou Late Comrade, Thy duty claims thee yet, Pray on—thy Little Soldier His death has gladly met (*)

WORLD-PATRIOTISM

THEY serve their Country who, at her behand, Against her locs their armed valor prove (But men would serve the World (and Country) has II, everywhere, no man to War would move

For Best and Bravest War will have, or none, And Best and Bravest are Earth's good red wine; That wine, suspoured, remain the less alone, And for the wasted sintage Earth must pine,

CASSANDRA

AM Cassandro, as in dreams of sleep Crying, "Beware, beware!" yet none gives car. None flees before the homing Shape of Fear, None turns the loostall from the bertling steep. Ye heroes I whom unnumbered eyes shall weep. I speak as dreams, ye will not, will not bear Accurs'd be War, that costs our world so dear! Accurs d be Mars, who makes your pulses leap !

I am Cassantira. On my soul was laid Grave power of forecast. Ye are dead men all! The strewn field moans with the departing shade, And moaning answers from the empty hall-This of the wife, that of the plighted maid ! . Oh, let the veil before my vision fail !





TROOPS MARCHING BACK TO CAMP AFTER A SHAM BATTLE



THE TWENTY-EIGHTH LIGHT BATTERY MOVING THROUGH HEAVY TIMBER



A PARTY OF SKIRMISHERS SETTING OUT FROM CAMP NISQUALLY

THE ARMY MANOEUVRES AT AMERICAN LAKE, WASHINGTON

Five thousand men of the regular army and of the National Guard of Oregon, Washington, and idaho were engaged in these transcentres, under command of Brigadier-General Frederick Function. The troops consisted of infantry, cavalry, antillery, and signal corps, and were divided from two divisions occurring Comps Serilation and Nisquelly, seven miles apply. The coordings of actual was were simulated as nearly as possible, the two divisions representing opposing armies. There were shan battles and other evolutions, lasting ten days in all

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ITTLE SERMONS IN PLY AND DIS.-D

of these "fittle arrooms," "The Arms of Burn." House to the Humaning Number for August. For third I but arpear in the Humaning Number for Compar, by tille of "White the Old Falks Come in Town

FROM TH

27 1904



convenied two ar location where

RTENDER'S POINT OF VIEW

RAWN BY CHARLES DANA GIBSON



By NORMAN HAPGOOD

sation with Mr. Elwell

oceives some light from the fol-

New York, dagest h, rose

ty to note the degrading spectacle; must loud in their demandation of prestod in the run business, to real; is interested in art reform mixed.

Jatholic Church left to hold up the ufflought it has been supposed that thelics have put the run shop un-

"Satarnalia" been exhibited, with a perhaps we would not have un-

in the claverth communiquent it thing for this community, our elections servant,

F. Briwin Reward,

ther is that the curator of the dimodern statuary in the most corica is ent of sympathy with a America. General Ceannia, and, has always been a stimugeress, and Mr. Elwell morns His inter, which is a response a department last month about its." shows more heat than hout the connection between odd's work has any foundan a dream. Mr. Elwell would y letting the facts be known to moderate a district controversy her Church.

I)well, occupying a position or and care something at out irm to represent all the best y are too busy to be an assorthat is left to men without acceptors' society to interphode, but although that crities and nullities, the son. They unanimously reservides and form another g other causes, spring the omit the point about what

1

KATE

the deeper question of well can find any artist sculptor, architect, or its of the "Saturnalia," imself and the Metronified position in which

ent does Mr. Elwell style makes George comparison.

race to New York and

the United States. Mr. Elwell does not agree with them. It will be a pieceore to Continents at any time to give a failer locating to his side of a controversy which must end somer or later in an entire cleaning not of all that he and Georgial Cesnols stand for, and the introduction of what he saviantially calls art return, which morely means art standards in the Museums worthy of the country which stands second today, among the nations of the Western world, in land-scape painting, first or second in sculpture, first or second in architecture and heads that the greatest portrait painter of the day is here by blood at least. The first-cate artists are nearly crough in agreement in their opinions in controverted questions generally, as they are on the principles now being fought about in Washington and New York. It is second and third rate artists who are in line with the suspicions and projudices of the more unitated public, and codewor to work up district of the men who are giving to American art the position which it is rapully assuming.

A Real Dramatic Poet

OF all the plays that incumber my desk, must are without form and road. Sometimes there is a bit of movement, character, or asple, which books like a germ of future arrangels but addons indeed does a play chance along which is practical and at the same time literature. Soon a new new her before me.

Percy Mackage is a poet and a dramatist. I should not be surprised if he took some stay in America's position like that held by Stephen Phillips in England Some of his versus have been published in percedicals and have byte beauty. His one published play. The Canterbury Piliprims in spote of its andramatic threse shows partic and dramatic gift. The drama now upon my desk is as numerical high dramatic as it is full of integination. The author has started with the idea which Hawthories shocked homorously in "Foothertop," an idea which a satired would add, is more familiar to the public in "The Wisard of Or"—a scare-crow become a living man. On this theme Mr. Mackage has suit what he exactly calls a tragedy of the ludicrous. The first act gives the creation of the scare-crow man, and reveals the witch's plot to points with this profitigity the liver who betrayed her youth. The account and third acts are rull of power. The former betrayer, now a Judge of dignity and station, has adopted a girl, to whom the scare-crow, an a loreign nobleman, now makes love. All are deceived except the Justice, who is kept silent by threats from the hend who prompts the scare-crow. The connecty is as fine as the drama is interest. The opportunities, for an actor capable of the weird, are peculiar. Tree or Manofield, are even, perhaps, a less firmly established character actor, like Arnold Daly, would fine the part exceptional. The scare-crow is passed upon the Judge as the hell-born child of his postulal escapable. Richard, the young girl's afficient lover, also has a faint suspicion of the truth:

The Parties. Cynthin 1—a created sent!

Disham this found? His bendmin's creat, sit; packs compand.

Kin had this factory. Have you mound the bearing, Richard? What
personal this beginn?—what record to belong? Werey on a true week.

No based. He may be a local my dear, but he walks one a broomstock.

The scarecrow lives only while he actokes, and the devil-inspired explanations of his smoking in society form dialogue of rare humor. The tortore of the Justice, the naivete of the minor characters and the heroine, the wit and ingenuity of the field, the restlessness of Richard, and the grotesque nobility of the scarecrow are worked along in scenes of sore dramatic power, rising strikingly into the supernatural, with accompaniment of caving rooks. Many an attempt has been made to dramatize. The Scarlet Letter, "but Mr. Mackaye is probably the only American who could handle with success a Hawthorne theme. The play is original, not only in the full dramatic structure built upon the merely sketched foundation; not only in invented characters, scenes, and dialogue; but also in the skilful metamorphous into a tragic lancy, differing so essentially from the airy graces of Hawthorne's story.

The Author of "Hazel Kirke"

MR: MACKAYE comes naturally by his dramatic gifts, for his father was Steele Mackaye, author of "Hazel Kirke," "Paul Kanvar," "In Spite of All," "Dakola," "Rose Michel," and many other plays. The father's strange conglomeration of tendencies he was painter, lecturer, dramatist, manager, actor, and inventor—have become differentiated in his sons. One.

how dead, was an actor of promise. One is a chemist by profession, with excursions in philosophy. The youngest studies forestry. A patent lawyer, Harold Steele Mackaye, published this season a novel called "The Pauchronicon." Percy Mackaye's interests have never wandered from the drama. As a child be was his father's companion, before and behind the scenes. The boy was about a dozen years old when the two first went together to a Shakespeare play. "It is the form," said the son, to doubt in more childish language, "that has made it live." "No," said the father, "it is the position and emotion." The literary instinct was never carried so far in Steele Mackaye as the more primitive



STEELE MACRAYE

sense of life. His career was that of one overflowing with vitality. As a boy he studied painting under flont, and then went to Paris, where he lived and talked and painted in the studies of famous men. Friendship with Delsarte led to his introducing the Delsarte system to America. Enthusuam for those doctrines led him to illustrate them on the stage, and he helped to write the play "Monaldi," with a sculptor for hero, to elucidate more graphically the gospel of Delsarte. He produced it in England, where he also took the part of Hamlet, although as a rule he acted only when his convenience as a manager invited. For teaching the Delsarte system his terms rose to fits for half an hour, but his enthusiastic nature sometimes multiplied the half-hour into four while succeeding pupils had to wait. When he opened the Madison Square, "Hazel Kirke" was put on as a stop-gap, because Charles Reade's new version of "Masks and Faces" was not quite ready. "Hazel Kirke" ran four hundred nights and was shut off to make room for William Gillette's long-postponed "Professor." Having trouble with his associates, Mackaye started the Lyceum. His activities during this period included the invention of a double stage, the installation of the first theatre-ventilating apparatus, and the foundation of a school of acting, assisted by Franklin Sargent, now as the head of the principal American dramatic school. Last of all his schemes was the Mackaye Spectatorium at the Chicago Fair of 1891. It failed then for lack of funds, and just as Mackaye believed that he had proved its practicability, later, with a smaller model, he died, with his mind full of science, art, and every human interest.

Names and the Thing

JOURNALISM moves rapidly, but even journalism has delays. As Collier's is to have actual reviews of books and plays when its Review Number is installed, the last moment for a proper title to this department of essays on the arts recedes with the recession of that new number. As the Review Number has been postponed, and the ideal name for this department has not appeared, the old, inaccurate one can be continued, if need be, for several months.

"Readings and Reflections" attracted me, but in part of the months there will be no reading. "The Literary Dude" produced hilarity in the office,

2 1 4 1

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as it was deemed to fit the crime; but a joke will hardly

"Halts by the Roadside" contains a fit idea too sen-

timentally expressed.
"Palettes of the Times," from Ben Jonson, modified into Tastes of the Time, would be right were COLLER's

a more literary and a less popular publication. From a mass of suggestions, ranging from the back-neyed to the bizarre, and from the felicitous to the absurd, these come nearest to the editorial desire.

Poetry and Youth

ONE of the questions we ask ourselves as we grow older is whether we lose poetic feeling as our youth recodes. Darwin's case is often quoted as the type. Reading, the other day, a poem that was a favorite of my college days. I wondered whether it

might not be true of others also, that, although we may enjoy poetry no less as the years pass, it is harder to branch out in new poetic directions. The poems and poets we read are those we learned to read when the mind was soft and our habits not yet formed. Later, when we are led to a new musterpreon, we are able to "see, not feel, how beautiful it is." The keenest pleasure not feel, how beautiful it is." The keenest pleasure comes from benefits which have reverlierated in us many times. No newly discovered play by Shake-speare, however great, could give me the emotions raised by those which have played upon my nature every year since the early teens. This line of thought was started by a little book of verses, which lay upon the table of a friend, and carried me back to college days, when half a dozen lines of mere translation convinced a group of youthful editors that William Vaugn Moody was a poet. In this collection only one poem from Mr. Moody's college work was included, and that I liked it best in the collection proved more about

youth and later life than about the relative merits of the poems. It now reads thus:

HARMONIES

HARMONIES

This string upon my harp was best beloved;
I thought I enew of series through and through:
Till an old man, whose young eyes lightened blue.
Neath his white hair, best over me and moved.
His lingers up and down, and broke the wire.
To much a laddered meso, rung or rung,
As from the paracrch's pilow sky ward spring.
Crowded with wide fining wings and text of fire.
O whenat heart! So merely threed and string.
That any unlarght hand can draw from thee.
One clear gold note that makes the tired years young.
What of the time when Love had whispered me.
Where alog thy nodes, and my thand passedully.
Gave to the dom hasmanics visite and tongue?

In the original form, as I remember it, the last lines speak of the time when love shall whisper the secrets which now are put into the past, and that change seems to me unpoetical and sad.

FIVE LITTLE MEN

By W. A. FRASER

PAR to the fourth many of a write of his like dealing with the adventures of Airch, Triby, Lyris, Jimmy, and Secreted, his principles who dereite their entire time and attention to beging for transles. In this quest they are permissed amounted, as a chosen by their recitals of their attentions. The foreign appeared on the June, July, and August Houndald Aumbers. The pertines appeared on the June, July, and August Houndald Aumbers. The others will be published in successive throughout Aumbers under the believe "The Auchieus of Kaine," and "A Gaude Combat"

IV. THE PATIENT FOG SIGNAL

THE guileless shiny little tin box that was a fogsignal, and a wrist watch, and a loy of mysterious delight, became a petent factor, a Franker-stein, an old man of the sea to its purcessor, Abox Graham. And get it was wealth—it was a lever so move all other boys to compliance; the loan of it for half a day was a favor to be bought with marbles, or a

top, or a ripe peach,
Its owner, the Graham of Scotch theift, went the

Its owner, the Graham of Scotch theift, went the length of farming it out for real money.

Cyril Boker paid two cents for the privilege of carrying it one day; and Tootle Drammond gave a lien for equal rights in the first five cents be might earn, and became proprietor of the tin-inclosed dynamite for a day and hight.

Even in that brief time he put his six ter's nerves out of gear for a month by threatening in "bust" the expinaive thing in the issues.

It was lack Woolley, the much wise.

It was Jack Woolley, the much wise, it was Jack Woolley, the much wise, the oracle, who imparted to Aleck the scoret of the fog signal's mysterious uso. But even Jack knew nothing of the fraction of dynamite it contained, not of its

virility—just that it made a more when run over, or "husted," as he put it.
Aleck had promised Tod, and Brownie, and Toute that he would bust it some day—yes, some day; but in the meantime it was a power, and he was wise enough. in his boyhand to lead that a shattered log signal would be but a bit of tim. So he nursed the influence; as the Spartan buy carried the fox within his rough shirt. Aleck homed the explosive signal on his

At school he hid it in bis desk, and at night it rected beneath his pillow; with gravity many times a day be gave the boys correct time from it.

Aleck had chores to do at home. He brought up coal for the kitchen stave. Once the signal fell with arrong clutter from his wrist to the brick floor of the cellar. "Golly" he told the boys later. "Damed if I didn't think the damed old. "blamed if I didn't think the darned old thing would get busted sure, an' we'd 'a lost all the fun."

The next time be laid it on the stove as he picked up the scuttle, and it was pushed about among flatirons and pore by Cook Jane, who was quite ignorant of its volcanic tendency.

Considering everything, its temptations, it must be said that the fog signal was wonderfully tolerant of abuse. It

even became somewhat of a protection to its wearer. His threat to strike one of the

other boys with it generally averted war. But in time the glamour of its compelling influence began to wear off. The boys tired of following Aleck wherever he led them-fishing trips to streams de-void of fish, bird nesting where there were no nests; Tootic even helped him with his chores and all because of indefinite promises from Aleck that he would bust the signal. So some real efforts were made to bring about the desired event.

In the very first serious attempt, the 'hus was hit upon as a likely vehicle; of course, the driver was not consulted.

A dozen times Aleck placed the torpedo on the hard graveled road just before the bus swing around the hotel corner, but the wheels always missed fire—it was difficult to gauge just where a wheel would or would not run. Then they lay in wait for farmers wagnes coming up the main street-they were steadier. came of it, except one or two cuts from the whips of suspicious teamsters.

Then little Jimmie Maclean was seized with a bril-liant idea. His father had a buggy that was generally in the driving shed. There was a sharp-inclined, hard-

bottomed bit of road from the shed, and they could let the longer state over the big signal and see what it would not to the arbitrar when it bestell

Very encertally they took up Jimmie's idea, accepting an according to according the accepting the acceptance accepting the acceptance acce

Alock placed the tin-covered dynamics on the driveway; the others should like boggy out a fittle. "Let her got" yelful Tuddy, and mercily strongs it clattered down the hill, tressing the small object and taking three pickete from a fence in the notion.

"times we show good the wheels anyhow," declared Teeldy, as they labormands pulled the nuggy up again.

This catastrophe proved the fallacy of Jimmie's in-formation as to his father's absence from home. The crash brought the reverend gentleman from his study, formation as to his father's absence from home. The crash brought the reverend gentleman from his study, he issued torth with alacrity. The boys departed with even greater speed. Alock taking the instrument of mistrature with him. Even little Jimmle fled—undustibility turned a back upon his trate lather and fled. And as his little feet pattered down the road, he largested. The get licked—Til get an awful welling, 'cause the buggy's amashed—it wasn't my fault."

"Tell yer father we did it kid, and shut up blubbering—then he won't lick you, ' panted Alock, as he soutdied along beside the little fellow.

"Bet you we'll all get beked," said Tootie, when they made a balt, blocks away, "My dad said he'd strap me the next thing we broke.

"Briver I'll throw the blamed thing in Lawson's point," mustered Aleck in diagost, "Don't believe it'll bust anyway—bet there ain't nothin' in it. Guess I'll throw it in to-night when it gets dark," he continued reflectively.

"I'm goin' none," remarked Tootie.

"Dun't ge home, fellers," pleaded Jimmie; "art me go home with you, Stalls; will you—do, Teddy?"

"Go to yer Anote's, Jimmie," advised Tootie, always full of resource; "tell her you'te alraid, an' that you didn't do nothin', an' that your dad's awist cross—size'd hide you, wa' your maw "I get homesome — p'raps she'll think you've gone an drownded yourself, or got run over—"

"That's a bully way, kid," chipped in

That's a bully way, kid," chapped in Cyril. "I did that ence when I broke the big window."

"I'm goin' home, fellers," repeated

Stulis monotonously,
"So'm I," added Tootie, and Jimmie in

despair went to his aunt's.

Alerk forget all about the pond as a receptacle for the log signal, and in the norming, his tear having departed somewhat, hunted up Cyril.

"I know a lim dandy place to bust it." he confided! "up to Lawson's mill. They've got a lonny little track there, a real tron track that we can put it on, an when Old Bill pushes the car that they put the beautiful manner it, but you now put the boards on ever it, but you any thin it'll go of."

"Juninie" exclaimed Brownie. "Say, Aleck, won't that be great? It'll scare

Old Bill—p'raps be'll give us a lickin',"
he added fearfully.
"No, he won't neither—can't we hide

after we put it on?"

"Let's go and get Stubs." "No, we'll just go by ourselves." The track alluded to by Aleck ran from

one part of the mill to the other on an

one part of the fifth to the other of an elevated way over the road.
"Say, Aleck," whispered Cyril, when they had fastened the fog signal to the small iron rail, just above the road, "nobudy ain't see as, let's go in and help Bill take the boards off, then he'll let us ride back on the old car, an' we can hear it bust. He won't know we put it on-anyway we can run if he goes to ketch us-

Graham hesitated. It seemed like shaking hands

"Guess you're afraid," taunted Cyril. "I wouldn't be-I ain't 'Iraid of Old Bill; be's got lumbago an' couldn't kick a feller." with trouble.

"No. I ain't afraid; only if we was down on the road we could see it bust. P'raps it'll blow up the car, an'
we could see it tumble."

"If you ain't airsid ler's go on the car-will you, Cyril's insinuation had its effect-Aleck couldn't



The boy was led into the house, where the doctor took strictles in the great gash in his lace

"You hold the blamped tin thing, Aleck," he con-tinued, "an' steer it so's the wheels if run over it."

Once more the buggy was cut strift with racing speed, and little Jimmle, clinging too long to his shaft, the front axis kinked, and the rig curved gracefully through the flower markles will a hind wheel done. through the flower garden until a hind wheel clove a glass-covered hotbed like a knife cutting cake. It contained no plants at that season, but the structure was quite demolished. Incidentally, in its parabolic voyage the rig had caromed off a beebive and the honeybrewers were out in a second attending to business.

nd the accusation of cowardice, and Old Bill, to his et delight, soon had two willing helpers at work unding the lumber.

"Git on en hey a ride, boys," he said cheerfully,

en the last board had been shifted.

t was slightly down grade back, and the old gentlen, giving the car a start, sat on it, his legs dangling or the side, unconscious of the probability that if the signal which was on that rall exploded be would e a neel, or a few toes, or perhaps even a leg. In tice to the two conspirators it must be said that they I no idea of such catastrophe. 'Sit still," commanded Bill. "What y'u jigglin'

and bout-yei'll fall off an break yer necks. My at in Jeruziam wuz that?" as the wheels bumped.

mped, over the obstruction.

But the inconsiderate torpedo did not explode; it still ng tenaciously to the track, its upper crust flattened 2 a sodden pie.

he boys retrieved their toy and descended to the dhed.

Guese 'tain't no good, Brownie," said Aleck; "don't

leve it's a gun-thing at all."

Bet you got to hit it hard, "opinioned Cyril. "Bet a swat from an axe 'd make it sizzle. Have you got to your house? Hold on, Aleck—where you got?"

exclaimed as his companion started on the run letting no answer, he followed. Aleck had practi-

cally stolen Cyril's patent, the idea of the are, and was heading for home at full speed, as he said afterward, to have first try."

Down the main street from the mill, down the lane. to the back yard and into the woodshed raced the boys, Aleck still in the lead. But delay in finding the axe

offset the victory of the run.
"I got first swipe at it," asserted Aleck. "Funny we

never thought of the are afore, ain't it, Brownie?"
"All right," agreed Cyril; "here's a big chunk of wood, Aleck, jus set it on that, an' hit er plunk as hard as you can."

Aleck had found the axe by this time. Cyril's instructions were carried out to the letter, and his compontion brought the axe down with a woodman's swing. Bang!

The very atmosphere of Tona was cracked asunder as though some strange thunderbuit had wandered into

town and butted up against a rock

The fog signal, small but of fierce force, long tortured in its innocuous quietude, awoke to activity with a start that carried its recklese assailant several feet into the air, and dropped him, much shattered, on his head. He staggered to his feet, his face streaming with blood, and Cyri), who had marvelously escaped burt, bravely ran to his assistance.

"Come on. Aleck-come away to the doctor" he

pleaded, catching the buy's arm.

As the little fellows staggered up the lane, a woman with a white face and beart almost stopped in fear, rushed madly from the house and screamed; "Help, help! Oh, God, my boy is killed!" Then she had him in her arms, her dress stained red, and turning, started

"Give him to me, Mrs. Graham," said a man's voice, and people were running from every direction, the fierce explosion having startled every one in the village. But Aleck slipped to his feet, and, the first fierce borst of crying over, struggling bravely with the pain.

"There's a brave little man-1'll run for the doctor,"

interrupted the neighbor.

The boy was led into the house, and in a very few minutes the doctor was taking staches in the great gash that had laid his cheekhone bare.

"It will take some weeks healing," the doctor said. and he will probably have a scar for life."

For days Aleck was a hero; one to receive presents. Cakes and pies, even flowers, were brought by his com-panions. Teddy and Cyril and Tootie—each one of the three had cheerfully at individual times punched the little man in herce combat—now sat hours with him daily, and read books to him, and played with house-hold toys, and generally pretended that it wasn't much of a day to play outside anyway. Such is the freemasoury of boyhood.

THE NEW GLORIES OF CONEY ISLAND

By ARTHUR B. RUHL Illustrated by W. GLACKENS

I' BEGINS to look as though there were nothing stable in this world of change. When Coney Island, the old "Cooney" of song and story, puts on fine raiment, decks herself with jeweled lights and be-nes polite, what is there left to the un. Things seem be going to the demnition bow-wows. If I were a t I would write a ballad to the refrain "O where is Cooney of yesteryear?" Where is Bisco, the Wildn-"Alive! Alive! He eats 'em alive!"—rouring

l rattling his chains down at the hottom of cage and biting the heads off of snaky eels? sere is Fatima, the Pride of the Harem-atch the little lady dance. She's all musevery fibre a pulpitating atom of action. I she don't dance with her feet "-Failms, ading on the platform behind the "barker." face veiled and her dingy bathrobe away-mournfully in the cool sea breeze? Where the "barkers," and the insistent perfume ied crabs and boiled green-corn and frankers, and the great unwashed host taking anual bath, far into the night, out there e black water under the Iron piers, anual an, wet melon rinds? O where, indeed "Cooney" of yesteryear?

A Thousand Shows

new Coney Island is a sort of cross bethe outside of the modern world's fair e inside of the modern midway. It is g of white walls and towers and land myriade of sparkling lights. There eat glittering "ballroom" as big as a sik almost, at one end, on the pier on land, and there is an invitation Durbar, with all the elephants and nd things, a half-mile or so away at

And between these two extremes. about every kind of exceptric sort ment which the brain of the modern There are reprietors can devise.

chutes and loop-the-loops and bump-the-cenic railways over the carth, under the to the mountains of the moon; and even he Tyrolean Alps. You know they're the case it says so and because a trio of core of whom plays two horns at once, stand only of a Swiss chalet and play extremely with much tonguing and variations, while iding whether or not you want to go in and

dance! she don't dance with her feet!

are trying to listen to the orchestra playing "Good-bye, on the other side of the lagoon. a real submarine boat which goes under real water, and a baby incebater, and a free three-ring circus which thousands can watch; and the trained animals of the sprightly Mr. Bestock and a "real naval battle" between the Russian and Japanese Reets, the entrance to which bears the sementious and cheering Huminated sign, "War is Hell," said General Sherman. These are a

very few of the shows. And it is quite decorous for any one to go. This. sammer folks bowl down to Coney after dinner at the uplown restaurante in appulling whitedexilmagors, or motor-boats that switt down from the Blattery or East Thirtyfourth Street at twenty People could Knots. have gone in the same way to the old Concy loland, but it rarely would have occurred to them even if there had been as many motor-boats and devil-wagons as there are now. Nowarlays you not only can do these things, but they are done. And slong with the dexil-wagon and motor-boat people. and those who used to make up the greater part of the Coney Island crowd, are hundreds and bundreds of quite com-fy-looking folk; fathers and mothers with their



families, who, until this summer or fast, never thought

of going to Coney Island before.

The first thing you see in the new Coney Island is the big "ballroom." It is a building, the sides of which are mostly glass, on the shore-end of the pier—"fanned by ocean breezes"—and almost as dazzlingly bright within as these places where you sit in a sort of white box two feet away from a searchlight and have your photograph taken on a button in ten seconds. chestra plays in a gallery in front of a sounding-board. and when the noise billows back and forth across the vast hall it is enough, it not to terrify, certainly to make one want to dance. When the hand begins to play scores, and if it is a Saturday or Sunday night, hundreds flock from the tables and from the less interesting amusements outside on to this rast floor. young men mostly grasp their partners by putting both hands under their arms or upon, not about, their walsts; the young women, who, by all wearing exactly the same style of pompadour and shirtwaist, manage to look as much as possible alike, do the same thing, and then they donce in "half time" with the greatest solemnity about the ball. This style of dancing consists of an oblique sort of walking, saried now and then with a turn. The observe walk is done with a quick, relent-less, subdier-like step, and this, together with the rigid solemnity of the dancers' faces, gives to the whole a strange hypnotic charm:

A Glorified Cellar-Door to Slide On

After the solemnity of the ballroom it is rather a rehef to get out into the open and see the chutes and people "humping-the-bumps" and such simple and moving things. One of the things which the crowd likes best is a sort of winding inclined trough, made of tambee and polished smooth as glass. You sit down in this at the top and slide to the bottom, precisely as a piece of ice slides flown a clrute into a cellar, except that you go about twice as fast and are likely to be upset at the turns. This slide costs nothing at all except the trouble of climbing to the top of it, and the charm of it is correspondingly insidious. People are often most vain about the littlest things, and they get it into

their heads, as they shoot down the slide, that they have an improved way of taking the turns or of making themselves slide faster, and they go back to try again, and pretty soon they get the habst.

You want to lean in when you strike the curves." man said to me the other night, as we stood staring with the crowd at the bottom. "That's the whole secret of it." And he fell to pulling his nustache and staring fixedly at the glassy chute as though he were a Japanese general trying to discover a strategic weakness in the defences of Port Arthur. There was an exceedingly plump young woman who sailed down the cluste, as we stood there watching, some ten or fifteen times. When I strolled on she was still at it, quite self-centred and unconscious, and apparently having the time of her life. She was so heavy that she slid much faster than anybody else, especially than the little children, and sometimes when half a dozen of them were ahead of her she would swoop down upon them and cover them along with her as an available. them and carry them along with her as an avalanche might awoop down on a party of mountain climbers. She took the corners with the grace of a cup defender rounding the outer mark in a filteen-knot breeze. You could see that she knew this and that the conwiousness of it thrilled her. Children were moved down before her, fat men with umbrellas skidded along behind like auto-trucks on wet aspisalt, but she came down bolt erect, each time faster than before, her hands in her lap and a fixed hypnotic smile on her face. It seemed a pity that she had to climb back each time to the top again. One could fancy her dreaming of colless slides down test abyses where you never find the bottom. "changed not in kind, but in degree," as Mr. Browning said, "the instant made eternity."

The Bumps are the Newest Attraction

Sump-the-bumps is this summer's variation of the slide down the bamboo trough. In this you slide down a broad polished incline covered with irregular rounded



"I guess we don't belong"

there precisely like a ball dropping down a bagatelle-beard. It is an anneement not incolving any very intense mental train, and is highly recommended for breaking the ice. a process which should begin early in a visit to Coney Island. The most pleasing of these instruments involving a ture, involving of instruments of torupid shifting equilibrium, is the serial merry - goary flying-machine This consists of a number of boats hung by long cables to a horizontal wheel set high in the air. You board the boats from a raised platform.

the electricity is turned on, the wheel up above revolves, and as it turns, faster and faster, the boats are swung out by centrifugal force until you are flying round and round over the heads of the crowd below and apparently almost at right angles to the wheel from which the cables are hung. Of course, the angle isn't nearly a right angle, but as you hang on tight and nourish the agreeable expectation that the cables will break the next second, and the boat be hurled down upon the crowd, it seems quite all of ninety degrees. The cables and the upper wheel and the upright that supports them are all sparkling with electric lights, so that at a distance the machine



THE BUNDAY AFTERNOON CHOWDS ON THE BEACH AT COMEY ISLAND

looks morewhat like a gigantic literalized norbreils twirling round and round and round. For the spectators the thing has real airliness and beauty, and a more charming way of trilling with gravity it would be hard to device.

One of the things which Americans who were brought up on the old Barnom action miss in the new Coney is the scarcity of places where one can be fooled. In the old days you went into a ramphacide shapty, and after a few very poor more or a mountain hit of dancing the "barker" arose, and in a hearse whoper requested "all the ladies to pass out." Then, with a wealth of innuendo and the manner of one impuring to a long lest friend of his youth the secret of the location of a gold mine, he told the men present that if they would poss not the next room they would see the teal thing, the only real thing on the Island, for the trifling additional sum of ten cents. The proper thing to do was to look very much bored and start slowly for the front door whereupont, after the mob of willing performers had passed into the side-room at a ten-cent rate the "barker" would becken to you and muster saidy, "Well, come on, young fellow, call it five and let 'er gu at that." You then had the threiling satisfaction of having beaten the "barker," and when you had passed through the ade-door and more and found yourself out

You then had the thrilling satisfaction of having beaten the "barker," and when you had passed through the aid-door and found yourself out in the cold, unsympathetic air of the outside street, you had the added satisfaction of knowing that you had been fooled again. But as that was what you had gone to Coney for, you returned to town in high good humor. Nowadays the shows are ordered differently. They are actually planned for some people who want to sit in agreeable surroundings and see something new and diverting. There are so many good shows that there isn't space here even to glance at them. One of the best is the imitation fire in a city street, with a real city fire department to put out the blaze and real people to jump into the fire-nets from sixth-story windows.

The Fire Shows

At this show the audience sits on one side of what appears to be a city square in lower New York. The square is life size, or looks to be so, and is lined on three sides with shops and tenements and the hotel that presently burns. A trolley car runs back and forth across the square, there are pusheart men, and a hurdy-guedy with dancing children, a lighted barroom, a chop siev restaurant, nighthawk cabbies driving here and there, a procession or two, and a lot of street types doing all

sorts of typical and effectively arranged things with so much spirit and comic effect that the essemble reminds one in the most extraordinary way not so much of New York as of the crowded come action of one of Hogarth adrawings of London streets. Finally a glow of light shows through the window of the hotel; the porter cuss not and turns in the alarm and from the two engine houses on either side you are see the fremen sliding down the brain poles and buckling the harness.

Real Fire and Real Fire Engines.

Out of the houses the houses heap at full galley, the rugines shirtling as they come, there are shours and cries and people at the windows of the little, wringing their hands and begging for help. The fire gets worse and worse, an arrial linkler and restor tower come galloping up from a sale street, the firemen stramble up the burning building with railing ladders and presently the battalian railer comes on the deal run, his bell clanging just as it clangs in test life. There are caplisions, the whole square is alight with

the flavors and filled with the shrill whistling and throbbing of the engines. At last a fire-net is spread and the folior in the upper windows jump for their lives. They do it so well that nothing listles easier than landing right side up in a bre-net. You think of the solidy-phrased sign at the other end of the Island: "Salest Family Fire Recape. Show Your Courage in Case of Fire," and wonder why net-jumping isn't introduced in the bump-the-bump class of amusements. At any rate, all of them are saved, the last one from the root with a searchight turned on him, and with the bose-pipes and well-still playing, and before the flames have died down the long curtains are drawn at ross the separe. It is an extraordinarily realistic show, well worked out.

Although the new Coney has come, the old Coney has all course, not yet quite gone. Some of its streets are still left, with their tumble-down music halls and squealing metry-go-rounds, their tried clams and frank-horiers, and shorting galleries, but the "harkers" don't bark as they used to bark, and things don't seem the same. When the last host starts up the hay, people gare at the sparking walls and festions and strings of lamps, and at the great tower of light that dominates the new Coney shining out

walls and restoors and strings of lamps, and at the great tower of light that dominates the new Coney shining out against the night. "It's really beautiful, isn't it?" they say, with a quaint, almost reluctant, credibility, and you can see them examining the tower and talking about its "lines."

The New Era

I often wonder what the ghosts of the old "barkers" and the Chimoles and Manies who used to gather in the dark corners of the old steamboats ten years ago, in the days when "After the Ball" was new, and the organs played "East Side, West Side, Alf Around the Town," would think could they float down the bay again one of these summer toghts. You can imagine them staring blankly at the fairy city of lights and blazing towers, you can see them landing at the boat pier and walking turtively through the vast gattering ballroom, scurrying through the daz gling streets and across the Venetian bridges, and at last escaping through a turnstile to some dark and distant corner of the Island, where a hose "barker" croaks rancorously the charms of some deserted show. You can see them shranking closer to each other and further into the shadow, and Manie whispers, "Say! Chimonic." I ghost we dan't belong."



THE ILLUMINATION OF DREAMLAND'S TOWER AT NIGHT

IVE'S LAST INTERVIEW

the Russian Minister of the Interior, held a few days before his Assassination

LAN O'LAUGHLIN, Collier's War Correspondent in St. Petersburg



WIATCHESLAFF KONSTANTINOVITCH DE PLEHVE

·He "Do you done by ich care. ker it his it his big SHIPPINES.

the Red Affairs, a There en in this ial career d a few, a eing upon ment, anselling cuti-Governde Pichye very other

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No.

treatment of those who fell into his police net, and that the Emperor esteemed him as a patriot who was also the Emperor esteemed him as a patriot who was absolutely inversingly and the autorracy and to improve the condition of the Russian people. Seeking a friend in the Interior Department. I requested him to ask Monsicur de Plebve to see me. He went to the telephone and called up the Minister's house. "His Excellency will see you," he announced, when he had finished his conversation, "on Somlay, at one in the morning,. "The Minister," he suggested, "likes his callers to be prompt And Lought to add that it is etiquette here to call upon a Minister in evening cluthes only."

Received by the Minister

Properly dressed. I drove on the appointed day to the Minister's summer residence, a charming little cottage overlooking one of the numerous branches of the Neva River. A police officer was standing a hundred yards from the house, and three stordy butiers, in conventional costume, were in the reception hall. One of them took my card to the Minister, and, returning, requested

me to tollow him. We period through a courte of oute-rooms, and then my paide, proopen a padded door, bade me per in. Some tancom with my entrance, the figure that of came howard me. "I not always glid to a came howard me." I not always glid to a Americana." Monsieur de Pletive automotif, speaking Prench alongy and clearly the friendship of our countries is hower. I not training will ever occur to tessen it."

The Minister comburged ma towned a mail wooden table, placed against the best of to writing table, and required me to be search binself taking another chair dire its increase himself taking another chair dire its increase him one class was in the room, be had also say, nothing with which to detend named that there mander outly unlined. He would not be a trivialities, but taken in to plung direct into the Desires of the cold by asking and leaders to know. "Recrything you parist in about Rooms, and Rooms are the say." I will

Russia and the United States

This was a speciest request and too we have samied. "Before I begin on each a section. What is the said, let me us reasons what is the said, let me us reasons. What is the strategies of the Cross States toward Rossis at this time? One of I know it is convect. But he people as a thick rise." I end him I though the repaired the repaired year management by temporal. "I said him I thought the repaired from an understand the reason. We have a says been friends, and we have grown a transfer Mareover. Amortemotors for people. They must know that Rossis a straight maddle turing State that Rossis is and a fine the third hand, be a management of the reasons which is able to deliver no origin. Person in the ribor hand, be a management person in the other hand, be a management person in the other hand, be a management of the person to reach that norther hand, the a management person is therefore antigmistic to American commercial interests."

White the Minister was talking, I had an operation to the management of the minister was talking. I had an operation to the Minister was talking. I had an operation to the management of the minister was talking. While the Minister was talking, I had an op-

partiantly in study his physiognomy. It has all the characteristics of a great man-a firm thin a generous mouth, the teeth somewhat separated routed by a pure white muntaclie, a targe none, a high forhead and deep-set eyes. To me the eyes were the man prominent feature—not large, but compelling, telling nothing, but divining much, a yellowish broad that reminded me somehow of the culor of a tion. In a

pearance he was the antithesis of the Torquemaia, a spearance he was the antithesis of the Torquemaia, a he has been described. The Minister's albows trated upon the table, and his bands grapped the sides with a strength that showed the tenarity of the man.

"The press of America is a powerful institution, and I am convinced that when all the facts have become public it will look at Russia through deferent species. Neither the Emperor nor the people wanted was with Taran. We desired only an oven port on the Pawith Japan. We desired only an open port on the Pacific and safe communication with it, and peace install of disorder among our neighbors. Manchoria had been in a state of disorder which menaced foreign life and property, and the interests of the world in general so-our own special interests demanded that we should stey to and restore tranquillity. The United States was smoved by the same reasons to intervene in Cuba. We

established order, and we were graduaily restoring Chinese administra-tion when the war came upon a For the war Japan hall made every preparation, while we had gone to believing her protectations of descrito peacefully settle the questions it

"Mr. Minister." I interropiel.
"what was your attitude with tospect to the war?"

The War with Japan

"In the Imperial Government the will of the Sovereign is supreme and his advisers have no right to make decision save with his approval had nothing to do with the Man churian negotiations. That was a matter which concerned the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of War, and the Minister of the Navy My department is confined to in-ternal questions. It might have been better had Manchuria been placed under the Interior Department in-stead of under a Viceroy, but the the Emperor did not desire, and it = not the business of a Minister le

"But did you not give advice when war seemed impending?" "My advice was always on the side of peace. Russia had no appetite for the annexation of Manchuria. have plenty of space in Siberia which

requires development. I recognized



The Jamailovsky Prospect, in frust of the Hotel de Varsovie, where M. de Fielter was assassinated July 16. The photograph was taken one hour after the bomb was thrown, and shows the wreckage of the Minister's carriage lying in the street

EDUCATIONAL

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LEARN TELEGRAPHY

moreover, that if we took Mancherus it would mean the incorporation of \$7,000,000 Chinese into our Empire. It would be difficuft to keep them within their present inc-ders, and they would come into competition with our people in Scheria. The latter could not stand it; the Chinese are too surewd. So we made concession after concession, but Japan was bent upon war, and we could not conciliate her without a stain upon our homor. Seeing Japan determined upon war, I munseled preparations, both unitary and naval, in order that we might be in condition to de-fend our interests."
"You have no fear as to the result of the

warkt

"Certainly put. We have lead masor re-verses because of the inadequacy of our preparation and the preparedness of Japan. When General Kuropatkin shall have under his command the troops for which be his asked, all this will be changed. Russia is like a linge wheel; it takes some time to get it ready to move, but when it rolls, it does so steadily, heavily crushing everything in its path. Why should we not be vicintinus? path. Why should we see be ville be were then millsons of them. ose a million, and still send another unline to gain the victory. And I tell you, we will will Russia will never scrept defeat.

"And what will you do about Man-

"Before the war that problem was very clear. As I have sold, we did out want Marchuria and were arranging for the restoration of Unione administration. Now it is very greatly belogged. No one can say what ev-will do se will not do, but it is clear that we must once and for all establish free and safe communication with Port Arthur and Dalay. and prevent Japan from ever again meaning to establish barach on the manufood. Russia is fighting for herself, it is true, but size is fighting for the White Race and for Chris-tianity as web."

Concerning the Residue Intol.

It was now Monmons de Pichter's turn to ask a question. "Are there many Jersean the United States." he asked. I have been a pro-ture of the Little filterto in New York, and described the general anodators of the Jews in the country. The Jew is one of our great problems," he said. There are six millions of them in a corrow some lying on our Encopean frontier. The world known that the Jew is not an agriculturer. These win are subsected the Linear experience. er mak an agriculturent. Those will are sub-lects of the Emperor are no exceptions to the rule. It has been out experience to a few living year a Routian village will some have every crop in pawer. It is his sum to gen-every man in his data, and the he does namelly by opposing a works shop and policy the spirits uncount to the peanant. For every ribble of data he charges a measure to be painted. Within a less years the peanant. fatherest. Within a few years the passage find that the Jew is rour mentally and he is a hard mental. Continuous symmetries accornot that the jew is from meeting and he is a bard meeter. Describences symmetries occur in consequence, has the Government inspection of the projection to the Jew and to the Rigorous. I chark you will uncorring to the Rigorous. I chark you will uncorring to me the projection why the Government has not given the Jew the right of advantaged according to the right of advantaged to the right of a second to the r out the country. It is a fact that such residence can be whateled by Jews, and there are thousands living unday in 20. Papersonary, Unity a few works ago, the Emperor naw fig. Only a few works ago, the Emperor new fits on the recommendation, to approve a law permitting for Jews to the ancomes within thirty-live miles of the fraction. The angular at the smooghing properation of these people it was found decreasely nome thats ago to locked such resolutions were in those of the descendants who had been residents at the district hebrer 1932. This law gave too energy power into the hands of these policies who might obtain it is their personal interval.

Now this law has been repeated, and the Jews not the whom they are they obtain within this come. pan live where they please within this I have other referres to propose to the Empure, which will, I believe, anotherate the condition it in fewers subjects."

The your still favor the emigratum of the

"To few are a people without a country.

I write to the Jewish Congress at Hode agreeing to facilitate the nature of people of this pace to Palestine. I fear (he proper will) this face to Parieston. Their the propert with fast, because as we know, the few or an againgularies is a failure, and he beause only in trade. The Emperies is deeply interested to the welfare of the Jawa, as he is interested in the welface of all his subjects. His aim is the effortation and development of the Jawa is order that they shall be assimilated with the

rest of our rust population, and give loyal al-legisance to the threse. At present, the Jews

furnish some of the recruits for the Nihilist

I said to the Minister that I had visited Helangtors at the time of the assassination of Governor General Bubricoff, "That was a bertible close," he said, "and there was ab-solutely no excuse for it. It is true that General Behrikof, enforced a policy which I did not always approve, for he was a man with an item hand. But the situation de-manded a man such as he was. The Swedes, who are at the bottom of the agitation, were seeking the separation of Pinland from Russia. They have employed the most underhanded methods to effect this result. General Behrikelf property took measures to pre-year the success of their rebellines move-ments. The policy of the Emperer has sought the unification of Pinland and Russea.

Botokott and Folland

"I mitigated to a considerable extent the barakness of General Bolerkoff's administration, and hard permeular attention to the nathenal interests of the Forms, keeping in mind their permiar strait on and their charactertheir permiar stranton and their characteristics. I have maintained freedom of university treining in Finland. In the local legal and administrative proceedings the use of the local languages, Finoish and Swedish, has been retained. All that I have required in that the higher State institutions shall have a knowledge of the Russian official language, and that it shall have equal rights with top others to the lower institutions. The with toe subservato the lower institutions. The Russian language is a symbol of the unity of the Empire. I am a great admirer of the Empire. I am a great admirer of the Foundate curacter—the tree Figure are such a sturdy, a cest people. I did not favor the southwest of Pinto in Russian regiments, though I be organized the anatomicality of persenting the agillators in the Grand Fachy to have a force of 42 oos mere within their reach with which they might were to tamper. I have given a great deal of thought to the Figures (persents), and I have constantly updeavored to meeting which of the majority of avored to ment the winter of the majority of the population. The policy of Recom will be in removed? could automorp while at the same time siming to effect closer relations between the Grand Ducky and the sovereign

State - Throughout Russia there is order and transporting. I tend foreign newspapers, and I find descriptions of revolts which have never securies. It is not generally understood abroad how democratic we are. The inditions of peasures that we have should currantly be encodered democratic. The peasures and the suspense have self-government in matters relating to their suspective administration district. trative sizeriols. The Emperor appropria a concrete, but as the President of the United States, by seal with the address and consents if the Serman, appendix a thousand of a Territory of presents along assemblies, which collect local taxes and authorize all local expenditures. We nove indirect taxation, past of which is in the shape of classical area. Nearly all the direct taxes, such as imports and land laxes, are used for local improvements—all minimum, education, education, pasts, etc. As I have said, the people, subject, of course, to the said, the people, subject, of course, to the looper at exection, determine how expenditure Hulf he made "

The Security and the Military

"What are the classes in Knoon which are detectioned with existing georgimental con-

"We make liberals who are dissatisfied with some of the festions of the dissertiment, and who do not go turned criticism. They are not to visit units, and most of them are layer categories of the throne. Then we have what I should call succeditive democratis, who object in the principle of autorities, and who are represented at some abstract theory. They should not be confounded with Nikilista, because they believe in somethings the Nikilista. rets believe to medding. The latter are known to a considerable extent to the police, and I

At the escence I glanced at the clock and from the worlded democrate."

At the escence I glanced at the clock and freed that I had taken up an hour of the Minster's time. When I thanked him for his frankless, he responded:

"It is nothing. I would give a grant deal for the maintenance of transity relations with the great American Republic. I supe you will correct some false impressions which said concerning the policy of my Emperar and of my country. All that is necessary to accomplish this is to tell the truth, and that is what the American people want."

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on board his flagship the Military at the secret rendezvous of the Japanese war fleet near Port Arthur. This interview was obtained for Conzura's by Mr. Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, our correspondent on board the steamship Manola Mara, which visited the Japanese fleet in the latter part of July. Mr. Bartlers notified us by cable that he had obtained an interview with Admiral Togo, and was forwarding it by post. Unless there should be some unforeseen delay in the transmission of the mails, the article should reach this office in time for publication next week. It will be illustrated with photographs.

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GOOD READING FOR SUMMER DAYS

By FREDERIC TABLE COOPER

In Old Jameica

Joseph Course is intest volume, "Remance" (McChire, Phillips & Co.), is one of these stoties that he senetimes writes in collaboration with his friend and neighbor. Ford M. Haeffer. It would be interesting to know just which partion of it Mr. Hueffer is responsible for—here and there we come upon a chapter or an episode which seems to lack the characteristic quality of the author of "Youth" and "Almayer's Polly." Yet taken as a whole, the flavor is unnestablity, insultably, that of Courad. No other living author has the trick of making you see, between the printed lines, such an endless vista author has the trick of making you see, between the printed lines, such an endless vista of vague, ominous, unspoken things—dangers, hirrary, without unspoken things—dangers, hirrary, without unspoken things—dangers, hirrary, without of words. 'Romance' is in a certain sense a historical novel. It deals with the West Indies of a century ago, and from the moment that we set foot in the queer old warehouse in Jamaica, with its blending of many smells, tarved rope and crude molasses, coffee and speces, we are living in a fantastic realm of mad adventures —beaving was, should ships, nightimare visious of pirates bold and dring prisoners—and, what is more, we are accepting it all with the simple credibility that years ago we gave to the fleshy, villaw-covered stories that thrilled our boylosses.

A Tale of the Klandike

Mose than one writer has been lared by the gittering promise of the Klendshe as a background lane "breaking trail" lete this new Brid for fiction; and, currously enough, the most successful at these all is a woman, Elizabeth Robons. "The Magnetic North" (Frederick A. Stokes Company) promises all the charaginal understanding of lack London's stacies, and it has bendess womething which the author of "The Son of the Wolf" can never give—the touch of human sympathy. Mr. London's Klondson's of memorials aby mal, as far as it gues, he makes you feel the groupous of it all, the darkness and homeiness and numbing cold the stinging last of drawing alon, the interest, the interest, the interest, and manifest of a Northern winter. Klinsheth Robins draws a softer picture, the shows in a party of adventures, overtaken by winter, many burndreds of miles wints of their destination; the takes us through that winter travel, and though the nearest rettlement is a Jewill mission, farty miles away, are about as a continue. More than one writer has been lared by the the nearest rethoreut is a Jewill mission, jury miles away, she above us a continual coming and going of strangers, priests, belated miners, needy and marving Indians, that make the widerness seem almost populant, despite its expanse of unbroken snow. She has not attempted to abadias the Chardiser the picture is realistic almost to giveness. But she has known how to humanize it without crossing the boundary line between sympathy and scortmentary.

An Epic of the South

Ose of the best Southern stories yet written, dealing with the Reconstruction period, as "The Deliverance," by Ellen Glangow (Doubleday, Page & Co.). It has temething of an epic quality about it, isosomuch that it makes you see, behind the central story, a widening background of Southern life fields, and plantations crippled and impoverished by the war. Had the central theme have somewhat has demicant, and the tackground more carefully filled in, this would careful sumewhat less flowmant, and the twekground more carefully filled in this would caseful have ranked among the half-down strongest looks of the year. Even as it is, there is one feature of it that fairly hausts soot memory. Every one who has more read it remembers Daudet's "Siege of Berlin," It tells of an old case, a veteran of the Napoleonic wars, who during the France-Prussian War is too feetle, too ill, to be told the truth. So day by day, while the cannot that he is too deaf to bear are thoughting outside the walls of Paris, but are thousering outside the walls of Paris, his family concoct a fairy tale of the repeated success of the French armies, notif they finally make the old man believe that Berlin finally make the old man believe that Berlin itself has capitulated. Miss Glasgow has his upon a similar device for making us feel the contrast between the old South and the new. She shows us a proud old Southern lady, stricken blood and helpless during the war, and surviving, a paralyzed wreck, in a wretched little negro cabin in a swamp on her former elegation. her former plantation. She bowever, knows nothing of the change. In facey she is still mistress of her hundred slaves; in fancy she as still critises of a proud and triumphant Conto the imaginary history, that a potient eagerly to the imaginary history, that a potient son and daughter compact for her, of a long line of successors to Jefferson Davis, and the growing impurtance of a new American republic that has taken a proud place among the nations.

Wholesome Americanism

Wististen else may be said in criticism of David Graham Phillips, there is a whole-some and unmistakable atmosphere of Amer-icanism about his books. His work is not always as clear-cut as one might wish; in his later books, especially, there is an urri-tating tendency to generalize, and let the reader fill in the studing and the back- 7.0 h

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Story-Writing and JOURNALISE tamphi for true broket. Writing for Front, total and wrofor free berühet. Writing for Proof", telle bem The National Press Ass'n. 54 The Baldwin, Iodianapelis

CALIFORNIA FOR 5¢
Nice illustrated descriptive magnatur, I months
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The Vindication of Phoebe

By GARRETT P. SERVISS

THIS is an astronomical remance. heroine is only a moun, but she goes interest from the couracter of her musinterest from the character of her ma-ter, the planet Saturn. Saturn is a kind of Grand Turk among the planets. The re-mense size of his family gives him the aspect of an Oriental despot. He has no less than nine moons, counting Procte as the mith and youngest member of the circle, but this eno-mentation takes a count only of the principal moons, which are him queens of the harm among the unnamed billions of satellite days that mingle their rays industry gost-ubly, with all impend individual the gration line, to form his beautiful rings. The state of affairs in the Saturn an apidem to in stra-ling contrast with the simple monogenous condition of the earth, orderd with its simple factiful moon which, apparently, need never

But, for the story of Phorbe. Her annals But, for the story of Fractice for annual conduction that the conduction of the story Productor William H. Pickering of the Harcard Observators found on his photographic places, where Settero making his matery progress surround of hymes materials of attendance. I so Grand Ing. ever, was represented in many successors po-sitions, a delicate timage, unperceived before among the followers of the great planetery among the followers of the great planetary magai, but throwing ministratable indications of automation to their correspond master. This limit object, fasaging threatly on the out-saure of the curavae, was Proces, although at that time, of course, also had no name. Compartism of a large number of planet, all showing the image of the tetring little attanger, constants Professor Perkenng 1888 it

must be a safellite of Satuth, and arrordingly its diversory was attentioned, and a little later Plusin was astronomically christened.

Securicism of the Astronomers

But here was not the furture of some great new placest lies Uranes and Neptum, unwertalizing their discoveres and offing leads with their time. On the contrary, four respectively appearance as policity as positive, Many astronomers as policity as positive, declined to believe as her exacts. They small not see four-time was conferred. So, was beyond the feedbal was conferred, but was beyond the feedbal followings to picture crimatal things invitable an divise votice had been alike to reveal her. Yet Professor Pakering held the reveal her. Yet Professor Pakering positions of the image of the plates, were departing beyond a vertex distance from Sature, were convincing evolution, and from them the orbit of the new addition could be deduced. Approximate the ments of the orbit were call tilated, and Process was from the by far the most remain member of mature of system, mer path lyting at a most distance of ew planets like Uranes and Nepaum, more system, nor path lying at a mean distance of nearly sight in their roles from it is contract the planet, and not period of the firm required for her in make a single errors are around

quored for her in make a single erre ast around her master, heing about a year and a healt.

Still, helevillebanding the great countest awakened by the opiginal accommodation of the discount of Proches and in Construction. Professor Pickering's results of the case was keen doubtful, until an earlier the case was keen doubtful, until affect it prochestically exceed to be discharged and of Proches was reterred to at its the board, and of Proches was reterred to at its the board, and of Proches was reterred to at its the angle greatest many processing on such phrases as: "The alleged such sale-life of suttons," or "Proches a supposed moon," The astronomer is the most read equipment. The astronomer is the most read equipment when the light is sets.

Her ar ignetic wind factors has some Early

But at length wind factor in the come. Earth in July of the year Project E.C. As a new the director of the Harmon Harmon House and a service on the director of the Harmon Harmon House in war, not not you was the entreed of Police in affirmed upon the service of Police in affirmed upon the service of the police in the police of the polic which is would eccept on certain dates the new future were protect out, so that anythody who had the restructed means and the desire to do so could be low but we

tions for himself. Nothing is more instancing than the power of marrisoful precurior.

With the sid of a long series of photographs made at the Aregorph Observatory in the Fururan Andes the actual path of Physics has been reveal for a Aregorph of the Physics has been traced from April to to June a rose and a new and more correct eposition of her orbit calculated

Phoebe is Somewhat Distant

Accepting Posebe, as it now seems terrain that we ought to do, as an actual satellite of Salarn, the very interesting question arouse "Whence did the some — side a captive, or an original member of the family of the ringed planet?"

It is to be noted that her distance from Saturn is relatively very large-meanly eight million miles. The most remote of the eight formerly known satellites of Sature, Japetus. is 2,225 one miles away, and the market of them. Mintas, is only asyasse miles from the great planet's centre, or less than half the mean distance of our most from the earth Boing so distant, Physic requires about eighteen months to make the journey around her orbit, while Monas takes only twompy-two and a half hours, and Japetus seventy-mo-and a half days. This is as endem that Pombe's relations to Saturn are, in our sense less intimate than those of any other of his

But it must not be supposed that his con-trol over her is imperfect. She can not get

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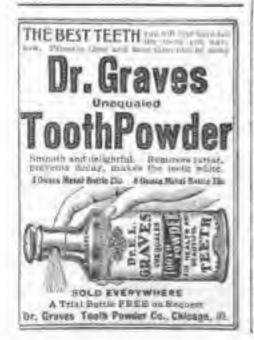
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away from him without some interference far more powerful than any that the present con-stitution of the solar System would admit of. Owing to be comparatively great mass, and his distance from the sun, Saturn governs a vast extent of surrounding space. Mathematical conductors have shown that our glube would not permanently retain a moon at a greater distance from its centre than nations miles, woile the grant force of Saturn would enable it to master a satellite more than three times as remore as Posebe, or in and much explore out, one it stilled become

This breadth of Saturd's empire suggests that Phoebe may really be a captive moon. There can be little doubt that our mass was out from the earth, and that many of the other remote in the Sour costom, such as the food principal satellites of Jupiter, and the numerous multitude of little codies constitut-ing Satura's rings, have had a common origin with the planets around which they revolve, but with Plants the rase may be different. It has been suggested that the two lattle moons of Mars and the first satellite of Jupiter may be captured asteroids, or come's, turned into musts, and this suggestion would turned who to make, and this suggestion would appear to be particularly appropriate for a body like the new satellite of battern. Hus only a long series of cateful observations can settle the question. In the meantime the claim of Phierbe to recognition as a regular member of our great system of worlds and moves, a true subject of the sus, though submitted to the immediate dominion of his case. sal Sature, some to have been established beyond depute.

A Foe to the Boll Weevil

By C. ARIBUR WILLIAMS

LARGE redduk brown ant with strong, former leaving mundates and a sharp sting is being watched with interne in terest at the Department of Agriculture in Wash, actor and on several farms down in Francian flow Like Katisha's ribow, for considered worth going mice to see. Empired sections the way actors the continuent to get a book at the way actors the continuent to get a book at him. He is expected for do work which will save majores of dollars for the cotton leaders save only ore of deliars for the cotton indea-try of this constry every year, but nother this fact that the class screens in which his were movement is being subjected some to affect him in the least. Isoderest to all the sair be has caused, he pursues the even recent of his way, and devines his every en-ergy to meeting and adapting himself to certain changed conditions which have come but in existance. So for as his actions to disace, he might be just an ordinary eminet with no critain in life, and not haracteristics to warrant the great amount of publicity which has been given him ever alone he was discovered in the minimality of finatensia last spring.

fast spring.

Yet on him, to an extent at least, depends
the question of whether the cutton telt of the United States shall be freed from the most permission recomminguous post known to wis once—the Myanan holl wavell. The rea-timed spread of this devastating bog threatents a complete revolution in the cotton producing and manufacturing attaction here and abroad, and the only hope of external noting it or cleaning its obward march is thought by many to lie in the recently im-ported Guaramakan and

The Discovery of the Ant

A considerable amount of potten is grown A considerable amount of potten is grown by the natives in the interior of Gualemaia, and an agent of the United States Reportment of Agriculture who was in duty in Alta Vera Par mount with surgerse that the plant floateshed in spite of the bod weeks which he found to be quite pisntiful thereabed. The important and superstitutes indian farmers would throw little or to light on the floation, but it soon developed that they limited on a certain family of acts as their protectors. They made no effort to raise cutton unless these gracits were present in force, for rectors. They made no effort to raise cution unless there insects were present to force, for they know that utherwise their crops would be destroyed by the weerils. They called the arts "keisps," or "helpers," and accepted to them a supernatural power over jests and disasters of all sends. Farther investigations on the part of the agent showed that the virtue of the arts lay in their ability to kill the weavils, which are incased in hard shells, and thus rendered invaluerable to the attacks of mont other insects. The arts old not go out most officer insects. The arits did not go out of their way to find the weevils, the agent discovered, but made short work of every one they encountered. Their mode of artack was simple. With their strong from legs they sented their rictims around the body near the therax, then, pring open with their mandi-bles the joint between the thorax and the abdomen, exposed a vital spot into which they plouged their stings, and the thing was done. The present of the sting seemed to take imprecisive effect, manning first the paralyses and then the death of the weevels, the dead holies of which were forthwith sales or dragged away to the anti- nests.

The First Importation

A report of these facts to the Department of Agriculture resulted in the agent being distrigued to collect and take to the weevilridden fields of Texas as many of the afteras he could conveniently carry. In following he could conveniently carry. In following these orders he secured eighty-rime wide mounted bettles, ranging in size from threeeightbs of a quart to a quart. The bottoms of these were covered with pebbles, and then cores of the arts' mosts were dug up and placed over the probles. On hip of each next was put enough loose clay to make the par a little move than half full. The ants includensostrated their aversion to strong light, thus showing a decided similarity to the



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AS EASY Reeds Only a Little Thinking

The find of etaldwood often decides whother one is to grow up well mourished and healthy or weak and sickly from two proper food.

It's jest as easy to be one as the other

provided we get a proper start.

A wase plays run like the Denver Docfor who knew about food, cut accomplist: wonders provided the patient is willing to help and will eat only proper food.

Speaking of this case the Mother said

her little tour year old boy was suffering from a peculiar demograment of the stomsch, liver and kidneys and his feet laome so swotten be couldn't take a step. "We called a Doctor why said at once we must be very careful as to his dust as improper food was the only cause of sickness. Sugar especially, he forbid-

So the Dr. made up a diet and the principal food he prescribed was Grape-Note and the boy, who was very fond of sweet things took the Grape-Note readily without adding any sugar. (Dr. explained that the sweet in Grape Nuts is not at all like came or best sugar but is the natural sweet of the grains.)

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termites, or white ants, and, as a concession to this peculiarity, each jar was inclosed in a thick paper wrappet. The mouths were closed will cloths which permitted a more or less free circulation of air, but prevented the egress of the insects, and in this simple an army of about 4,000 was transported to

The news of their coming preceded them, of course, and when the simpment reached Texas it was met with an injunction which had been secured by several rotton planters, on the ground that the new insert might prive to be a reached. out the ground that the new losest legant life and to civilization generally than the weevil itself. The Department experis had convinced themselves that the ants were wholly carmyorous and not at all herbacous-however, and the matter was finally adjusted. in such a way as to permit the "planting" of the insects in the fields around the station which the Department maintains at Vactoria. Texas, and from which the campaign against the weevil is being directed. Later several colonies were placed on farms in other parts of the State. of the Mate.

The Ant Thrides in Texas

It was frared that many of the unts would die during the long history from Gustemals, but, on the contrary, their number merwased. A few succumbed to the confinement, and the

but, on the contrary, their number encreased. A few succumbed to the confinement, and the unional surroundings, but a great many conserver brought into existence in the meantime. Moreover, the whole collection to be meantimed to them all their lives. The earth in the Texas cotton toils is considerably harder than that of Constendia, and there was some doubt as to the ability of the ensures to contrary the total to the ability of the ensures to contrary the total to a depth of about fourtree with it. This was soon despelled. The ever, as the first minute planted at Victor apendiated to a depth of about fourtree inches during the first week.

The agent who brought the anti-from Goutemaia, Dr. O. F. Cook, could find them a only a very limited area is Alts Vera Paraletment, Dr. O. F. Cook, could find them a only a very limited area is Alts Vera Paraletment, and that it does a great drait of damage to very that it does a great drait of damage to very than that it does a great drait of damage to very them of plant tife. They are very partial to the teleph harm entitles, the time of the original time of the time of the time of the time of the original time of the time that the anti-original to the time to which they are put to often inaction in the cotton week, but it are any alaptic to the time to which they do not impure the inaction of have their inaction.

It is a remarkable fact that the not shows to disposition to all useful insects. It prefers the Boll weeval to all offer victims, but seems to get much additioning out of weevaling common hilling antist and other bugs which it one way or another are injurious, including the Boll worm and against safe larvar. At the same time, busyer, it displays met the slightest ammostly toward much selich it mems to know intuitionly are friendly to the human race. He treef.

friendly to the human race. He theif.
The ant may be handled with imposity, us sting being him soft to penetrate known from a kin, even though the insect were evily.

disposed.
The ant does not always out the events as ment as they are killed. Every past has a such of storehopse.

The Home of the Ant

The belop, unlies many other big empots, they no large characters or possageways to serve as pitfalls for man and beast. Its area sonally commits of from three to six characters. usually consists of from three to six chara-bers connected by quarter-neck truncia, its which extending from one to those jest bridge ground. In one of the chambers to re a se-ways to be found the hard parts of the weevils and other consists which have be-eaten. Heads, wings, and other unsatable parts are packed in indescriminately and to-quently serve as a place of resolence for two-or three varieties of infinite-smal animals, one or which is supposed to be a parasite of the ant.

The ant follows the example of the human

The ant follows the example of the homeoresidents of the torqual occurry where a came by taking a six-ta during the bet, beading at it fitted any and working to the occurrant early morning.

The theorety of the ant promoses much but at least two important points must be distilled before its practical and present value has be made evident. It may not be able to inhermate in Least, and it may not propagate with sufficient rapidity to do good in any thing more than a very limited area. Memoramust necessarily clapse before the facts in these connections can be ascertained, and in the meantime the Department of Agricul-ture is advising farmers not to place too much reliance in the kelep, but to continue to wage all other known methods of warrage against the pest which cost the cotton planters of Texas nearly sources last rear, according to statistics compiled by the Cereirs Bureau.

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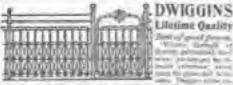


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The Boy at the Mill

REPRESENTATIVE WADE of Missouri tells a story to illustrate his views as to the there if will have to prosperte and abubsh all the trusts of the country. have he were know went to a mill with a sark of gram. It was not on the practic or lows, The boy become tired watching the slow turning of the stones, and, inming impatient-by to the miller, asked:

"How long is this thing going to take? I am in a harry."

am in a hurry."
"Ub," replied the miller, "this is as fast as

"Well," returned the boy, "I can eat that

floor laster than it is grinding there."

"You might," quoth the miller, "but how long could you keep it up?"

"I could keep it up?"

"I could keep it up?"

"antil I starved to death."

His Three Titles

HE way of a publicien was illustrated by Senator Destricts of Nebraska, who was asked by a friend in New York as to have

asked by a friend to New York as to how his was getting along.

"Well," replied the Nebruskan, "the men whom I gave positives when I was Governor still cut use Governor. These whom I have balled since I was related to the South call the Senate. The rest all call me 'True' damp longrate.' I guess I am doing as well as the average."

A Maner of Geography

REPRESENTATIVE REATWOLE of Minima and account was asked by a friend about a motival acquaintance who lives in the Congression's shared.

"Is he right" was too query.

"Well, that depends on goography," said Mr. Huntwole. "Out at home we consider how very with. He is sorth about a million dellars. If he lived in New Jersey I suppose he would be thought fairly well-to-do, white if he lived in New York Iolas would be dropping dellars in his but."

He Got a Prisoner

THE soldier who knew no difference between "charge" and "retrost" to the states of the latest tale of one of the soldies of the soldies and congress. There was a raw recruit from the West who went into the army from one of the West who went into the army from one of the West who went in the first and a half from min to second, and to left his corn place to the field torough Lymolia wanted thin to save the field torough Lymolia wanted thin to save the field torough Lymolia wanted thin to save the from a day and taught to keep step for a day. He went have to the colonel and said, "I date to the down have to go kep, kep, kep, ander the trees; I came down to wipe out the rate is the interest to fight."

[Ife kept complaining, and one day an order

rebells: I want to fight."

If a kept complaining, and one day an order came to capture a batters out on the hill a tew tolks away. The recoust was put on the living line. Through the grass and the green levels the term marched, and under the green trace where the bride sang, and up that hill to the face of death. Suddenly a great blacing five of shot and encister came sweeping down into the little band, moving them like grain before the sickle. Retried was incomable; the order was given, and the men disposed the order was given. the order was given, and the men dropped back down the hill. The recrust did not on derstand the order, but kept going straight alread. Under the cover of smoke and

wonder why I'm base and rude,

And ugly-spoke and spiteful;

When Lucy Prig's so dreadful good,

Respecting and politeful.

I wonder why I'm full of sin.

Fat, rosy-cheeked, and horrid:

While Lucy Prig is nice and thin,

And has a pale, high forehead.

guarded by a Providence that soums to films to guard heroes on such occusions, marched up beaud a gun, grathed the gratest and marched down the hill. Down in little clump of trees the colonel was gathered. ing the few men who were not lying dead on the hillside. Dunfounded at the appear ance of the recruit and his prisoner, the coloned called out:

"Where the delives did you get that mar!"
"I got him up on the top of the hill," come
the reply, "and there is a got-darmed let more
of 'em if you're a mind to go after 'em!"

He had Good Reasons

A IMIRAL DEWEY tells of the case of an officer in the Navy who, after year in the service, predered his resignation. The Navy Department was leath to accept the resignation, for the reason that the officer to question was almost invaluable by virtue of his superi knowledge pertaining to ordinance matters. Nevertheless, the resignation was accepted, although the officer gave not case on the resignation was accepted, although the officer gave not reason therefor sevent that he wished to IMIRAL DEWEY tells of the case of

nation was accepted, although the officer gave no reason therefor except that he wested to edgage is because for houses.

The Admiral and the ratived afficer happening to meet one day last wanter, the setting in most of his friend the reason he has midden quitting of the service after so many years spent therein. "I thought you were devoted to the Navy," said the Admiral. "So I am," responded the other. "Addition the smallness of the salary, there were look reasons for my resigning. I'm getting along finely now."

"Glad to hear it," said the Admiral. "he:

"Glad to hear it," said the Admiral; "but

"A wife and three children," was the re-tited man's reply.

The Desired Legal Procedure

OVERNOR CHARLES B. AVCOCE of North Carolina, who was mentioned as a penastic condidate for Vice-President on the Democratic ticker, illustrated a political point during a campaign speech to telling of a young chap who went to me a

"There is a fellow making love to my with," be said. "He takes her out ricing, calls to see her when I am not at home as well as

when I am there, sould ber presents, wries latters to her, and pays no otherstion to me."

"Why doesn't your wife discourage bim? asked the lawyer.

"She seems to like the case," said to other. "She is always gied to see him, puted her best cluthes, and the other day! I ask the best cluthes, and the other day! I ask the best cluthes, and the other day! I ask the best cluthes, and the seemed to her the thin a kissing her. And she seemed to her the thin a kissing her. And she seemed to her the thin a kissing her. Well, we can get the address a diviner without any trouble."

"Thurder!" said the bushand. "I don't want only divorce. I want an injunction."

His Qualifying Adjective

SENATOR DEPEW tells how a Western Senator, who had not been in Washing-ton long enough to become familiar with its social ways, was introduced to a foreign

the social ways, was introduced to a foreign siphonat.

The diplamar, knowing that the Senate is the treaty-making power, was anxious to be freedly, and he was extremely gracious. He told the Senator that his name and fame had spread to Europe and said other pleasure things to him. Then he asked, "Is your wife refertaining this winter?"

"Well, not very," replied the Senator.



I wonder why I am so vile, A sad and hopeless sinner; While Lucy Prig puts on such style. And sits up late to dinner.

Oh, well, I s'pose I'm awful bad. But this one notion strikes me And makes me feel a whole lot glad-'Most everybody likes me.



No Stropping or Honing New Hades inserted in a second. You have early be lather and claim. So matter here british your faile of here wing your based—to matter here normally in this or here wing you may be, in three minutes than you face will be an exceeds as a bale ne you it share in perfect described his as exceeds as a bale ne you it share in perfect described with a will be all a serale. But or not perfect this will not not find that of infection. A fulfittle flater had be yours. When you have seen under the edge of the beginn to life out you have seen and of the edge or this out, for the not we will give you as new blades in authorize of the seen to the find of the out of the seen of the

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NOTES OF PROGRESS IN SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Stone are lactories of prehistoric man found under the peat beds of County Anirim

MR. W. J. KNOWLES has discovered several places near Cushendall in Consty Antrim. Ireland, where the ancient inhabitants appear to have located factories for making stone implements. The neeks used were of several varieties, but the one must in favor was a very hard rock of blanch color which is not native to the rights, and shows cridences of having been brought there a bowlders by glacial action. Very likely these biwiders came from Scotland, although a minuralogueal examination of them failed to show their genlagical origin.

From these rocks the nations chipped of

from these rocks the nacients chipped off fakes which were worked up into various inplements, chiefly axes. Flakes in all stupes of manufacture are found together with round hammer stones and others, which appear to have been chisels. The objects were first roughly blocked out, then chipped to some thing like their sual form, and finally finished thing like their must form, and mustly massems by graning, very likely on sandstone at the neighboring outcrops. Mr. Knowles has found mustly right hundred whole ages, complete sive for the granting and polishing, bestless large numbers of broken ages, half-financed implements, and unworked flakes. All of these musterials occur on the clay or even mixed with it, below the pear beds, showing that the workers must have lived in the early that the workers must have lived in the early est part of the modifilie age.

The removal of the present has on alcohol would make its use possible for moure

THERE is a very considerable demand for the removal of the excessive may which is imposed in this country on alcohol used for commercial purposes. Aske from the large use of alcohol in chemical and tech-nical pricessum, it is finding a place as an ex-cellent fuel for motors. In the last competition of the German Agricultural Society a number of alcohol motors were entered, showing an efficiency of gag to as 7 per cent, which means that of the potential energy of the means that of the potential energy of the alculud used over at per cent was concerted into mechanical work. This amount is about so per cent higher than the efficiency of geneline motors, so that, although the local equivalent of alcuhol is much lower than that of gandine, yet its actual value is nearly as great. Consequently, if alcohol could be obtained at a slightly lower price than gandine, the new is a first for more college, e. would

the use as a furl for automobiles, etc., would be certain, because of its mapy advantages to point of safety, oder, etc.

That which would allow its use to notice is shown by the current price in Germany. is shown by the current prior in Ostmany. In that country on or per cent slooked may be obtained at retail for about there's two series obtained at retail for about therty-two sents per gallons and in quantities of berry gallons the price is only about twenty ents. There is no apparent reason why we can mat produce already as cheeping to the constry, where immense quantities of own and persetues may be so readily grown. Indirectly the already made to the farmers in affecting them a ready man, but for their product. The tax of Sam per gallon or already may be a wise measure in respect to the already to be used on the versages, but the windows of its constraints as the product needed for other purposes is conthe product needed for other purposes is con-tainly open to question.

Experiments show that Rule flavor a sense of bearing and are very sensitive in sound

EVERY moreovan is interested in the question of the sense of hearing in fiches. The observations which have been made by fishermen probably have considerable value; the books on fishing generally say that wounds, like talking, which produce no juriling of the water are not appreciated by fish, whereas stamping on the shores or bottom of a bout is rendiffy noticed and responded to by them. The old story of the assembling of the trend in the fish peods of one of the Austrian moceosteries at the singing of a bell is probably untrue.

Actual scientific investigation of the some of hearing in fish has led to somewar do vergent views. Kreidl removed the ears from goldfish, and, finding the animals responsive to sounds, concluded that the skin is the organ of hearing in fish. Recent studies on the same species carried on at the flurward Zoological Laboratory have shown that goldfish do respond to sounds when the sound waves are made to travel through the water. In these experiments a luming-force Actual scientific investigation of the some water. In these experiments a tuning-fork was made to volutate on the wooden and of an quarters, and the behavior of the fish mond. It was also shown by experiments in which the nerves to the skin and ears were made functionless that the organ of hearing is the functionless that the organ of tearing is the car and not the skin. A careful examination of Kreidl's superuments thoseed that when he supposed that he had semoned the ear he had really only semoned the organ for the perception of equilibrium, the true ear being oft behind is the being skeleton of the head. Other investigators studying the behavior of other fishes have from I that most of them respond to sound stimus, although the dog-fish seems to be an exception. It may be, of course, that the doglish hears but does not give any visible response.



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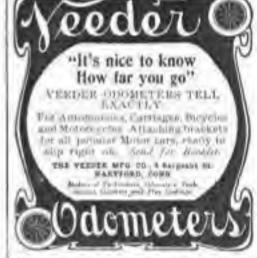
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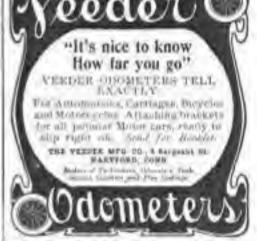
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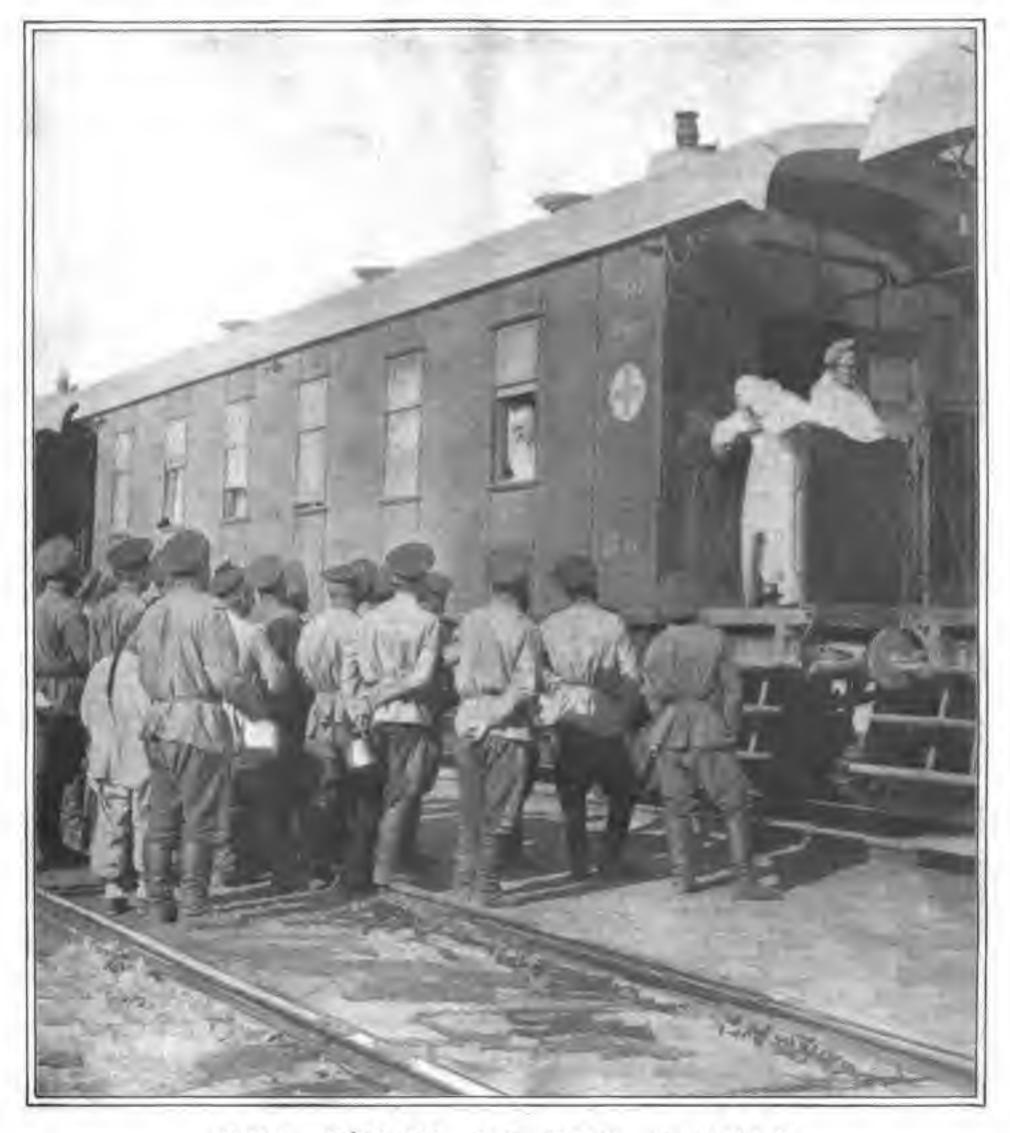


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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1904



THE STORY OF THE BATTLE

The Russian hospital trains bring carloads of wounded from the front to the frospitals of Mukden several times a week. On the arrival of these trains, soldiers who have not set smalled the small of the sounded as one will enough to relate their experiences with the enemy

SOUTHERNER WISHES TO KNOW why, since we aitmit the President's injury to the South, we support him for another term. It is part of our policy to answer all important questions as often as is consistent with not becoming tedious. In the first place, then, we do not "support the President" against Judge Passes. We try to influence our readers to keep their minds open until Navember, and think as saitely about the country as if they were outside is party. A great iteal of evidence may turn up between now and then. We suppose the President only in the sense that we should support Judge Parkers, or any Democrat, if he were President and had, on the whole, had an immorable and prospersons administration. That is, having no interest in any party, we simply declare our belief that Mr. Recognizer, with some gross errors, bus, on the whole, stade for betterment rather than for retrogression in the public service. We regret his worse than tutue taiking and acting on the negro question, whether the cause he tacticsaness or politics, but such an error is not enough to weigh down the positive service which he has done to the country; in dimunishing the rule of the professional politician; in starting purification in the Post-Office and Land Office Departments, in giving, by action leading to the Northern Securities decision, at least a warning to numopolies; in doing his best to have Philippine affairs conducted for the welfare of the Filipinos; in doing what he could also to secure honorable treatment for the Cubans; in being democratic in feeling, and yet cautions, in the great conflict of capital and labor; in being wise enough to keep himself surrounded, checked, and guided by such men as Mesars. Hav. Rost, and Tart. This is not politics. It is more justice. We do not care what the American people change so long as they chouse with their eyes open. Our only mission is to endravor

THE SINGLE TERM PRINCIPLE rests on an essentially Jalue foundation, like the old commendation of rotation to office, and like Mr. Havan's doctrine that Supreme Court judges should hold short terms and be elected instead of appeared. American feeling about the Presidency has not been caused by reason. although reasons may be invented to its support. It grew that of one of those misunderstandings of which history is so largely compused. Wasnixuvo's believed so strongly in Presidents holding office during unclaimess and greed behavior, that he apologyzed, over and over again, for the fact that his age and mearinese made from unwilling to serve longer. The whole partison theory of government was pocultarly abhorrest to Wassisurees, and the ufea that a President, to say nothing of a postmaster, or (worst

not to lose sight of the essentials in the excitement and dust

of party warfare. If the people are led to believe, in calm

judgment, that Judge Passes, his Cabinet, and a Democratic

House will act with more wisdom and honesty than we have

had since Mr. Rooseval's came to power, well and good. Only

let the considerations be those of reason, and not the mere

feeling that we are sired of certain personal characteristics and

would like a change

case of all) a judge, should serve the ementry only as long as he was comparatively unacquainted with his 医子科拉工员 duties, would have driven the father of his country to TEBRE polynyllabic disapproval. There is something to be said for the position successively taken up, as part of campaign arguments, by HAVES, HAVEN, and PARKER, and partly supported by CLEVELAND; something, but comparatively little. The people ought to have sense enough to choose a man who would not become more outyout from hope of re-election than he might be already when he first conceived the hope of election; and they neglet to know also whether they wish a man to remain at the helm or step back to a more mitable private life. Any step making re-election ampossible might have against consequences in time of trouble Even in times of ordinary amouth-sailing it is a doctrine which trests an office-holder as a weaking and the people as a body which can not safely be left to judge of its own welfare.

JOSEPH FOLK IS FORTUNATE IN HIS ENEMIES as well as in his friends. His friends are the honest factors and the ancorrupted people of his State and of the nation. His enemies are the cynics and the parasites of all parties, with the few mistaken persons who can be found to any cause however had. His enemies, Republican and Democratic, are active in all sorts of ways. Many months ago they set to work to get Cause and ALLEY on the ticket. Mr. Fork, festead of going into

politics and trying to dictate his associates, decided, rightly or wrongly, to continue to give his attention to his work as Circut-Attorney, and not become too much embroiled in the details of political wire-pulling. His stand was, and is, embodied in this declaration; "The Democratic party has adopted a platform declaring unreleating warfare on corruption and repulating the support of corruptionists. I shall do my best to carry the principles of that platform into effect. I am reming on this platform, not on the other candidates." Nobody who knows anything about the situation, or understands the candidate, doubts for a moment that he will be as immovable as Governor, as iar beyond influence of the shrewlest political gamesters, as he has been in his present post. Pertinacity is superlative in Mr. Fork's enemies. We receive one day a neat package of ani-Fine clippings, and the next an elaborate and absurd attempt to prove the rediculous assertion that Mr. Forg's nomination was sought by lubbyists and the sort of interest they represent. A fair representative of this class of arguers is Gusenor Bu. Mr. Harry Hawes gives out an interview in which he says: "Out in Missouri there is something of a sentiment for Ross-VELT among supporters of Forx, and I would like to have Judge PARKER come to St. Louis and try by offset that sentiment." In other words, he would like to have Judge Parrait throw away what chance he has of election is order to help the Democratic and Republican aschone politicians beat Mr. For.s. Just as Hawas appeals to the narrowest party spirit in Democrats, others appeal to the sine dell prejudice in Republicans. "If Folk is elected Governor they say, "he may be the Democratic candidate for Presdent in 1908, and for will be hard to beat." No orgunent is ton warped or mean for those who fear the effect on public life of Fork's election. They are all wasting their time, is cases that are obscure or complex, tricksters may be able to fool the multitude. In a plain, unmistakable fight between a very superior and onewerving official, representing the people of his State, on the one hand, and a fusion of correspondsts if every party, on the other, the most ordinary faith in American intelligence and independence is enough to force the consistor that Mr. Fina's election in November will be overwhelming, The obvious mendacity or childish triviality of all that is orgaagainst him is in itself a prouf of his exceptional fitness and the brilliant justice of his cause;

THE ITALIAN PAPER "Il Progresso" should make some 25-tempt to justify its name. It is an interesting sheet, and we always read it, but it devenes used to filling its readers. who are in large part rather ignorant, with ideas which nest injure them, however much they may help "I) Progresso," Translating an editornal in which we arged Isulians to learn English, an order to be more effective and independent, and less helpest in the hands of the "quadrones," or small local bosses and (retractors, the Italian newspaper makes a highly colored appeal to its readers to become in no degree Americanized, A cry immigration law is a possibility of next winter's tegislation, if is interesting, therefore, to see a leading organ of the Italian in this country orging its compatriate to keep away from 30 American interests, for fear they lose their devotion to have They are to remain foreigners, devoting themselves to name namey to take home. Most of the Italians who come to the country are from the poorer parts of Italy-from Skily and the vicinity of Naples-ton large a proportion of them HELFIDT. are criminals, and a really shocking percentage are libberate. Now we may be able to digest this mass. even with its tendency to flock in sinus and keep itself per from American ideals. Justice Buywas has been telling as full the time will come when the people of the United States will lank back to the "harbarous" laws excluding the Chines 26 citizens of Massarhauetts look back to the banging of the "America is the great composite phinographet of nations, with a duty to take all the various races of the earth, with all the various elements of those nations, and par tarn on the caness to make one picture, one race." This temper idealism may or may not prove true. Meantime it will life bery the outlank for the continuance of lax immigration live to soul what is probably the leading Italian organ in America done its best to keep its readers alien in speech and habit of thought Even the less progressive and orderly Italians may possible aid versue to the American mixture, but their chances of tuture nel come are being injured by injudicious spokesmen.



"IN THE ADVERSITY OF OUR BEST FRIENDS," says La ROCHEPOTE APLD'S famous maxim, "we often find something that is not exactly displeasing," And Swire, turning La Rocne-FOUCAULD's thought into English verse, included in his translation a hinted explanation:

> "In all distresses of our friends We first consult our private emis-While nature, kindly bent to ease us, Prints out some circumstance to please us."

If such principles are true of private friends, they apply more clearly to whole peoples. Great men, like Washishitos, who would approve of altrusm among individuals, have preached self-interest for nations. The present war in Asia reminds us often of La Risinspote stein. The sympathy which was strong with Japan when she stood for the weaker combatant dominishes as her victories increase. What most of the inflooking peoples would really like would be to have Russia snumlly whipped without having Japan exactly victorious. Each Russian ship sent to the bottom, each proof of headlong daring and mile SYMPATHY tary gifts on land, while it may fill us with ad-IN THE WAR miration, yet leads us to consult our private ends, and to fear the effect on our relative position in the world. We were all afraid of Russia, until events showed how little our best-informed statesmen, publicists, and historians knew about her powers. We begin to fear Japan, now that events are proving how little any of us knew alreat her. Sympathy for one combatant usually means a desire to see the other whipped. It a man really loves all races of his fellow-men, as Totaroi does, he may be great; but he is peculiar,

THE RUSSIAN PAINTER VERESTCHAGIN, who went to the

bottom with Admiral MARASOFF, in one of his letters says:

"When I returned from Japan I wrote to the Cear that a terrible war would soon break out. But the kindlearted man, filled with ideas of peace, would not believe me." VERESTORAGIS'S view is the general one, although the Czar's kindheartedness is not always easy to believe in when one contemplates his officials and their policies. The truth about the military conduct of the Russians may be a long time reaching us, but we must wonder how far the Czar's policy is represented by an editorial like the following: "Our great general, Sevanors, when he fought against the civilized French, often gave the order, 'No quarter to the troops,' This, which was not crucky or barbarism, was a necessity, and now necessity forces us in this war CHARACTER with a half-savage and barbarous nation to adhere OF THE CZAR to Suvanors's rule of no quarter. To burden Russia with thousands of Japanese prisoners, spreading dysentery, typhus, and cholera among the Kussian people, would, perhaps, be in accordance with humanitarian principles, but it would be very unwise. 'No quarter and no presoners' should be our motto.' An attempt has been made, in a prominent British publication, to convince people that the ordinary view of Namous is erroneous, and that he is in reality the head and front of Mus sian barbarism, heartily sanctioning the worst measures of Da PLEMYE. Probably this view is unfair, but it makes tittle differ ence whether it be false or true. If the Cear is not himself infected with the harsh unwisdom of the horeaucracy, he is too weak to make any progress against it, and he is an unit ruler in either case.

THE INTERDICTION OF WAR BALLOONS having expired a month ago, any day may being the news of some horrible explosive dropping like a bolt from heaven on some ship or city. Does war grow more horrible in the amount of death it causes, as modern feeling usually says it does? It is argued, with some plausibility, that the battle-axe, the long bow, and the clothyard shaft were deadlier than the Lee-Enneld and the Manser. Of course, the fact that the older arms can not fight against the new does not prove that when both sides are MODERN armed with the long-distance weapons the loss equals SLAUGHTER that inflicted in other days at closer quarters. Figures from remote centuries are to be taken cautiously, but according to report one-fifth of the French were killed at Agincourt, and a large proportion of the rest were wounded; at Poitiers 11,000 and at Crecy 30,000 were killed outright, on the French side alone. The losses at Hastings and Bannockburn are estimated at 30,000 and 38,000. As the numbers formerly engaged were usually much smaller than modern armies, the argument that

war is becoming less destructive as weapons become more

effective has much force. In the battle of Kinchan, where the Japanese astounded the world by capturing an apparently impregnable position, after repeated assaults, in the face of heavy artillery, the victors lost but 750 killed and four times as many wounded. The worst contests of the Civil War fall, in percentage of slaughter, below the historic slaughter which earned the victories of HARRY of England, Robert BRUCE, King EDWARD, and the Black Prince.

UNNUMBERED CENTURIES AGO the whites and yellows met in Asia, and the whites it was who fell: The history of the Amos, some of whom Professor Stake brought to the St. Louis Exposition, has therefore an apt significance. In his book, just published on the subject, this leading anthropologist says that the Arms are assuredly a white people, not a yellow; much more allied to us in race than to the Japanese, to whom geographically they are so close. They are a white race that has struggled with the yellow, proved inferior in energy and progress to their flarter neighbors, and first. Possibly they are but a fragment of a once widespread Asiatic white race: Professor STARR thinks that the Ghiliaks, the Mantse of China, some small populations of Southeastern Asia, and the Todas of India may be fragments of the same old white population, broken and submerged by a great flood of yellow Asiatics, pressing eastward, per-NOTES FROM haps from Mesoputamia. The Japanese are very anx-HISTORY sons to keep investigators from imagining that these ancient whites were ancestors of theirs; and they were not, sithough probably the aboriginal population of Japan. The name Aino means "man," simply, a common mode of self-designation by peoples at a certain stage. The Eskimos call themselves "inouit," which means "man"; the Moki Indians of Arizona use for themselves the same universal term, in their language "hops," and the Delaware Indians call themselves "men of men." Altogether the whites are not the only people who imagine that they are it. This is the second time any Ainos are known to have left Japan since four of these harry menwere wrecked upon the Chinese trast in 310 A.D. The other trip was to China, with a Japanese embassy, in the year of our Lord 610. Their general desire, for many thousand years, has been to stay at home and be left in peace. The present rise of the yellow race brings this perspective view on the history of their early domination over whites into thoughtful focus,

THE DRINK PROBLEM IS ONE on which we have no con-

fident platitudes to emit. In the controversy which has been riging for weeks in the secular and religious press, over Bishop Portran's opening of a suscalled model saloon in New York, we are not able to take part. The Bishop acted boldly, but whether he acted with wisdom or the opposite our mind is too finite to conclude. The question, as a correspondent lucidly points out, is manufestly divisible into two distinct elements. It is one thing to provide an orderly and well-conducted saluon for those who drink already. It is another matter to advertise such a saloon, as a refined resort, to many who would not otherwise think of drinking. The bulk of religious opinion seems to have been against the Bishop, on the ground that he was taking away effectiveness from the Church's opposition to the drinking liabit, Lay opinion has been divided and inclined to sympathetic scepticism, to a waiting attitude, which says, "Our good wishes are with you, but we fear, young man, that you have undertaken something rather large for even your abiiities," The drink habit is a greater evil in England, where it is practiced with Anglo-Saxon violence, and it seems to be increasing among the poor while it decreases among the rich. The well-to-do are giving up champagne and claret in tayor of diluted whiskey, partly from economy and partly from the gout. The poor consume apparently as much strong and impure liquor as they did before the Government effort to check the evil. This country presents no such clear case as England, because our population contains so many temperate drinkers-Germans with their beer and Italians with their wine. As brewers we have just passed Germany, where the consumption of beer is apparently growing less, while it increases here. The solution of the exceptionally many-sided problem of regulating man's taste for alcohol has been brought no nearer by legislation. The brightest side of it is the check given to drink by industrial advance. As labor becomes more skilled and better organized drankenness is diminished. Employer and employee understand that the chances favor the sober.



TOGO OFF PORT ARTHUR

illier's War Correspondent on Board the Japanese Official Steamship "Manshu Maru"

in the early part of the war, was fitted out by the Japanese Government to convey a party of newspaper correspondents to various points of interest in Japan as well as to the theatre of war, ed by Mr. Bartlett in Collier's for August 6. The "Mansha Marn" then sailed for the Elliot e attaches and correspondents were received by Admiral Togo on board the flagship "Mikasa"

17 we steamed down the coast in the direct Arthur, and, after reaching the great Bay an turned once muce south, making for the pds, where Admiral Togo was due to meet a Mora and hold a reception on board his needed, of course, the Rossians dot not invoked, of course, the Rossians dot not invoked, of course, the Rossians dot not invoke in the afternoon we reached the renal found the Morara and Araba already at another were sent to make a with the him and correspondents to the flagship.

On Board the Flagship

n and officers received as on the quarterinvited all present to accompany them to can to wait for Admiral Togo, who would be well to receive us a little later. The ward devoid of any ornamentation of any kind, cal tables and ordinary wicker chains are the estine Japanese naval other allows homself ervice. Round these tables the officers, atd correspondents gathered and discussed the war while awaying the arrival of the



ADMIRAL TOGO
aphed for Collier's on the deck of the Japanese Saglikasa" so the birekading emission off Perr Arthur

timself. On a solelosard the only ornament cotion to the sombre bureness, was displayed, me on board since the commencement of theing the action of February a shell struck to the Milasor, and burst without in ouring on it cut out a large piece of the thigh of a standing on the bridge and it is the remains! I which are displayed in the officers' rooms, attressing to examine and see what effect this of strenuous active service had had on and crow of the flagship. Naturally the and crow of the flagship. Naturally the and crowers have not tell the strain in the or as the torpole-boats and destroyers, but

still it must have been a hard and rough time for them hut not a single officer or man among those whom I have showed the alightest sign of fatigue or sickness, all appeared to be in perfect condition and in the best of spirits, looking forward with the greatest anxiety to the exit of the Rossian aquadron and the prospect of a general engagement between the two fleets. Naturally the officers of the battleships do not wish the war to end without some great engagement which will go down in bistory, and which will be ever associated with their names. The lieutenant who showed me round the Mibrar declared that it had only been necessary for that ship to use her turnet gues on two occasions, no these are still practically new and roady for more hard fighting. It has been the policy of Admiral Togu all through to save his battleships as far as possible and to destroy the enemy by the torpedo flotills. In this behas been eminently successful, to the disappointment perhaps of the officers and crews of the large vessels; but there can be no doubt as to the windou of the course which he has adopted, for it is still within the range of possibility that the Baltic squadron may yet be sent not, and then the fighting will undoubtedly ledecided by the side which as stronger in battleships, for it is not expected that the torpedo attacks in the open sea will need with the same success as around Port Arthur. Vice-Admiral Shimamura, Admiral Togo's Chief of Staff, who is Snivernally regarded as the father Admiral-in Chief of the ships there left, and always gave rise to a great deal of grumbling. You can not satisfy the liking of the Japanese Navy, said to me that when any expedition of particular danger or importance was on hand, and it was necessary to leave some ships behind, this was considered a great hardship by the crews of the ships there left, and always gave rise to a great deal of grumbling. You can not satisfy the liking of the Japanese Navy, said to the enemies of his country. When asked about the action of June 23,

Enter Admiral Togo!

After we had been in the ward room for some time Captain Takarabe, the Commander of the Mancha Mara, entered and announced, "Gentlemen, Admiral Togo." Every one sprang to his feet and fixed his Fogo.' Every one sprang to his feet and fixed his eyes on a little officer, small even for a Japanese, standing in the deserway. There stood the Admiral of the feet, a calm, determined looking man, about fifty-six years of age, with coal-black hair standing straight up from his head, expressionless eyes, prominent cheekbones, and a powerful jaw relieved by on imperial. Calmness is a great characteristic of Ad-miral Togo. He gazed on the scene before him without any sign of interest or emotion. It was not by any means an unkindly look, but simply the look of a man whose body was present but whose mind was elsewhere Just that same look Nelson might have including one of those lonely vigils before Brest or Toulon a century ago. Togo is a man of few words, but of iron determination. I never saw any one who impressed me so much with a sense of real greatness, something above the ordinary ruck of men. I shall never forget the picture he made as he stood in the ward room of the Miliana, surrounded by his staff and the represen-tatives of the powers. Shorter in stature than any present, he nevertheless, like the mighty Corsican, stund not before all, and was the cyposure of all eves. The representatives of every nationality, some of them actually hestile to the Japanese cause, felt directly as they came into the presence of the fighting Admiral the spell of his fascination, and, sinking all differences, crowded round this little man in a mad endeavor to shake him by the hand. At the same time you could bear words of adulation and congratulation attered in English: French: German, Italian, Austrian, and Japa-As for Togo, he gazed on the scene before unchanged as he had gazed unchanged ten years before on the sinking of the Astrophing, and the sending of two thousand human beings to a watery grave, an event



SAILORS OF THE JAPANESE PLAGSHIP

POREDECK OF THE "MIKASA," FROM THE FIGHTING-TOP

which awoke the world to the rising of a new star in the Par East. We drank the health of the Admiral in champagne, and he so far unbended as to just touch the glass in return to the compliment. This was no night of original to the compliment. This was no night of original to the discovery, on the largest feety miles away, and the message which might come at any moment that the renepy had put news. After remaining for a short time in the ward noon the Admiral arcsec, broked to all present, and departed as suddenly as to had some. We gave him three mighty chante of "Hinstot" as he left the room, which caused him to turn and how once again without moving a mustle of his face. Then he questy disappeared into his room sake. One of the most remarkable characteristics of Togo is his power of remaining perfectly still for hours without moving a muscle or saying a word. It is said that his habit of musing with nothing but his pape as a companion has stack to the Admiral all through his career, and that it is during these museums that he makes his plane for the destruction of an enemy, or the improvement of his own fleet.

No Photograph of Sleeping Japa

After his departure we were allowed to go all over the Motion, and examine every part, from the lighting-tops to the amountaion room. From her appearance the might have just come out of dry-dock. Round the excitor gone the crews lay saleep, and I saw an interesting little incident showing the curious innate profess of the Japanese character. A correspondent endeavored to take a time-exposure photograph of the men assespin when suddenly one of them awake, and seeing what was taking place sprang in front of the camera, at the same time arousing his companions. What dot this action on his part means It simply meant that no



ADMIRAL TOOGS PLAGENTP "MIKASA"

sailor in the Mikado's navy was going to allow himself to be plintagraphed while earning his legitimate repose; be must only be taken in an attitude of permanent alertness. The deck of the Mikasa presented a gay scene on this bright July afternoon. "Our first holiday," said Admiral Sommanura, "since the war commenced. The white uniforms of the officers, of the attackin and correspondents, the gay times played by the band, scenard in strange contrast to the existence of a state of nar. Yel right above our heads were the grim marales of the turret guns pointing toward Port Archur, forty miles as ay over ready to remind those present that this hour of levily must come be ourtailed, and that the morrow might see a very different some. Ademiral Togo himself appeared on deck and taiked to mastalf and such of his guests as were introduced to lam.

Togo Confident of Ultimate Success

I had this honor, and ventured to congratulate the Admiral on the splended work done by the Japanese flect and to wash him every success in the Jutare. The Admiral replied that he was confident of a successful honor five war. But now the time had come for both ships to shop trivialities and return to realities. A begie was sumpled for the docks to be cleared and for all to take their departure. A farewell shake of the hand, a last with its success and limitarity from danger, a parting cheer from the crew of the Mannin Marie, answered by the Malassa and Arabi, and we cleaned away for Japan, while the great battlendigs taded gradually from view, to return once more to their grim work of destruction. As I saw for the last time this mighty ship and their neighty Admiral. I could not help recalling the words written by a great past upon a great sailor

"The country force that well that famous man. The greatest and a more the world began."





TORPEDO BOAT NO. 46, WHICH HAS SEEN MUCH FIGHTING

reviews now or second words

VICE-ADMIRAL SHIMAMURA ON THE LEFT!, CHIEF OF STAFF

Will Park and Park Room, with over a research at the state



D IN THE STATESHORO COUNT HOUSE PRIOR TO THE TRIAL OF CATO AND REED

to, thirteen nagroes were arrested at a picuic to which the shariff a posses was fast by biomblements. Two all the presentations Care and Fool Road, theired teacther, were tried and openiond of the mondain, and solven, week a tried of the exactly country, as members of an assertation called "Relate the Day Glob," the autom of which was to hill as offers which providing about a regions were released by mother of the Court. Betweenoughly Andy State was found about to sent about Tallers and Givern, are prescribed into faster, two, being one alleged business "Clob", have emerged been the tracklets.

GAINST CIVILIZATION

spect for law existing in that community. He was warrely done congratulating the people of States bore on "their eplental regard for the law analer very trying conditions," when a most of fifteen hundred men charged an outpost of militia beyond the Court busine, and discovered that their tifles were unloaded and some of the guard without amountain. Captain R. M. High was in command of this detail from the First Regiment

of Savançali. He was seized from behind his seems pinioned, and his pixed and sword have from him His men had bayeous from but make andy a perfunctory resistance.

The most award up-dairs to the contractor store Judge Daly was about to sentence a primarity small modernesses. Pooring through the lattle they found the primarity with the content of the primary recent to with the content of the

and been removed, and ewept over the goard of four auditions and a sergence, and in the details of multiers who was supremed to goard all entrances to the multing.

Again the troops made inchestive research and the main bandled these search and the may now that is was account the their guas were barmless.

There was no attempt at the limiting among those who bender the limiting party. The negro that was drigged from beater his wife and bater, and a mean put beside his neck without a trace of about his neck without a trace of presentally at a least to a the with many 'ed hand to a the without the wind have been a least to a through several has been a least to a le scriber of the crime's thank, alto prayed with translation) for the posterior might be bandahed from the biast of their posterior areas with the registration much a united biased and may be be presented by the contract of the contra

Within five minutes after het away onto he priced chost, the promers was many hardmore words above all takents. One was though trock to have a comble compared to be supported to a support prepared, where I much and a light a bound nere prind in readings

The two tree were bounded to the and a heavy of the term of the te Calversed about and been plus and expre-One of the erowal mercy pay were han as the peak, liker which he wis there. But approve were simple to all postures. Thirteen suggests were not in the sounty

in and many of the outside see to re-turn and lynch Oceani. In sking tee jon. The majority thought that the good base done for see day and the Ocean of see set.



ATO AND REED CHAINED TO THE STAKE AND ABOUT TO BE BURNED

The following night, however, spread a reign of terror among the negroes of the country. Not satisfied with burning Cato and Reed, a white mole killed two more negroes near Statesboro, wounded two in another part of the county, and severely whipped others scattered over twenty miles of the back country. One of these victims, Handy Bell, had been discharged from court after being held as a suspect in the Hodges case. He was shot dead on his way home. The two wounded were mistaken for other suspects.

When it became possible to sift the facts of the stake burning, it was learned that one bundred and eighteen privates and officers of the Georgia militia had been on diffy in and around the Court double, a sufficient force to have protested the prisoners, if the several commands had been doing their swormduty. In his report to the Adjanual-General of the State, Captain Hitch assumed all responsibility for the non-resistance of his troops. Many of the disgraced soldiers have reagned from their companies on the ground that in obesing orders not to had their rifles, they betrayed the trust the State had rested in them, and that by resignation they show their disapproval of such orders as made inem pitifully ineffective. Despite the swift and sure process of justice in these trusts, every detail of the

lynching was arranged before the verdicts were known. Captain Hitch asked for reinforcements from Savannah, and a battalion of the First Regiment was sent to his aid. The troops arrived too late to prevent the lynching, because the mob leaders knew the military plans in advance, and interference was guarded against by hurrying the negroes to the stake before the extra troop train could reach Statesboru. This and other evidence showed that the "mob" was, in fact, a carefully organized body acting with forethought and defineration, determined to burn these prisoners at the stake wholly regardless of the result of the trial according to the laws of the commonwealth.

THE VOICE OF THE SOUTH

The recent outbreaks of mobiles in Georgia and Alabama have reasonbound public condemnation for such outrages against law and order, and it is due to the South, and particularly to the States in which these barbarous and savage outbreaks have ownered, that its representative populs to quoted showing bose general is their representation of the crime and their abhoreour of unreasoning violence

From the "Landmark," Norlolk, Va.

Another burning of negro murderers in Georgia'. This is had for the State of Georgia and for the whole country. Lynching of any kind is questionable, har no matter what the provocation, the burning of the criminal at the stake is inexcusable and brutalizing. Why should the troops have been ordered to leave their gons unloaded? That was wrong, in the first place. The ugliest feature of the fractual affair, however, in the charge of the troops that the sheriff's deputies and other local officers of the law were in actual columion with the lynchers. Every time the law is wantonly overpowered by the moleths community and the nation suffer.

From the "Ledger," Birmingham, Ala-

Again there has been a lynching in Alabam and in Georgia. It is distressing that come should procake crime. In the Georgia one there was morder of the basest kind, and the confermon of a conspiracy formater and rob many people. It was according to disturb any community. But it was according to disturb any community. But it was according to disturb any community. But it was according to the the tree criminals would be punished by the law. There was mujustification of the lynching. It was done to be though, and the hot blood was natural and proper enough, but when there is certainty of legal punishment there is no excuse for lawless puncionent. In Alabama a negrowar shot to death by a met in Maneng of ourly. It attempted the crime for which or many of his race have suffered death, and he deserted his pointsument, but there was not any necessity for this lymbing. The case was relaw, and there was not the least doubt of prompt punchment by the regular course of lise. These lynchings can not be finished, and when they are committed at such a time as this line, are harried to the State, as well as debasing to the men who participate in them. It is an away thing to have to half a human being of our time and index any dreumanness and it is a shame to any community to have to collecter the wrong doing of a lew ment who are always souly to lynch a crimonal.

From the "Herald," Augusta, Ga.

The affair at State-book has brought into strong orfiel the fact that the Judge of the court, the Sherid of the county, the Governor of the State, and the State Volunteer Troops were absolutely powerloss. Use they were swept aside as so much that by the mob. This is a feature of all such cases that can not but raise the most serious and sober thought among our people. For these things to continue is to court and to encouragthe mob specis to such an extent that the very foundations of civic government and popular denous ratic institutions are andermined.

From the "Journal." Atlanta, Ga.

The horrible story which comes up from Stateshorn is another of those dreadful chapters of crime and law-lessness which may well cause humanity to snudder. It may be said that lyn-hing is unjustifiable under any conditions. It is said by many that ourning at the

stake is harbarous, cruel and inisoman. Measured by the standards of law and morally, it is true, and yet there are crimes which go far beyond the law and punishments which the law is atterly incapable of administering alionately. Such a case is the murder of the Hospes family at Statesborn. The art was committed by two negroes who were very devile incarnate. Murder in its ordinary acceptation does not begin to tril the crime of these electrons. It is a pity that the laws are not sufficiently strong and the courts two imperfect to



The smeared among where the pagrant many burned to death

deal with so to commiss. Unfortunately, one courtare homes multiations and our laws are weak at feet.
Admining all that was be said in regard to lynch law
and the enorgity of the crimes committed under its
name where is the man who can who by condenn those
who are reservely averaged the crimic conferent the
Hodges Landy. Free, the crimicals conferent the
crime and their traits by the usual method of hanging
was threely remarred perturn but a thousand being
bore and intends of the incommit sixtims of these inhu-

man crimes did not consider the ordinary punishment sufficient. They felt that an example—a fearful example—was needed for the protection of innocent ones living.

From the "News and Courier," Charleston, S. C.

In the presence of such a spirit of lawless violence every good citizen must be appalled. If the crime of the negroes was past human understanding, what is to be said of the crime of their self-constituted executioners? If the dead that demanded the vengeance of the court notrages civilisation, what is to be said of the dead that meteo out to it a pupilinent the retributive force of which is lost in contemplation of its barbarity? If the negroes, Reed and Cato, were enemies of society because they had no regard for law and were lost to the primal instinct of himmity, what is to be said of the men who could storm a court-house in their mad lawlessness and could storm a court-house in their mad lawlessness and could drifterately burn to death men whom the law had aircady condemned to die?

From the "News," Hirmingham, Ala.

The lynching of a negro in Marengo County, this state, while fortunately unamended by the atrocities perpetrated by the State-boro, Georgia, mob, is nevertheless a blot upon the State. Justice will not be satisfied until the members of the mob are prosecuted and perioded. Alabama in the last two years has made an enclable record for maintaining the majesty of the law. There must be an receiting from the altegriber admirable position assumed.

From the "Times-Despatch," Richmond, Va.

It has ever hern our broad tract this paper is intensely position in all its views. We understand the negro-question in the South. We know how brutal some negroes are and we can understand how Southern whites may be stronght up to the pitch of fury by negro outrage. But we will not stand for such savagery as that which the people of this Georgia settlement have indiged up, nor will the white men of the South generally stand for it. It will be demanded by all decent over any newspapers, and the South should not be held a sponsible for it, nor be made to suffer for it.

From the "Press," Sevenneh, Go.

A calm and deliberate inquiry will bring out all the facts and show how far the double crimes of arom and morder were the results of a plot, and how far the results of a plot, and how far the results of a hosty plan to roll the household. A lynching at this time would seal the fips of probably the principals in the rolle and prevent the discovery of all the men and morives in the offence. So that in every view of this unflavouate matter it would be far better to let the law take its course, to bring the men to trial, as they are being tried, before the course of Bulloch County, than to condemn them by lynch law and atroogle or shoot them to death. As a deterrent against future lawlessness, the majesty of the law is more effective than the fierce and fuful methods of the mob.





SAMUEL A. COOK

But 120 our of the 1065 driegator that communed the organic Republican Conventions were plugged in support for Comp for Governor. He was associated over Judge Branco by the boling missarry, who held as proguing convention wall, and see up what they called "The Surveys Republican" ricket



JOSEPH W. BARCOCK

Chairmage of National Republican Congressional Commisses. Mamber of Congress from the Third Wisconsin District. Delegate as Large to the National Republican Concention, who was sound by the Credentale Commisses of the Convention Commisses of the Convention of the Convention of the madern type rather than a statement

CAN ISSUE IN WISCONSIN

RT M. LA FOLLETTE, Governor of Wisconsin

illette has directed the attention of the people of his State to the legislative corruption arising out ion. Under this regime, he holds that the railroads of the State, operated by the Rockefellers, Vancombination, have taken a direct part in the legislation of the commonwealth, and assess their own sistent purpose has been to obtain legislation by which the people may appoint, by direct nomination, shall serve the State; thus killing machine rule and placing the people in absolute control of the laws 1, should the people of Wisconsin succeed in establishing what they consider to be so great and much States would be of greater importance to the country at large than the outcome of the national election

go to the people at the coming general election for final artism at their hamle.

It provides for the monimation of all candidates of all parties, from United States Senator, Congressman, and State officers, down to encourer, township and ward-committee men, upon the same day, by direct vote under the American ballot, in the same polling place, in the same manner, and with the same safeguards as at the general election. If approved by the people, it will go upon the statiste books the most comprehensive and thorough primary election law yet enacted.

The law provides for the placing the names of all candidates on the official ballot via weeks in advance of the primary election by films pumination waste agency.

The law provides for the placing the names of all candidates on the official ballot via weeks in advance of the primary election, by filing nomination papers signed by a certain percentage of the voters of the party. It provides also for publishing the names of all candidates six weeks in advance of the primary election thus giving the voter ample time to consider the fitness of such candidates for office.

Although popular election of United States Senators

is impossible without an amendment to the Constitution, the proposed Wiscomin law to giving the people the right to nominate party candidates to the United States Senate, practically places their election in the bands of the people, for the Legislature is certain to register the will of the people, expressed at the ballotlos, in the primary election respecting United States Senators, exactly as Presidential electors now do in ejecting the President of the United States.

ciecting the President of the United States.

The law provides that candidates for State and Legislative offices shall after nomination, meet and formulate the party platform. Under such a provision candidates for nomination will not secure the support of the voters without announcing their position upon questions that are before the people. Thus, in the selection of their candidates, the enters will support the men who are in tavor of the principles demanded by the voters to their party platform. A platform so made will be doubly londing upon the officials who are to execute it through legislation and administration.

Contrast this primary election plan with the cumbersome, unsatisfactory method of nominating candidates under the caucus and convention system, where a protracted session of caucuses and conventions is pending in every county in the State throughout the entire summer season preceding the general election, the outer more or less uncertain as to time and place, and subject to all the deception and chicanery so easily practiced under this loose and unguarded system. The right to make the ballot is as sacred as the right

The right to make the ballot is as sacred as the right to east it. They constitute energial and inseparable elements in suffrage, and should be alike protected in every way to secure the direct will of the crimen without the intervention of any other agency. The cancus and convention system invites to manipulation by besses, big and little, in combination with the political agents of the public-service corporations. Furthermore, it should never be forgotten that not only the character of the neo nominated, but the influences to which they owe their nominated, but the influences to which they owe their nominated, and elected to office directly accountable and responsible to the people, by direct nomination under the Australian hallott and they will serve the people.

Still another advantage was gained when, as a result of years of agitation, and three successive platform pledges, there was passed, at the close of the session of the last Legislature, the Railroad Tax bill, providing for the assessment of railroad property at full value, and for its taxation at the same rate as the other taxable property of the State. For fifty years the railroads of Wisconsin have been taxed a certain per cent on their reported gross earnings in lieu of all other taxes. This system amounted to a self-assessment. An investigation of the books and accounts of the Wisconsin railroads, conducted under the present State Administration, discloses that they have fraudulently withheld from their reported earnings over five milliant of dollars (\$5,000,000) within the short period of five years, which, under the statute, the State was entitled to have returned for taxation.



GOVERNOR ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE

The tax commission, which has just completed the first assessment under the new law, reports that it will increase the taxation of railroads six bundred and fifty nine thousand dollars (\$659,000) over the amount paid

for the present year imder the old law.

In addition to commending the primary election measure to all fair-minded citizens for their approval at the polls, and approving the law passed for mirro-loren taxation of the railroads, the platform recently adopted by the regular Republican Convention for 1904 pledges the party to another most important proposition, viz., to enact and faithfully administer a law creating a State Railway Commission, empow-ered to fix and enforce reasonable transportation charges so far as they are subject to State control.

In the contest for equal taxation it was early understood by the advocates of reform in Wisconsin that no law increasing railway taxation would be finally effective unless supplemented by a law controlling railway transportation. Otherwise, the railroads would increase the freight rates enough to make the people pay an amount sufficient to reimburse the railroads for their increased taxes. Although a rate commission bill and a bill forbidding increase in freight rates were both defeated in the last session, the obstructing minority were impelled by the accumulated responsibility to concede the ad valorem tax bill and the primary

election with the referendum.

sued its course?

Never in the history of any political party, since plat-forms were first framed to present party principles, have there been clearer, better-defined obligations than those pledged by the Republican platforms of Wesconsin in 1898, 1900, and 1902. It can not be maintained for one moment that the principles embodied in these platforms were unimportant. Equal and just taxation is an elementary principle in a republican form of government. The selection of the candidates, who are to enact legislation and administer the government, by a method which will give direct expression to the will of the majority, such as must follow a direct vote of the people, under the Australian ballot, is the very foundation of a republican form of government. It can not he claimed that these pledges were not understood. The issues were discussed throughout the State in every precinct again and again, year after year, by the press, by pamphiets, speeches, and addresses. And yet the will of the majority has been overthrown. The promises made in 1908, in 1906, and in 1908 have been violated or only partially fulfilled. For years a powerful lubby, representing public service entpreations, intach with the minority, representing the old political machine which roled Wisconsin legislation for a generation, have succeeded in defeating piedges made in good faith by the porty in convention and approved in full faith by the people at the polls. A constant warfare has been made upon a Republican Administration which has committed no crime, been guilty of no wrong, upless it he wrong to endeavor to keep the promises made by the Republican Conventions and ratified by the overwhelming majority of the people in the elections. Upon what pretent has the obstructing minority pur-

Recreant members of the first Legislature offered at the first session the remarkable defence that bession and dictatorship in the executive office furnished excuse for violating platform pledges. But, neither from the time the Republican platform was adopted in toos, nor throughout the long campaign following its adopted thousand majority for its principles, was there a word printed by the press of the State, or any intimation given by any Republican candidate for any office, that the platform pledges were not to be carried out in let. the platform pledges were not to be carried out in let-ter and spirit. Not until the morning following the organization of the Legislature was the purpose made known. Then for the first time it was published in a section of the press of the State, that the Senate was to the hands of the minority wing of the party and that it would defeat the Republican platform pledges.

Up to this time it can not be claimed that there was any one in the executive office attempting to coercintimidate, or dictate to members of the Legislature. The only excuse or defence made by the minority through that session, therefore, fails. It becomes plain that at the time of the adoption of the platform there was, on the part of the minority, a well-matured plan to accomplish the defeat of that legislation. At that time men were being brought forward in many As-sembly and Senatorial Districts of the State, accretly pledged to violate the promises of the party, yet taking nominations and going through a campaign, either silently acquiesting in the platform upon which they steed or openly declaring for it, and in either event defrauding their constituents who voted for them as the candidates of the party pledged to that legislation.

From that time down to the present, the minority opposition to the platform pledges have pursued the same course. Realizing full well that in open contest same course. on the real issues at stake they have no shadow of a chance of winning out with the people, they have pursued a uniform policy of misrepresentation and decest before the election. After the election they have organized a daring and unscrupulous lobby to obstruct and defeat the legislation.

Misrepresentation Before Election

It is due to the party and to the independent citizens of the State that the voters of Wisconsin be protected. in so far as possible, against further betrayals of trust. And the Republican platform of 1904 adopted a resolu-tion, passed at the birth of the party in Wisconsin fifty years ago, which declares that no candidate for mem-ber of the Legislature, or for any State office, shall receive the support of the party organization unless be declares for the party principles and unless his character has been such as to give verity to his declarations.

The recent pre-convention contest for the Republican nomination in Wisconsin was bitter. The railroad companies, many large manufacturers, and favored shippers boidly and openly coerced their employees into voting at the caucuses and into active campaign service against the administration.

As a conspiracy was laid for the defeat of the plat-

form pledges in 1900, so, apparently, one was formed in 1924 for securing control of the convention, regardless of the majority. Contests were put up in counties without any pretext of right, and take claims were adhered to with a persistency that showed deliberate intention to secure motrol at any out.

The Republican State Convention was regularly called by the State Central Committee to meet in the University Gymnasium at Madison, Wisconsin, on May 18, 1902. No question about the regularity of the call has ever been raised. After the delegates were all elected, and two days prior to the assembling of the convention, the State Central Committee, in strict conformity with precedent and practice for more than ten years, met porsuant to notice to hear and determine any contests, perfect the temporary roll of the convention, and recommend its temporary officers.

Contests Fairly Decided

The total number of delegates in the convention as called was rate. The temporary rull consisted of ner mountested delegates and rule contested delegates. Of the uncontested delegates quality were indisputably favorable to the State administration and voted for the

renomination of the present State officers and for the subspine of the platform.

The State Central Committee was composed of sixteen administration supporters and six members opposed to the administration. Several of the contests heard by the committee were settled by unanimous vote, notably the contests from the First District in East Claire County—14 votes—ind in the First District in Grant County—14 votes—ind in the First District. in Grant County - 11 votes. These contests were



JOHN C. BPOONER

Senior United States Senator from Wineyoule, and one of the ne Senior United States Senator from Wisconsin, and and of the na-tion's ablest statements. For years is, has been a railrass atterney and the aim of the Budger Same Republicans. He appeared the early agile, but was only by the friends who had belged to make him chief he must go with the believe or light his own harder there-aler. He left the minimum with the believe. It is now reported that both he and he Cook, the mechanic for Georgeon, will absorbed the "Springer" it the Supreme Court exform to allow their names in appear on the hadan under the hand of "Republican"

cettled in factor of the administration by unanimous tosts of the committee — six of the members of which were then, and now are pronounced opponents of the

That the other contests were fairly decided is easily demonstrated, but, fortunately, it is unnecessary to go hack of this undisputed and recorded evidence to prove

IN HUMBOUTER

Out of the 103 contested delegates given seats in the temporary organization by the State Central Commit-tee, and skated by the convention upon its review of the action of the committee separate votes being taken in the convention open each contest and no delegation being permitted to vote upon its own case-14% were favorable to the administration, 43% to the opposition, and 5 were excluded altogether for gross trand, determination of the contested cases in itself bears teatimony to the fact that no high-handed methods were adopted by the State Central Committee, or the con-vention and is primar fanir evidence of what is really the fact—that the majority of the committee conceded to the minority, in a spirit of fairness, contested delegations that might have been justifiably counted for the majority.

The 43 contested Stalwart delegates, scated by the State Central Committee, as well as the 141 uncontested Stalwart delegates, attended and participated in the proceedings of the convention-vining upon the review of all the contested cases, and upon all other questions -up to the time when a motion was made to "make temporary organization permanent." point, and near the close of the first day's convention, Stalwart member of the convention arese and made

the following announcement:

"The unti-third term delegates in the convention are requested to meet in CAUCUS at the Fuller Opera House at eight welock to-night."

Thereupon many delegates, notably the supporters of Mr. Beansch, whom the majority of the Stalwart delegates were elected to support for Governor, left the hall. That portion of the Stalwart forces that had been

elected to support Mr. Cook for Governor, comprising 129 votes, remained, voted upon the motion to make the temporary organization permanent, and, also, upon a motion to adjourn until the next day. The leader of this element, in the course of a speech, made after the Stalwart announcement for the evening caucus above noted, explaining their position, declared that the supporters of Mr. Cook "would not bolt." However, when the regular convention reassembled at the Gymnasium the next morning, pursuant to adjournment, no antiadministration delegates were present. The convention proceeded to adopt a platform, nominate a State ticket, and transact the usual business of a convention.

Five hundred and eighty five votes were cast upon all questions. There was a roll-call upon, and a record

all questions. There was a roll to servention, made, of every vote taken in the convention.

The Opera House meeting on the same day also The Opera House meeting on the same day also the convention of populated a State ticket. Mr. Cook was nominated for Governor, although nearly three-fourths of the Stalwart delegates had been elected for Beansch. There is no explanation for the selection of Mr. Cook, except that his followers "would not bolt" unless their candidate for Governor was placed at the bead of the ticket. This required the defeat of Mr. Beansch, the Stalwart candidate having 355 delegates in the Stalwart "Caucus" and the selection of Mr. Cook, with only 129 delegates, as the Stalwart candi-date in order to get his delegation into the "caucus" half. It was quite necessary to annex these 129 votes; otherwise they would not have had even a fair-sized bolting minority. This proceeding offers a good examthe way the caucus and convention system of numinating candidates serves to express the will of the

Indeed, one could hardly have devised a more strik-ing exemplification of the iniquity of the caucus and convention system of nominating candidates, and of the need of a primary election law which will place the nomination of candidates directly in the hands of the people, as elections now are, than is afforded by the Wisconsin situation of to-day. Imagine substituting the caucus and convention system for our existing plan of elections—and yet it is no more faulty in system for elections than for nominations. Consider for a moment the anomaly of this bolting minority, who have so long deleated the will of the people in accuring a primary election law, resting their case before the National Committee and in the court on the flaws and technical errors they claim easit in the credentials of a large number of delegates elected under our loose, cambe recome systems of caucuses and conventions. In order to make a showing on this bone, they attack the credentials from districts practically unanimous in sentiment, where they could scarcely get a vote to support their contention. Those who have examined the original contention. inal credentials critically know that the administration used a clear majority even on the bulters' basis of per-fectly credentialed delegates. But where does political instory afford a like parallel of the need of fundamental

retorm in nominating systems?

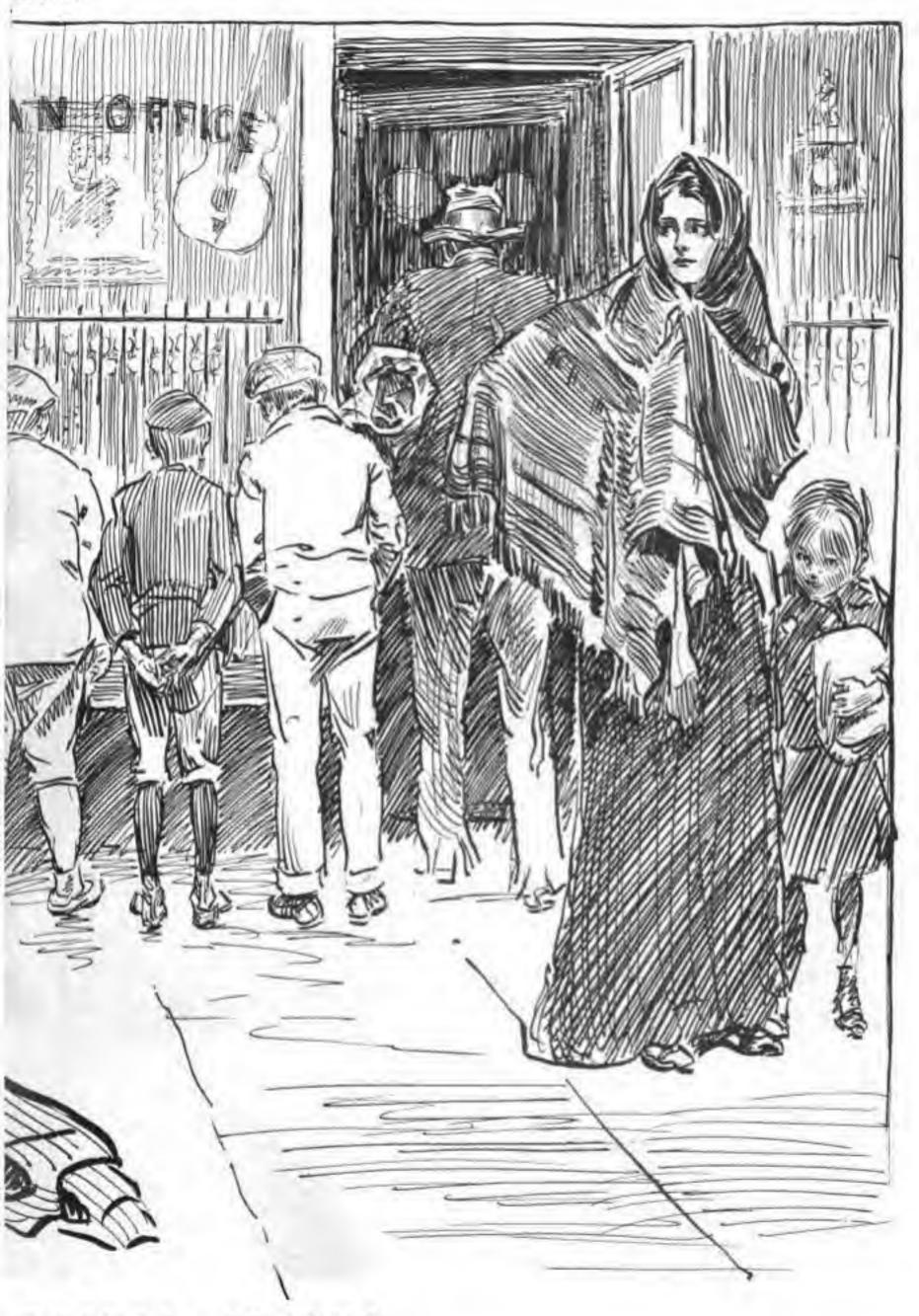
This Opera House meeting, the only notice of which was the mere verbal announcement of a single delegate, above stated, for "a caseus of anti-third termers"join until after they had participated in the permanent organisation of the regular convention, and then only when they had been apparently persuaded by the promise of the gubernatorial nomination—this Opera House meeting, the "majority" of which was made up by including all the contested delegates, upon whose researches an authorized temperature had recorded. credentials no authorized committee had passed, in-cluding even those which their own representatives on the State Central Committee had unanimously agreed were not entitled to seats as delegates in any conven-tion—this meeting, which refused to admit—because they did not belong to their faction—regularly credentialed delegates who applied for admission in order to test the intent and purpose of the meeting—this meeting, in which there was no authenticated roll-call, doubtless for the reason that a number of contested and a number of boiling delegates returned to their homes, and did not participate in the meeting at all—of which fact there is abundant sworn evidence—this meeting, so constituted, nominated a State ticket, and is by its representatives in the Supreme Court of Wisconsin demanding that this ticket be recognized as the regular Republican ticket. The strongest reason urged in support of the claim is that the National Committee at Chicago admitted as the delegates at large from Wisconsin the men elected in this meeting, hidding it to be the regular convention, mainly on the ground of flaws and technical errors in the credentials of delegates elected from all over the State, according to local custom and procedure, without legal counsel or any very specific legal instructions.

"The Work of a Railroad Aggregation"

The National Committee seated the gentlemen sent as delegates at large by the bolters' meeting. This they did upon an oral argument, in which all the material statements made by the one side were disputed by the other. To determine the issue of fact thus raised, it would have been necessary to examine the original records, credentials, and evidence, in the posession of the State Central Committee, which was, at the conclusion of the argument, offered by the regularly elected delegates to the National Committee for their inspection. So indecent were they in their haste to render a verdict, which was manifestly ready made, that they not only did not wait to make a pretence of examining records, credentials, or evidence, but swiftly rendered their decision before the attendants could hostle the attorneys and principals out of the room. Walter Wellman, in the Chicago "Record-Herald," described this action of the National Committee as the work of a railroad aggregation responding to the demands of railroad presidents over the country, who had rushed to the relief of the presidents of the Wisconsin roads. One scarcely needed the presence of high railread officials and their lobby agents in and about the rooms of the National Committee and the Stalwart beadquarters in Chicago, to linu abundant proof of this



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TRICAL SEASON

ANA GIBSON

o allow their names to be printed on the ticket by the Stalwarts at the Opera House meeting og could be clearer or more emphana.

longs of the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin tor ontains the following provision "In case of a on in any particular party and a claim by two or factions thereof to the same party name, the offi-th whom the certificates of nomination are re-to be filed, shall, in certifying such nominations paring ballots, give preference of name to the ation or caurises thereof held joursuans to the

the regularly constituted party authorities."

to be hoped that the court will make an early
mount on of the matter. These issues have been



BENKY E PAYNE

the Bulliand Magnist of Mills within, and Postmann-Dened the bloomed Names, ander whose administration the de-norther your found to be bosses uncled with distances and lating. He is a po-milest "equater" personings, a skilled lend rinned finare interests, and a worker to the "biaseast" samp.

the people new for many years, and a decreasethe people new for many years, and a democra-tion taken body of the public mind with refer-ation. While I do not believe, therefore, that son of the court will affect many total is inde-to the conduct of the compagn that the lines of the solidal promptly. The action was beought list hope that if, on some technical ground, a a could be seened, some vector might be influ-by it. It was to cause your vector that the Vicket was put in the field, for it is not respon-' sicket was put in the fadd, for it is not reasonsuppose that the active Stalwarus will vote for. ourage voting for their ticket. A plurality and didding politicians well understand that ourplied the defeat of the regular Republican they must wise the Demourable Licket as they o years and four years ago. likewise isoped by the rule ay corporations that it some trobuscal ground, the Supreme Conet.

should declare the bolters' ticket to be the repla-ticket, then by following up the deriving with a spe-appeal to party feeling, in the heat of a President changeling, enough some neight be drawn to the late-to defeat the regular ticket, and with it the refer-

which are now so nearly consummated.

The individuals named as the parties to this sales, of course interested in it. The men named are the respective tickets have their personal orders and ambitions at stake. But the real parties to the premium to the parties to the premium Court case are the railroads upon one are the people of the State upon the other. If the base backed from the beginning by the railroads we maturally leaf the corporation to hope in the least of the administration, and with it the repeal or in the new contents. cation of the new rationsy for law, which makes as !... crease of upward of seven handred to search of their tribes. The defeat of the almostration of would create the defeat of all legislation or earlier railway commission with power to refer the management of the commission of the portain a Charges in Wiscowin to a resonant a longing off at least twenty-five per cast to a charges row made to Wiscowin adapted and the amount paid for like shipments in Historia and where they are complaining of excess that defeat of the administration tasket and extended of the administration tasket and itself of thousands of collars in pasted a transition which the empirales may defrauded the law which the empirales may defrauded the law years nader thought license for law and the control of when for a spanier rate defraided the say, after year, noder the sold livenes for he for the of their grower willing to count non-beautiful to the large a year. This has been do head a gation of railrand broken and accounts processed this administration, extending to a grower doing to a garage of the second only five years, on which were live will be griss samings of reported for teating have been de-covered. Verity, the railroads are the real parties a interest behind it is case pow penting an ole Se-

Upon the other side the real parties as labored as the people. Except for the tailroad labely to the with the old time pulsarsal by the lagrangian would have been no detest of the lagrangian laws pledged. The nailroads would have pulsarsal inflienced to the pulsarsal million dellars additional taxes as a just in the nailroads taxes are not taxes as a just in the nailroads taxes as a just in the nailroads taxes are not taxes as a just in the nailroads taxes are not taxes as a just in the nailroads taxes are not taxes as a just in the nailroads taxes are not taxes as a just in the nailroads taxes are not taxes as a just in the nailroads taxes are not taxes as a just in the nailroads taxes are not taxes as a just in the nailroads taxes are not taxes as a just in the nailroads taxes are not taxes as a just in the nailroads taxes are not taxes as a just in taxes are not taxes reinsportation charges for all produces and and a primary election law under its Assacration would have placed the selection of considero as to the hands of the people. There would have been outliers to farrious. There would have been outliers to anti-third term companion. There would have been outliers to anti-third term companion. There would have

no division in the party.

no division in the party.

Any decision adverse to the attendance lets publication adverse to the attendance. It is affect the countil fact that the laboration of the desired in approximation of the laboration of the approximation of the laboration of the approximation of the party of the approximation of the provided military benduated or provided will be approximated to no other until place as an external and the util of the material fact in this controversy that is primiteration tested to no other until place as are external and the util of the material fact in this controversy that is primiteration tested on the southernoon and the primiteration tested was nominated by the approximation to the require propositions and the tested of the state of the state of the party of the State of



THE MEASURE OF A MAN

The Story of a Young Authoress who Discovers the Proverbial Relation between Fiction and Fact



By BEATRIX DEMAREST LLOYD, Author of "The Pastime of Eternity": Illustrated by EMLEN McCONNELL

R. PENNIMAN pulled up-with no great dimculty, it must be chronicled -his worthless gray hurse at the station, and clandinged down from the extraordinarily blue farm cart which gave no more encouragement than its mere shafts to his descent. The evening train was just pulling out with a leisureliness resultant from its unimportance. One person only had left the train at Northport, and this person claimed Mr. Praniman's heavy attention.

Guess you're the party that wrote, ain't you! I'm H. Penninan."

And my name is Chartress," was the reply. "I am the-the person who wrote you, and I'm very glad you came to meet me. This mile are is very heavy- and moreover, you see I had no idea where you live

Mr. Penniman came torward at the suggestion and

took the lag from her hand-"There and the cars tengen, to my house yet," he said, very facetholdy. "The cart and quite the kind of vehicle you city people are costumed to, but if you're spry enough to get on to the shaft the rest's easy." CARRY

It wasn't, however, for the hardest part of the farmer's hard life was to beat the mare into sensibility. "Tain't far," he said encoungingly, as the horse

started off almost imperceptibly

"Too sight the much of the place," said her host, who was easily persuaded to talk. "And tain't much to see in the light either." He laughest at this as one who might more reasonably have wept.

Genevra Chartress was almost too weary to sym-

puthice, but she murmured something last in the more "Nothin' but sand and what fittle green we strong!

for. Every blade of grass is known by name and address down here. He laughed again "What anybody ever comes here for, that don't have to"

There was a very competent suggestion in the speech, but he

made it clearer,
"What might your object be in
comin'?" be asked her—"suckety?" She thought this one of his har-moreus fancies and laughed bro-

kenly over the jultings "I came to be away from everything that keeps me from my work," she explained. "I am going to do a lot of writing at your house."
"Hamph," said Mr Penamau "Well, here's the house, so you can go right in and commence."

Mrs. Penaman, whome bearers.

Mrs. Penniman, whose beauty hall gradually become distorted by drouping curves, greated her at the door, a small, smoking kers-sene lamp in her hand. Therewere no halls in the house, and the room was close and stuffy.

Will you have something to front upstates, and you'll have to gn round out-toors to the front cloor, as my mother-in-law is sick. and we'd have to go through her

"I think I don't care for any thing to cat, thank you. I had my dinner on the train. But I will go right to my room it I

H. Penniman came in with her

willit-case. "Going to bed, ehe Thought.

you city folks sat up all night."
"I shall stay up to morrow right late enough to confirm you in that belief, probably," she said good-naturedly, and yet with a distinct consciousness of preparing them for the worst. "I do not writing at night and does my writing at night and sleep late in the morning."

"Well, I should never think of cloing my plowing at night, but I

often think of eleeping late mornings. That almost Mr. Penniman sumatituted his laugh again

"I'll carry your bag around," he solded, pushing open the scient door. "I'm going to put a cover over this perch so's my wife may set and get list by three Ditter

The "porch" was four feet square and about Ich inches from the ground. Mrs. Pronuncia brought the flaring smelling lamp with her, and surveyed the promned refuge from monotony.

"It gets tirrarms setting in the house all day," she said, as she followed them-

Mr. Pennimun unlocked the rarely used front-door and let them into a riny less like vertibule, which was dignified by the name of parter-holl. The stairs went upward at a ladder angle, and determined directly into

her hedenon.

Mr. Penniman gave her the key and left her suit-case at the frost of the bed. Every men of swoodwork and foresture in the room was of the ason blue as one cart, but the curtains were clean and there was fresh matting on the floor. Underseath, she knew the floor was

Mrs. Permisson contributed the fittle lingy lump and

left with a germal good-ringful.

"She said," remarked Mrs. Pennissawas she joined her hookend after a tour of the house from without— "one and one don't need the lamp, had brought her own candles. And that queer. And said she never wanted brenkflut, but would make her tex in her

She some of these eventry people, you can see said Mr. Pennimum, pulling off his moote. She a a writer—to going to do a lot of work tiere, she says. Well—moot propie do I notice. If ideas come as hard

here as potatoes do, she'll do more work than she calc'laten, that's all."

The next nome when Genevra came hazardously down

the stairs, and our into the carren yard, she found H. Pennirman hanging a string hammock between the only two trees in the inclusure of his side yard. "Morning—I suppose you call it. I thought you might care to set out in this and get bit." It seemed, apparently, quite inexplicable that one should by preference sit outdoors. "You're up pretty early," he added, and taughed. added, and laughed.

"You'll never see me any earlier," she said, laughing ith him. "I suppose you've been up for hours." Since live o'clock." the man assented. "I'm home. with him.

for dinner."
Home' she queried.

From the hay fields. Some days I farm, some days I fish, and some days I sit around and wonder if gun-powder would make my hens lay. There's your ham-most, miss. Will you have disner now with me and my wife or "Certainly, I'll dine with you now," said Genevra

"I shouldn't have expected to see you in calico," H. Penniman made comment as they went into the house.

"Lord, H. P.." said Mrs. Penniman wearily. "Good-morolog, miss. I'm atraid you ain't 'customed to—"

"Oh, yes. I am. I think dinner in the middle of the day is very sensible." said Genevia, taking her place.
"I am quite honery in your salty air."

Mr. Penniman had an alarming way of using the

carying knife as a personal weapon in his warfare with the mands, and with great success, for they went down like grain before the soythe.

Despite the white paratises and the rindbarb, Genevra could eat little, having begon with a daring and pro-hibitive bite of steamed bread, and she was glad after-ward to get out into the coul air and the case of the hammork

And then the sea and the borron dunes beckoned and she started away to join them.

Mrs. Permissan casted to her from behind the prisoning screen door. You ain't going to walk in this

Genevra noddod bravely. "It isn't nearly so warm

out here." "Better wait and let H. P. drive you over," Mrs.

Penniman suggested.
"Oh, no. I like to walk."
"Like to walk!" echoes the other. Well, Lord, you are a queer one," under her breath.
That tops Genevra made a second start for the gate. That, too, was painted tion. She could see a dry drinking-trough lar up the road, and a born and a cart in a nearby field.

They were painted with the same dreadful brush.

"Where you goin" called Mrs. Penniman, with her nose against the wire door.

"I don't know. Is there anywhere to go besides the

"Lord, yes. There's the life-saving station and the

Settlement of what?" asked the girl, stopping in surpase. "Fishermen" No. indeed, millionaires," replied Mrs. Penniman,

is if the alternative were quote a common one.
"Millionaires" gasped Genevra, in amazement,

Here A settlement of them! And I thought that Well, they won't worty you much," retorted her heetes, feeling that the stranger had failed to appre-iate one of the place's chief attractions. "They live

away over there on Kannicutt Lake, and there's a big "Pine woods sound very alluring." Genevra was trying to make up for her unfortunate dismay. Where are the woods?"

Over there, down the road," replied the woman adding to berself, as the girl nodded and smiled, and turned away in the direction indicated. "She wouldn't mind meeting up with one, I'll wager." With which refluction on her guest's mercenary spirit, she went back to her uncomfortable kitchen.

The pine woods were wonderful. A thick mass of brown needles covered the ground, and little Japanese glimpses of the lake and sky were visible far off be-rween the tranks and boughs of the pointed trees. In the very joy of it, and pride in knowing herself a part



Soc stated up to assume the conventionality of a bindome file

"Over there," she replied, pointing viguely toward the straggling line of farms. "Good-day." "Won't you tell me your name before you go! I am Carton Carragher, and very much in your debt."

He might veracionaly have added many others to his. list of creditors, and he thought of this and smiled She was silent.

"Won't you tell me your name, my girt?"
"I think mot," she sahl with judicial deliberations—
"Not even your own real name." He refused to be offended, and was treating her as if she were a mere shy child.
"I think not," she repeated. "Your triend is wait-

er Tiet.

wil

His-And then with a bow and an anused smile be turned and went back into the darker woods switching at the pine needles underfoot with his stick and looking mp: diwnward at the bayor that be made.

That night Genevra fulfilled the expertations of Mr. HIY Penniman by going to her room about nine o'clock to write. He had put up for her doring the day an immense shell to be used as a desk, and at her request, having planed it off, torbove to paint it blue. On this she had put her seven branch brass candlestick, which zed fled

"These gold terras, case," he said," book like dandrivers in given grass."

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spirit that gestion, and all the time. Pennimas's

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impromisingly. Ale, now let us My eyes are a square white

in the general

oking. "I beer, dimen't iter However, as VOOR EYES KARE agest that you

t, and she met a worth better the would have

you are safely der" he asked.

this band.

had helped to make the suitnesse so heavy, and a box. which held her manuscript was opened for her by her

hirst, quite secretly impressed.
"That's a deal of writing," he said, as he handed her up the clear-cut stacks of paper. "And here a a tot all black and white, ready for tragedy or controlly or made-

Ole Mr. Pennimas" Her eyes dunced. 'How splendid of you

He but vaguely moderatood her.

"That's likely your religion, am't it?" he said heattatingly as he reached the door.

"Yes, it is " Gunovra laid her hand reserently on the

white paper. 'I knowed knew by the candlestick. You couldn't do that kind of work by a oil lamp, could you? I'd like to read something you'd wrote some day. Some of your religion. Fishin' is my time for praying, some-lifting the same." he said,

"I'll send to town for my books. I've written two."
she said, "and you shall read theen."
"Thank you, miss—" he was almost too pleased.
He went down four or five of the immediate stairs.

before he could close the door. "How long do you suppose it will take them books to get here?" he asked childship.

he books had arrived three days later when Genevra was herself inquiring for mail at the office. She went into the pine woods on her way back to read her letters, and remembered the woman in the gardenparty costume and the man whose name was not unknown to her, and was glad they were not there

Her triend the editor half sent a little reminder that the manuscript ought to reach him within a week, and she reflected comfortably that she could easily finish all the alterations they had agreed upon within that There were letters from her triends, all redirected by her woman at home, and all calling upon her to return and to abundon her eccentricities. "I would if you'd let me alone when I got there." she said slipping them into her pocket. And then, as she looked away at time patches of blue that were either take or sky, and one rould not tell which, her hand fell on the packet of books, and she lefted it into her lap, and untied the strings patiently. The thick paper wrap-pers opened like jaws and disclosed her two books, and their old Morris letters shone gold on their green sides She opened the first and greeted it. Within were dear and well-known people, triends that she had lived with for a long time, friends that made her evenings wondertol by their presence, and her days dreamlike with visions and memories. That they were creatures of her own making scenard so preposterous that she put the idea away unthought. Here and there on the pagesshe found passages that she could scarcely remember having written. How could she make these people having written. How could she make these people thing and say things that it would never occur to her to do for herself?

After a little she began to read-almost with t-feeling of reading something quite new to her. And and was reading was like this Carton Carragher. a but of town ways, with no ambitions, no beliefs, no hopecontent with enough to eat and too much to drink, wit: artificiality in almost every form of expression-lighflowers, love, and complexion. She had heard his turn in connection with these things as a leader of the miof these things, and she had seen how well he was que itted to bear the position by his actitude toward her : their meeting.

And then, pendering the thing, she came to doubt no own work. The men in the page beneath her finge had been worthy of better things, had found a later desire to accomplish better things, and had in a dignard, quies way gone about no achieve them. Course man like Carton Carragher be worthy of better thing-She had in a fleeting moment thought so. If she con-put him and her other man to the test together?

The idea was an alluring one—it seemed dangeror exhibitating, and profitable. She looked away at it idle sky and thought about it gladly and fearfully. Some less minutes later the tamillar sound of a six.

beating impatiently at the pro-needles brought her back to mespecific things.

Carton Carragher was contra-toward her over the brown earth "Are you lost again?" she of quired, rising and gathering up to books into the embrace of b

He supped and bowed: "Liddle enough, not wholly so.

"I then am of no assistance. was about to leave and will >queath you the woods."

He looked at her curiously consciously reminding her that at was not playing the role she to assumed:

'I'm goth home," she added

"Hat you are of inestimable to portance just where you are. Ve have been reading? Tell me you

were not educated here."

No. I wasn't. But I support would have been taught to reorre, part the same.

the assumed the injured tone a native. 'Oh, undoubtedly But the

laught you more than to real "Oh, fractions." She coald on

"I mean they taught you the you are charming and pretty of

They taught me not to be ell). she replied with a fine imitation of become surcasm, by which by the completely deceived.

"What are you reading?"

She handed him one of the houles alse was holder. without any comment.

It's a new book, and your name isn't written in

Why don't you wan me to know your name?"
"My name is Laura," she replied, not wishing a seem to be conjusting with him, and, indeed it was though used only once in her life at her baptism.

"Laura," he repeated, and his accent had never of ened his voice to better advantage. "Laura-it is beautiful mame.

"You say it well—I like to hear you say it." are unhabitingly and unwisely she said it. And to-regretting interly the involuntary appreciation the let down all her hatriers of reserve, she looked at an an instant and saw something like pleasure and trium

She turned quickly away, her self-reproach grown bitter within her.

"I have never read this book," he said easily been voice taking her by the shoulders and turning he around. "And I've read nearly everything at Collinay's. Will you be so controom as to lend me this She molded, not quite so controomly as she might have, and he slipped the book into his pocket.
"I still return it, of course, very soon. Where

"I will return it, of course, very soon.

you live, quite definitely!" Penninan's, she replied, with an irritating know dge that she had reason to be angry more with herse

than with him. "Penorman," he said, as if to fix it in his memor And coming quite near her, he added with many time in his voice and many looks in his eyes W. Berg meet again I shall ask you why you like to hear a call you Laura.

And in his leaving that for their last word she knee with how great an artist she had to deal,

And, "Th, bother," she said alond to the empty woods a moment later, "he has taken the wrong book-

it should have been this one." But this one was turned over to H Penniman : night and he marveled at its beauty. "Them gold of ters now," he said, holding it off where his wife and could both look at it "look like dandelions in gre-glas-something," with a dublous qualification. 5: sound up so stiff and smooth."

"It's the inside I want you to care for," said for

nessa, at the door.

"And don't it seem queer," said the man, without: paying directly to her, "that here's something the shody can ext, nor wear, nor use, and yet you probabget considerable money for making it, a serting there easy at your candlestick, while I work out in cold of winter and heat of summer, get up early ex-morning have breakfast, dinner, and supper early -I can get up early again the next day, toli all a day runugh to five on so's I'd) be well enough to tol to next, and there ain't any money in it not inmenther?"

"I think there's a great deal of beauty in it," said Genevra. "Come here,

He came and stood beside her, and as she held the door open for him, so it seemed she held wide another door shut between him and the beauty of life and work that brought the undisligured face of Nature near to

one.
"Yes, yes," he sighed. "Yet it tak me four years to grow that grass for the moon to shine on."
"Is it any the less previous for that?" she asked softly. And when she slipped away, he still stood there

Two more days of the week slipped by Genevra had begun to dream the thought of leaving, and had laid plans with overburdened Mrs. Penniman and her heavily laden husband to come to them for a longer visit later in the year.

H. Penniman stopped to look at her in her hammock as he started off to the hayfields with a newly emptied

wagon.
"Finished the book last night," he said loudly.
"Don't it beat all? I never knew a author before, Never expected to see one lyin' in that there fishner radio. Gosti, but you gave it to that bear fellow. Made him light out about his business-eh? I tell you what, it stirred me up so, could scarcely sleep a wink. I kept fancying it were all real, and I wanted to go and take his hand and say. You're all right, you are! Don't it beat all how you could think up things like that? Ever know a min like that?

"Nu." said Genevra, with a stiffness about the throat. "Oh, my."

"Well, he was a corker-pretty rotten all through the first part. Shows what a blessing hard work is, ch?" He laughed too mournful laugh and started the borse heroically. "I want the other one t' begin on to night," be called hack over his shoulder

as the cart lumbered away. Genevra swung the hammook

lightly with her fien, and with her hands clasped under her head lay boking up into the log that had clung heavily all morning to the treetops, and she was smiling. For the honest praise of the man had been much to her, critically valueless as it might be. Carton Carragher came upon

her inexpectedly, as indeed he always did, and when she sat up more formally in the hammock, he was quite beside her. "I have brought you the blok,"

he said, "and have come to ask you a question."

The assurance of conquest was

in his eyes, and her blood smarted "Did you like It" she asked

as coully as her freehling voice would let her. "I s'puse you've read a lut and are up about litera-

"I have read a great deal. I think my love of books good broks, for I can't endure the trashy ones—is my one virtue. And I did like this book, It's a little immature. I suppose this —he turned the book over to look at the gilt letters—this Genevra Chartress is rather new at the business. I don't think I ever heard of her before. Have you

She was a little at a loss for her lie, but managed to evade it by saying in the pessimistic manager of her disguise. "How should I over hear of any one?

"Then how, may I ask thid you come by the book."

"It was sent to Mr. Pennimun."
"Pennimun? Isn't he your "No, he ain't." The word was

an effort, but her time was final. Carragher felt himself distinctly al a disadvantage, stunding before her as she sat at ever in the ham-mock. He so down on the thin grass, taking his knees into his embrace, and after a quick scru-tiny of the tree behind him leaned

his back against it. Miss Char-tress sniffed. "Mighty particular about your clothes." she said.

He refused to find her disagregable. "I have to be, he answered with a laugh, 'for I owe my tailor so mer's now it's very possible he will refuse to trust me any

Why don't you pay him?" she asked with a flutness.

"Oh, there are so many more interesting things to

spend my money on," said Carragher

Miss Chartress looked at him steadily. She was wondering at his extraordinary mental liseness to the man in the story. The sharp doubt of the reality of the character came to her again. She must know, she must test hersell. She perceived when her absorption faded that Carragher was smiling at her. The teasing expression of his face came to her suddenly, as one looks at the surface of a lake only at length to see the picture mirrored there.

"What are you thinking about?" he asked "You," she replied readily.

He pushed his hat back from his brow. "I like it," said Carragher triumphantly. "Perhaps you wouldn't if you knew what I was

'Oh, don't be cross," he said disarmingly. "I'm in so jolly a mood, so awfully contented with my self and

She looked down at the book lying on her knees and turned a few pages. "You've read it!" he asked.

Yes, I've got another of her books indoors."

"Then she is not so new at it as I supposed."

"This may have been her first.

"Of course," he said. "Did I bring it back in good condition?"

She saw what was coming but knowing "Laura" would not merely nodded, waiting. "Then you will lend me the other, I am sure," he begged. She trembled a little. Here was the moment come.

Suppose she had been wrong? Suppose the whole long story on which she worked so hard should prove quite worthless? Then she pulled herself together almost angrily. There was nothing final surely in this test.

this test.

"I will, of course." She rose.

"You are very good to me," he said, getting promptly to his feet. She faced him for a moment, helplessly admiring. And then she turned a little. "I think," she made answer somewhat slowly, "I think everybody to made answer somewhat slowly, "I think everybody." has been always, haven't they, rather too good to

It brought her back quite quickly to her part. The speech was rather out of character, and yet, as she wiftly considered, it might pass for an unconsciously suphisticated thrust.

I'll get you the book." she said with an assumed awkwardness, and went into the house. The voice of Mrs. Penniman, issuing from her mother's roson, gave Genevra a kind of satisfaction. There were no win-dows in that front roson on the side toward the hammuck. She did not know quite why it was a relief to think they would not see her visitor, but she did con-fess it was. She took the volume from its proud position in the centre of the table, and, standing with it in her hands, looked out at him. He was swinging his stick langually to and fro, and smiling just a little.



He came is here nearer and passed effectively

Yes, it was very evident that he was so awfully contented with himself and her'

She went out to him, with her guarded intentions more alert than they had proved a moment earlier

She must play her part more carefully.
As she put the book into his hands, he started slowly toward the gate, still, lowever, walking beside her as be opened the covers amlessly. "Thank you indeed." "I know it is going to interest me deeply, he said "I know it is going to interest that is, if it's as good a story as the other," "I think it is," she ventored

Better perhaps by

"Oh, I'm no judge of literature," she said, quite in the way that seemed indigenous to the soil. He smiled down at her patronizingly. "You don't have to be." he said, and his eyes were somewhat hold

She stopped at the gate as if to bid him good-by, and although he pretended to ignore it so servicly, deep in a page or two of the novel, hoping perhaps to lure her into a walk with him, she so definitely had supped that he was forced to recognize it.

You won't stroll down to the pines?" he asked.

"I thank you, no," she said.

"Then I must walk back to the house with you," he responded, turning. She laughed a little

"It's not really necessary," she said, glover the short distance they had traversed she said, glancing back

"Ob, yes, it is," be quietly insisted as she torond

with him, "You know I have a question to ask

"A question?" she repeated, wondering in a kind of pame if she had betrayed herself. There was but one chance of his actually knowing, that he had seen her name upon the wrappings of the books the day they

came. And yet instantly she reassured herself, remembering how carefully she had had it close to her.

Yes, a question, said Carragher, his voice taking on an earnest, lowered vibrance. It was superbly done, she had to acknowledge even in the midst of her wondering. They had quite reached the house again, and she without embarrassment polled toward her a ragged branch of the forever blossopuless rose-tree that stood one could not say it grew-close to the door.

Carragher's voice was still soft, almost intimate. In spite of her knowledge of its artificial feeling, it did thrill her, it did please her sense.
"How can I ask you when you turn your shoulder to

me coldly? She loosed the branch of thorns and turned to him. Why not?" she said.

"I want to see your face, your eyes," he answered, when I talk to you."

She feit somehow disgraced to have to own his charm. "Well?" she said, lifting them with a fearless candor to his scrutiny, "What is your question?"

He came a little nearer and paused effectively. It cost her an effort to look him quite so steadily, so careleady, in the eyes. "Why do you like to hear me speak your name. Laura" he said at last. He made the name very real caress. She stepped back almost as if he had touched her, and, her foot slipping from the edge of the platform, lost her balance. He caught her with

a tenderness, and then with a sudden ardor lifted her

to his face and kiesed her. An instant after he had a vinion in her copty place still of her white, proud look, her angry, scorn(u) mouth, and wide, sharp

She had gone breathless into the house, and, to the amazement of her husters and the invalid, rushed through the silent room that separated her from her own outer hall. I'p the steep stairs she stambled, tell across her threshold, and flung. becalf down upon the bod,

He had gone slowly thought it noty away into the pine woods. And there he sat himself down in the place where he had found her sleeping. After a long idle while, sterping. After a long idle while, living over again the moment of the kiss, now with a smile, now with a frown, he took the book again into his hands and opened it. It was the story of the worth less man who took his measure and formed himself.

When H. Penniman came back at the and of a long day in the

at the end of a long day in the harfields, it was with the feeling that correcting unusually pleasant swated him. He went into the sitchen first, where supper was in the last stages of completion, and staked himself to an enwooted degree, even putting a lacket over core fully what hair he had-of lite years it had evinced a regretlable tendency to recede from his lore-best and chin and hang back and front over his ears in a slumble fest nm.

Mrs. Penniman observed him stolidir. "No need of prinkin' op-like that," she told him when behad of course completed all his perfection. "She am't coming down to supper.

"Ain't comin' down?" he echoeil, with a disappointment in his face and voice that would have pleased her. "What he the matter? Is

she tick?

Dunne, I'm sare," replied the woman, lifting the lid of the pot-to see if the malfrested tea were boiling. "She came dashing through ma's room out of the settin -cosm as it somethin' waz chasing her, left both doors standing open and went sprawling up the stairs.

"Must her hed an inspiration," said Penniman, solemply. "I've always heard it takes em kind o' corious, somethin' like a fit."

"I thought I bered her crying," said his wife,
"Maybe it takes her so," he said. "I hope she ain't
got nuthin' troublin' her. Wonder, now, if she left the

ther book of hern for me. 'It's on the settin' room table," replied Mrs. Pennsman over his shoulder as he started for the shoot.

found it in the hammock when I tok it in. Don't for the land sake start to read it now, for here's your supper and the Lordee knows there'll be no feedin' you or puttin' you to bed once you begin." He waited, faithful to her wishes

"Seein' she ain't comin' down, and don't want nothin to eat, we might jes as well cat here right handy to

"H's mighty bot," he said, and yielded. "Comfort don't seem to enter into our programme, do it - we just worry along getting things done, no matter low,

yet eating is classed among the pleasures, ain t it?"

"How much hay did ye git?" asked Mrs. Penniman, who could not follow her husband's philosophic turns.

"Jest bout 'nuff to feed the mate," said Penniman. I tell you what, Mary, when the Lord made Cape Cisl, he made it outen remnants and pieces, and he used up all the scraps. The scraps is charming, no doubt about

it. She showed me that even my stragging havn a



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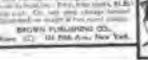
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beautiful. But there's just enough—always just enough. And that means that you'd like to have."

It was an hour later, when Mr. Peaniman was deep in the "other book," that Getesta-stole softly down from her room and went punctured out into the night. She had a longing for the clean night air, so wet with principled out into the night. She had a longing for the clean night air, so wet with fog. It seemed as if it might queued the fire of her lips, where the numelcode hiss still hurned, and perhaps the fire of her heart, so minignantly ablane. She went across the wet grass to the wall, and so ong herself up by a tree to sit there. Far out across the sandy stretch of monitory she could see the tain their sea, with here and there the fights of caling hear the shore. The long sea grass affect gree so willingly up to the very toad, as it would have grown up to the destrephent out her host suped as amicing a war on to odvince and reluctant blades that held the centerior ground, seared with hypothy hyrium in the desting act breeze, and showed a tarnished silver in the foggy monalight. Genevera had been fight. The night was smaking, full of faun tendercess and conting maches. The world sectored very big, with its occasies and practices of waving grass, and it seemed as largely capable of bearing her and all her trumbles that she gave herself whilly in it like a tired raid. Soe let it more her hervous tersion, let it calm her straining rogs. Very slowly she became part of the quart night, part of the lar dan myseless of the quart and see the hervous tersion, let it calm her straining rogs. So theroughly did the score of

times her nervous tersion, let a rain her staming rags. Very showly she became part of the quiet night, part of the far don mystery of see. So thoroughfy did the score of proce til all her veins that when also saw a man she would an hour rarior have anemned in an agentied shome coming tearer and reaver, she simply watched him come, and when he turned in at the gate as if to seek now at the house, the spoke to him quite vasily. "I am here," she said.

He started lifting his somewhat hanging much and, led by the enhant of her voice, was much befule her. He come quite area, so the meant she had the will, and then he leaned his arms upon the stoners and housed as she loosed toward the see.

They stayed so alternly, she wordering vaguely why she would not have him go. At last he began to speak, as she actively a fill were a dranglet of a me. He.

"I have some back to you," he said, "a different much if have a treat to you," he said, "a different much if have a come to tell you went I could tell to no one who would laugh. I've ted a little object, we cause I have come to tell you went I could tell to no one who would laugh. I've ted a little object, we she had been to be a some the second of the said to be not all you went I could tell to no one who would laugh. I've ted a little object, we had a little object, we would a laugh. I've ted a little object, we had a little object, we would a laugh. I've ted a little object, we had a little object, we have the would along the little object.

"I have some book to you," he said, "a different man. If you were just a little older, you would laugh at that. I've glast you don't, because I have come to tell you went I small tell to no one who would laugh. I've fed a cretched life, only, blostere, and profilers, and yet because there is something at me that wanted better things, I have had mounts of self-recrimination and have proved many miles of half only good interestors. I am rather glad, now, that I have note that have target me live a not a mood, but no examined struggling of my better self for recognition. I think I can talk in you have can I. I want to rell you what I've them. The stay I now you to the smooth I from the your can I. I want to rell you what I've them. The stay I now you to the smooth I from the top prefix. Then, because of these two held about too. Then, because of these two things, I have a possibility in you. I am talking you mit dreadly, we so hald a treat two things, I have a possibility in you. I am talking you as hald a treat you may have, indicate my food, I did not. Touch I am taking you so hald a treat you may have me word. I wan a juiled weary that I had thought a shapement. I thought that I would try Attendion transacts, love the arbitrary was interesting in the offerency, I thought that I would try Attendion transacts, love, you a little, was you will, make you have the arbitrary and that I would me little dainty memoure. I thought you maybe ned happeness enough to transfer you maybe find happeness enough to transfer you maybe find happeness enough to transfer you maybe the largesty will cove mon you, to only went find happeness enough to transact by its largest you. Attend you memous you, to only went to be beginness of living so with merely memous so if here.

"And or I sound to you coul, and transfer by the largest you. The largest you want the memon is a man to have you."

"And so I sought you out, and treet to please you with that one must instead by the shoet when I was prompted to be user-bold became the weight of you was in my

urms. "Since then the movid has changed for me. I went away into the woods, built glad, built sorry for the kees, and I have earne buck wholly sorry. Sorry, my Goal Sorry but just for that, but in the whole of what it stands for in my lite. And this is not a mood. I have been made to bee! "What was I—restricted?" A killy food, an imblent, careless, self-contents food. I was the same to-day, until I year this brook.

same to-day, until I read this book,

the same to-day, until I read this brok.
"The man that lives in here," in tauched the volume that he carried skill, "is I. I read the pages with a growing sense of worster-ment. It was like looking on a place from the pages with a growing sense at winder-ment. It was like insking as a glass to ser-my own fare crually portrayed. I saw my shall owners, my worthlessness. Thus tood, you can not understand the thought say to you far I could me confess to you if you the local discountry to agreed against the spirit that is ill and have not too Attention destroyed the spill result is supp This man do that I so do some this man could find I say do i rouse I must a great man and a great man and a star do i rouse I must be a great man and a star do a great man and a star do do a star do a great man and a star do do a star do a star

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like for own story, Lam worthy the reward of asking her to be my front.

"I am giving away to morrow to begit my task. I wan before I go to know that you lorgive me. I have told you all the truth. And I am sorry with a sorrows that should

And I am serry with a services that should provide your gentleness to pity me."
The woman near tim kept hef eyes awat. "I do forgive you atterly," she said.
"And wish me well?"
"And wish you well." There was a silence. How shall you find per?"
"That, in itself, is easy. But I shall not truinfly days have made a man of the. I dream of her sometime as young as if a young girl could have done they week! young girl could have done this work! I dream of her as free, I dream of her all dream of her. If she were young, and she could no-derstand, if she could be touched to far great heart by my desire, if she could have me at the end-" It's some seased faintly, and

the end.—" His source seased facetry, and the woman stiered.
"Perhaps she will," she said.
He roused a little at her store and should erect. "She may be married, and she may be old, you know." he said course lightly. "But she is my fear said; just the same, and nowscever I find her she is mine in that."
He turned a little from her and come nack. "You'll let me keep the look?"
"Ob, yes," she said.
She watched him as he went away tole the

She watched him as he west away into the

UNINTERESTING PEOPLE

BY MAURICE BROWN KIRBY

THEY live so a quiet unit of a way In a quiet sort of a servert. They don't meet a great many people, nor Impress the people they meet. The unwapapers never mention their names. The world doesn't non what they do, They never go in for anything much. And their intimate friends are few.

Though somebody said his might, For a flat little now on the window pane Awaits him every night; And eight little fagers and two little thumbs Under all the work of the comb. As he use in the quietest sort of a way In his queens out of a bone

He never has had a favores club,

She doesn't belong to a Woman's Clob. She haso't a single fad, She spends her time with a him-synd law And a mischievous little lad-She never unraveled a Problem of Life. She chiese't know has of things, She plays with the "kids" and works all day, And must of the time she unga

He me't like most other hurbands at all, She un't like most other wives. And they never attempt to make a change In the course of their great lives, But once in a while they does the "keh," And go to spend the day in a nice little quiet country spot In a nice lette quet way.

0 D

The Triennial Conclave of the Order of Knights Templar

SEVEN has been out expected a react age of the records can the order of Kanglas. Templas was founded. For nearly mostly reacts the grand successpendent, too governors lady of the order in America, has men in to ential section, this year assembling in the city of San Francisco during the week of Santomber 4. Suprember c.

This under, a branch of Masonry, is not only one of the oldest in the world, but it has preserved foreign the centuries a log's per-Francisco will be great gathering in Sag-Francisco will be made up of a fire repre-sentative heaty of men. All or twenty-fre-thousand Knights will be present, coming on many special trans-from all quarters of the country. They will represent forty-three grand jurisdictions, each to effection usually comprising a State. The total membership is, in round numbers, turous

Twenty-one years are the grand escampment of the order met in sur Francisco, that the San Francisco of today, now encoding fact on to a half-milion of people, is quite a different city. These Californiais do temps with a layesh hand. Their generative of the ample type of their mountains the oleonousness of their closures surshing. There is the invalidation the oleonousness of their closures surshing. There is the invalidation to be used for documents and for the bouquets for the effect of the grainbers of the bouquets for the wises of the questiers of the order; of the distribution of SHARW TWYDTY thousand cartons of taxens; of barrels, live ally barrels, of cream and carlonds of scane berules, replenished every day and disterburses free of all charge to all who will come; of the spending of some eighty thousand deliars in public street decotation, to say nothing of many other thousands of deliars to be spend in a private street and bodie adornment. For weeks the choicest flower growths of half a dozen counties surrounding San Francisco will be held it reachness to supply the flowers

The Knights Templar are just the sort of stuff out of which to make a splendid parade, and a parade is the central public feature of

for the decorations.



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real-black lorses will be used and forty mands of missic are to endiren the parade.

There are sort from space in a hoge bodding valued the Mechanical Partition are set apart for the uses of the order and for the displaying of the ascent the distinguishing counts to every common, is to be held in a real open space or trickless that Park, one of the above placement the urt. Many thousands of dullars have been set apart to provide truptions for the controllers. Some of these limpilies are to be quite elaborate and be as plikes are to be quite elaborate and bevo-

Electricity perhaps will never have here put him a reverse best for illumination than in put has a recent test for illumination than in the preparations for the street lighting by night. More than one numbed and fifty thousand electric lumps will be used, to getter with many thousands of Chinese and Impanies bentution while disagns symbolically of the order are to be very where deplayed multimal to be light relies. A beautiful park on the another of the downtown por-tion of the city is allosted as the focal point of he literature, by more of community at polary of it to be inverted into a verified a forming the winds will present a verticing ap-parations. In the control of the park staries a losts moniquent to communicate the victory in the months and to common margin the spaces of Actorial Person of Maria. The first storegital of partir for the formalisms was thrown by President McK nicy, and the monument was declarated by President Rosserelt.

A Book for King Edward

The incomes meetings of the conclare will he need to tooken there Hall, white the gen-oral headquarters will be at the Polars Rotel, which to being handnessely sleen rated for the

At interesting feature of the sequence is in he the participation of a number of representatives of the fir Konghis of Rogford, who are specially communicated by Krog Edward, the head of the order to freezi Britain. They are to appear in behalf of the Great Priory of England and Wales. In recognition of their presence and of the bead of the order in England, there will be given a record of the proceedings of the constave for presentation to King Edward. It is in he a manage beau printed on wellow, the converse beau printed on wellow, the converse beauty the control of the proceedings of the converse for presentation to King Edward. It is in he a manage beauty the converse to the converse of the converse of

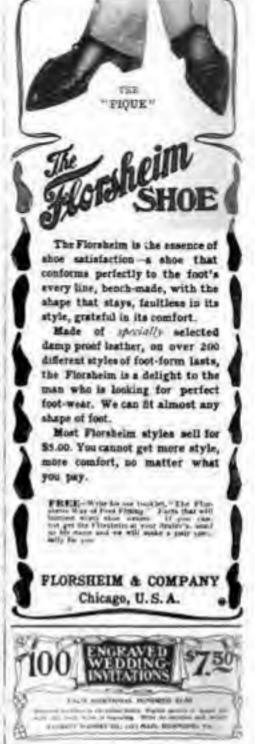
printed on veillam, the cover of hand-wrought silver braring a kinght of gold with a cross or crimson. The texture cover to bear a low det of silver arodnot by after sails and to the centre the seal of California.

By vertice of the right of succession the deputy grand master, for theorem. Monatton of Chicago, Illinois, is to become grand master, the local of the order for the following three years: Sir Henry W. Bagg of Providence Rhode intach, will success to the office of deputy grand master, and Sir William B. Melish of Community, Ohio, will become grand generalisation. PRINTAL OLDERS



GENRGE AL MOLLTON Grand Masner of the Order of Knights Templ r for 1904-1907

Phylograph by Bertand & Parkicker





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"Finally at the request of a friend life. off coffee and began the use of Posts: and against my convictions 1 gradulaimproved in health until for the past or 8 months I have been entirely free from nerrousnes and those terrible sinker. wratening spells of heart trouble.

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The Manassas Maneuvres

By CAPT. JAMES A. MOSS, U.S.A.

THERE will be in the vicinity of Manassas the first week of September five thou-sand regular and twenty-one thousand State troops, forming the largest military camp ever established in this country in time of peace. But it is not intended that this large body of men shall be merely a display. The encampment and macrowres are arranged by the Government to provide for the hardest and most measury kind of work known in the education of the soldier—the getting out into the field and there pusting noto practice the theories of the classroom under the sim-niated conditions of actual war. For two mated conditions of actual war. For two weeks the regular troops will have the opportunity of acting together in bodies larger than the companies and battalions of the army mosts; the officers will be given an opportunity to handle the larger bodies. We have had many hard lessons to learn that an army on paper and an army in the field are two separate things. Even for more than any other profession, that of the military is one which can not be toucht to theory, and

is one which can not be taught in theory, and it was for that that the General Staff arrange d the externe of annual manedyres, to teach men by experience how to take cure of them solves in the field, and to teach officers how to handle and care for large bodies of men us large and diversified areas, not by relling them about it in lectures and with books, but by giving them the men to handle and to but by giving them the men to handle and to take care of, thus acquaining there with the puncibilities and difficulties of actual war. Ande from the line officers, to whom the ex-perance will be of meetinable value in this way, each staff corps—the quartermester's, which moves and clothes the army; the comminimary, which feeds it, and the other staff departments—will have the opportunity to learn by experience the labor attending the care, transportation, and supply of large bedies of froops.

Regulars and Militia

Since the Spanish War it has been decided Since the Spanish War it has never devoted by all who have taken an interest in studying the remedy for an obvious defect that the putition of the States were not in proper shape to fit in as a second love of the national defence. The Emis Militia Act was designed to pendous the renerly. I held its previously the militia are organized and armed just like the regulary. Their participation in the annual manestyles is a second step in the creation of a versual line of defense.

In order to produce as far an penaltic the

that of a wound live of defense.
In action to produce as for an penaltic the actual conditions which would provide a time of hostilities, the regulars and the minute, all nodes the command of Major General II C. Corbin, are to be divided into two leastic minimum of the great Civil Wor leader, in to come mand the division bear Managem, and their seal J. Franklin field the other, which will be purposed twelve miles away, may become force. The certary is forced to about many square miles.

minety square miles.

The first few days will be decoted to resultance controlling, and regimental and brigable strike, after which outposts will be bright drive, after which our posts will be availabled and maintained without exercisp-tion, day or night until the principalism of the majorities. The last four days of the majorities will be detected to the solution of two battless problems, each of which will take two days. The execution feature of each a, of course, an arranging the conditions that the majoring within the limits of the leased land. With this end in the white the "Blue" arms. With this end in view the "Bine" arms, which is General Grant, will in the first problem, be called upon in defend Washington from the strace of a "Boren" army, of which General Bell's house at Theroughfare is the advance glard, and the remainder of which is supposed to be marching up the supposed to be marching up the supposed. Shedundows

War of the "Blue" and the "Brown"

The many hosty of the "Blan" army is sup-posed to be at Pairfax Court Brows, while General Bolt's supports are fosorethcally at Front Royal and Strasburg. General Grant will try to estack and destroy Bell before his supports can come to his and. The served problem transfers for instative to the "Boom" army, which has by they time a heavy support at Salam. The "Blue" army has a base at Annandale.

This is the first year in which mannatures.

This is the first year in which maneuvres have been attempted upon so large a scale, and the site in Northern Virgonia is eminently suitable for the most liberal practical test the maneuvre theory has had. The one upon which two buttles and a dozen skirmishes were fought during the Civil War forms almost an exact rectangle, twelve by eight miles, with the long side ranning east and west. The western safe has in the Gull Run Montains, and the moddle of it is maked by Thornoghfare Gup, through which ferreral luckeon made his famous march to outflank Pupe is 186a. Galmerville, mear where both buttles of Bull Run took place, is in almost the exact centre of the rectangle, and it is where theneral Corbin will have his head-quarters. Manuscas Station is in the snotheastern corner, and the stream of Bull Run cuts the nerthemorers corner. for turnpike, which was the road to have of so many of the great soldiers of the Civil War, forms the metheast and southwest diagonal of the site.

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The Proper Reply

face. "What did your father way, darling, when you sold him my love was like a troud and tusking tive?!" Month. "He said, / Dam it."

9 0

Doctor's Advice

Is my husband's case service, doctor? "It is very grave, madem. I have left an

How often shall I give it to him?" "He needs absolute rest and quiet. Don't give it to him. Take it yourse.)."

8 5

Feminine Attection

3/m Paras: When he proposed to mr 1 tried not to let him see mr excouragement in mr Jack But he dod?

Mr John When Read network the lines.

I suppose.

8 8

A Faieful Hierus

YES.—" He had been satting for that for the word and his heart best faster as if tremblied up the rosy lips.

How he longed to take her in his arms, but

"Yes-" the continued, "terday, I promread to be another w.

E 8

SHIPWRECKED

By Margaret Jewen

A MAN stood on a lonely silv.
A ship-writed sailer be.
While all about him youred and crashed The angry, restless one.

The waves dashed high, as rose the tide With dealers ag. meddening glee "Also!" exclaimed the dispurrecked man. "I guess it's up to me."

9.8

A Good Book

THERE gives a man with a very interest-ing history," remarked the bookseller results white, as he watched a porture gue-looking old bookworm leave the shap."

"In end," put is a rangal continue. "How word army that his bilancy is so interest-

11 just sold if to hom - Macanlay x. "

B B

The Honesi Barber

"I HAVE yet to reper of a more candid man chan one in business in a little town along one Hudaws River," said Semaner Channey M. Depen respectly. "Painted on the front of his place of business in the sign." W. E. Barber, Hacks, Etc." In my time I have en-concepted many barbers who considered back establishments, but this is the only instance where I have foun if the fact accommissing of."

B 8

Too Good for the Nine

First Barchell Fore: "End you hear that swipeer McCinnaes got fired?"

Scient Reviell Fore: "Is that so. Why, he was the best faller of high balls in the host-

From b. f. .. "That's what got him fired."

No. of b. b. .. "What!"

From b. f. "High balls."

8 8

There's Much in a Name

A CLOWN in ton of the "rational shows" this circus were paid alocabetrally, that is, by the order of their names, and in the grand dishersement at the end of the season Zinwww left out

The fullnesser year he turned up for reremployment with a new specialty "Whr. how de do, Zuir" said the manager. "Glad to see you." The clown eyed him for a notate. "Zui, nothing," said by. "I'm Adupt."

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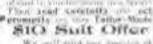
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THE SHERLOCK HOLMES STORIES

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THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND THE BISHOP OF NEW YORK

The Primete of the Church of England has come to America to extend the great Episcopalian Conclave at Boston, early in October, and to lend his influence to the movement calling for a closer unity of the various branches and lactions of the Episcopal Church in the United States and Canada



he were President the outcome might be the same. Much would depend upon the men by whom he was surrounded. Particularly welcome, therefore, is Mr. Hill's announcement, as well as any statements from Judge Parker about the relation of the unscrupulous class of politicians to the welfare of the country. It would have been even better had Mr. Hill named an earlier date than January for the cessation of his influence,

ONE THING INTERESTS US which some might deem of trifling importance. "There are exceptions to the rule," says Judge PARKER, "but they tend to prove it, as exceptions usually do." Now, when we are taking the intellectual measure of a man, the solemn emission of a phrase otterly void of sense is not without significance. Mr. Roosevert has made many empty, commonplace, and noisy allegations. We do not happen to remember any which were purely unintelligible. The Judge's sentences, as a rule, are like those of GROVER CLEVELAND, ponderous but possible to comprehend. We are very far from judging a politician by his style, especially just now, while we are haunted by the fear, in view of some of John Sharp Williams's recent locubratuns, that his culture may have led us to overesti-ABOUT CLEAF mate his size. Style, however, is not the point in this THINKING quotation. It is a question of thought. If it were not presumptuous we should ask Judge Pausen if he could find in that sentence one scottilia of meaning. Would be go so far as in say that the greater the number of exceptions the sounder the rule? "Brown never steals." How many exceptions are needed to fortily Brown's rule of conduct? Never was a more vacuous phrase, Judge Pankik, heing a lawyer, should know how such a sentence ever got into common speech. We repeat the explanation for his benefit. In the Scotch law "exception probat regulam" means "the lawyer's exception tests the judge's roling." "Proves" was frequently used in the sense of tests, and hence there was nothing unnatural in the English form. What is the fair inference from such foggy thinking! The explanation would give us satisfaction.

THE MOST FAMOUS DIATRIBES in history were penned by as intense as some of MACAULAY's condemnations, but Cicero's oration against CATHANE, for example, would hardly fit neatly into the heading diatribe. When Mr. ROOSEVELT was on the Police Board in New York nothing short of Macaulay at his most ferocious was capable of expressing the ardor of his emotions at the way his efforts were distorted in yellow newspapers. Among passages which Mr. Rossitely quoted was this notorious allegation against Banker: "In him the qualities which are the proper objects of hatred and the qualities which are the proper objects of contempt preserve an exquisite and absolute harmony, As soon as he ceases to write trifles, he begins to write lies, and such lies! A man who has never been in the tropics does not know what a thunderstorm means; a man who has never looked on Niagara has a faint idea of a cataract, and he who has not read BARERE'S 'Memoirs' may be said not to know what it is to lie." The Police Commissioner then proceeds to apply his quotation thus; "Of course, when MACADIAN wrote thus of Barere's pre-eminence in his class, Mr. Peterzen had not been born." That ilear old style of rhetoric languishes in the present campaign. Only personalities or great issues make as sufficiently bot. There are no issues of importance, and Mr. Roosevert's silence and Judge Parker's neutral tints diminish the temptations to excitement. Some of us wish it were possible for both sides to be defeated, one side because it needs discipline and the other because it stands for nothing. By Mr. Reinsevert some of us are irruated only less, or more. than we are bored by Judge PARKER; but we don't wish to vote on a choice between canut and annoyance. It is the dullest campaign in many years, but not the less useful for all that. Indeed, the dulness is an excellent infliction. It forces us to substitute reflection for diversion, and to vote judicially instead of in a pet,

DEVICES FOR ENJOYING VEGETABLES, and for disguising them as meat, have increased greatly of recent years, and since beef prices have been so high there has been a perfect swarm of arguments against carnivorous thet. It is now alleged that meat causes appendicitis. Japanese efficiency is traced to rice, but so is here beri. The merits of vegetables and the faults of flesh have been exaggerated, but to an end which is reasonable. The fox in the fable has been barshiy dealt with. Treating the grapes as



sour was the wisest course that an ordinary fox or man could take. It would be magnificent to admit that the grapes were good, and to smile at the fate which put them out of reach, but so high a kind of thought is rare in any animal. As to meat, there is some authority in history and literature for treating it with contempt. The poor man's freedom from melancholy has been ascribed to the fact that he "all the year eats neither partridge nor quail,

but sets up his rest and makes up his feast, with a crust of brown bread and a pot of good ale." And Pliny says that "this huddling of many meats one upon another is pestiferous." Meat used often to be called choleric, and the saints seldom ate it. These things we remember while the cost of Chicago beef remains an outrage. In happier days, when beef trusts and strikes are obsolete, we shall read history and life from a different angle. Like Byron, we shall hold that "man is a carnivorous production," whose "anatomical construction bears vegetables in a grumbling way." Most of all, our sympathy will go out to Burns, when he sings:

"Some his meat and carna eat, And some wad out that want it: But we has most, and we can eat, San let the Lord be thankst."

THERE ARE PEOPLES IN THE WORLD who have come in contact with various strong races for several thousand years, and remain unchanged. Such are the gypsies, and the Fellaheen of Egypt. Facts like these make us pause in the natural belief that the world, with its increasing communication, will reach a uniform civilization. When we read that the Japanese have a longer infancy than we, that the growth of their brain is slower, that the weight of the adult brain is greater in proportion to the body, we remember that some differences lie beyond association and influence. Japanese women do not have the nervous troubles of ours. Is it due to their habits of life, mode of thought, or something deeper in the stock from which they spring? Considerations which were filling the press of European nations half a dozen years ago with essays on Anglo-Saxon superiority are now upon us from a new point in the horizon. Will Western nations be able to apply in practice what they are

DIFFERENCES learning from the Japanese military efficiency? The IN RACE Duke of WELLINGTON thought that armies should be composed of ruffians. His principles hold, to a certain extent, in England to-day; the bulk of the soldiers come from the slams, Japan's population is agricultural and her best citizens are soldiers. Comparing her performances with British records in South Africa is unflattering either to the British system or the British stock. Military countries all over the world will give very serious consideration to certain striking characteristics of the Japanese system, such as its extreme democracy, and its freedom from every kind of graft and pull. It will be necessary to decide what results are due to intelligent methods and what are due to the national enthusiasm of a fighting race. Methods we can copy. Possibly greater racial fitness for war, or other struggles in the future, is one of those bogies that are thus far sufficiently remote and vague to furnish agreeable occupation to the contem-

ONE LESSON CAN HARDLY PAIL to be drawn from the present war, and it is one that will affect (avorably all departments of the countries in which it is taken to heart. Disinterested attention to efficiency, without regard to the privileges and spoils of classes and individuals, will be increased, and when purity is taken seriously in one department of life it will easily spread to others. The spirit of Japan, in all departments of her public service, has an anusing contrast in her neighbor, China, where grafting has become so excessive that the Emperor has lately promulgated an edict against it. He states that

the money raised for him for public purposes never reaches him, but is appropriated by the nobles in transit. Everybody is ordered to reform, and to practice the necessary conditions of reform, such as frugality and economy. "Let the Princes and Ministers set aside feelings of social friendship and cease entertaining; let them rid themselves of officers with sinecures, in order that their savings may increase."

Reform in China, however, is an idea which contributes little except gayety to the world. China, from the point of view of integrity in the public service, is at one extreme, while Japan is at the other. Our war with Spain brought out the extent to which the power of our opponent had been wasted by cor-

ruption, and when more is known about the present combat Russian jobbery is likely to seem a conspicuous element of weakness. In the war against the Boers Lord KITCHENER seemed an exception among Englishmen because he did not look upon the army as a piece of public pie. It is impossible for English society to treat civil office as a dish of plums without applying the same method to military positions. King EDWARD's abolition of the fee system for honors is an important step ahead. Our trouble, here at home, is most conspicuous in city, State, and national politics; but it is all one thing, and it is just as essential to our lasting strength and welfare to care for the strictness of our standards and the purity of our ideals in choosing aldermen as in promoting soldiers. The mean dishonesty which Pennsylvania politicians have exhibited, in turning the State's agricultural exhibit at St. Louis into a case of private "graft," is something which would not happen in a national exposition in Japan.

THE TRADE OF KINGSHIP, antiquated at the best, to the verge of ridicule, is baneful and malign as well when the incumbent happens to be a miscreant like Leopoth of Belgium. That monarch's maltreatment of the Congo "Free" State, which he conceived and the powers sanctioned, is not only a disgrace to royalty and to him, but also a reproach to the countries whose own troubles make them timorous of intervention. A GLADSTONE in England to-day-a man of spiritual enthusiasm and hatred of oppression joined to great gifts for leadership-would be likely to make Luoren halt in the cruel exploitation which he is indulging against the provisions of a treaty by which he is bound. As we are a party to that treaty, Mr. Hav may some day see the psychological moment for one of his safe and daring ofter positions. The author of "Castilian Days" made, by the way, four-and-thirty years ago, some of the justest, warmest, and most graceful comments on the role of kings. "Al-H ID T A L though he was an impotent and shivering idior, although he could not sleep without a friar in his bed to keep the devils away, for thirty-five years this scarecrow ruled over Spain, and dying made a will whose accomplishment bathed the Peninsula in blood. It must be confessed this institution of monarchy is a fuxury that must be paid for." Mr. Hay gives the inspiring contrast; "A glance at the booby face of Philip III on his round-bellied charger in the centre of the square will remind us that this place was built at the same time the Mayflower's passengers were laying the massive foundations of the great Republic." Modern constitutional monarchy is another story; it is no worse than ludicrous, even if it be more absurd than other human trappings; but a ferocious criminal like Leo-FOLD, ravening with absolute power upon his throne, slaying and enslaving thousands in order to fill his pockets with money for dissipated frienlity, is a picture to stir anger in any being for whom justice has a meaning.

MR. BALFOUR'S CONTROL of the Conservative majority in England has continued as calmly characteristic of the man as if the American press had not so often explained the necessity for his downfall. Mr. BALFOUR would be capable of risking everything for a principle, if need were, but he knows that tariff questions are mere empirical devices-expedients rather than principles-which can not be reduced to convincing dogmas either by economists or by statesmen. He is an "opportunist" in such situation as the present fiscal controversy in England, because he is not so built that he has to be dogmatic on a subject in regard to which certainty is difficult for open minds. Mr. Batrous, as he develops, becomes more and more like his uncle, in the cool but sure manner in which he keeps step FEELING with events. He is more democratic than Lord HIS WAY Salisaray-more responsive to changes in the spirit of the age. He is not a Conservative after the granite model of his uncle. He is a Conservative only in the sense that be wishes either strong pressure or strong evidence before he takes a step. Even on such a matter as the education law, the quintessence of Tory prejudice, it is probable that the Prime Minister would be glad to take a more liberal position if a favorable opportunity were offered. Even Cacas change, and Mr. BALFOUR is a much less bigoted CECH than Lord HUGH, Lord Salisaury's son. This openness of mind, combined with the ample courage which he has, makes him a worthy leader for a great people; and it is not against his leadership that in the CHAMBERLAIN tariff controversy he holds bimself with some reserve until the opposing extremists have measured strength,

Digitized by Soonle



, showing the valley along which the Japanese drove the Russians. The line of reserves in the foreground have been firing over the enemy on the opposite hills. The bettle was in progress when this photograph was taken by James H. Hare, Coiller's war photographer

JAPANESE KEPT THE PASS

ERICK PALMER, Collier's War Correspondent accompanying the Japanese First Army

. first assault on Motienling appeared in Collier's of August 27. This account of the second assault is peculiarly why the Japanese infantry are able to reputse and parshe superior numbers. The Lord seems no longer situlions, but rather of intelligent units and masterly organization and tactics such as the Japanese possess

maia. July 17 work is nearly er sprang from no charge and the not sun as. to in his sars, laguard from him stop while

t of weariness besten giant. through the ion, now dragas full behind of a superior

flowed toward the front. Except staff officers and or-derlies, we passed no one going in the opposite direction until we met a small leady of infantrymen coming lei-surely bock. Each showed somewhere about his upper extremities a patch of white barriage. This man had a hule through his trigger hand; that one a shash in the head where the hair-breadth's variation of a bolict's course would have meant death. In the first general marshaling of rasculties the slightly wounded had been dressed and tagged, and sent to the base hospital on their own teet. They had seen the Russians run. they had the honor of a wound and they might take their time.

When we reached the pure it was deserted and elecat. The firing still sounded two or three miles away.

Around the first slope and then up another slope, and then into a railey, and then up another slope we went and there in the road we saw little sprays of empty cartridge cases gloaming under our horses' feet. These and that the line had gone on; they spoke of victory. A blanket roll which its owner had dropped in his flight hold us, too, that the Russians had come at least this far.

Breaking through the underbrash above the read we tethered our horses. From this emigence we cools see a Japanese line on a bill a mile or more away. This we recognized by the glint of the officers' swords. In this clash of modern arms all that we could distinguish faintly—and that through powerful glasses—were some men longing a hill as if they were trying to keep out of the rain. Their rifes were invisible, there was no smoke, of course. Only by the crackle that came from their direc-

tion did we know that they were

At the new temple of Kwantel at the base of the slope were groups of officers of brigade and division staffs; some signal corps men were corrying still another wire across the field from this nerve centre of artion.

"To see! To see, and not get killed, and have something worth while for this article!" that was to much the central thought of the correspondent as driving the enmy back had been the central thought of every Japanese from general down, when dawn devel-oped a hostile force in front of

the pass

More firing seemed to come from the left than the right. To our left was the grove surrounding the old temple. So we made in that direction. The blood of a dead was aiready black and dry the woods the blood was still not and red. Running as fast as the Russians had when they fled, Captain Murch of our army, Captain Vincent of the British, and my self kept on past the temple and followed a path which brought uinto the open where we found some protection from the few bullets that came our way.

Above us a company of Japanese in a trench were as industriously at work as the ladies of a sewing circle. At first I could not see their objective, from which prob-ably they had never lifted their sight from the moment they had begun the pursuit; then on a bushy knob I made out the dark gray figures of the mark-not more than a thousand yards away low us on the valley road was the deserted limber of some Russian hattery which had had no time to spare when the knitting machine

in the trench caught men and horses with a plunging fire. Above the sound of the rifle-few coursed by 1500g o



EVIDENCE OF RUSSIAN ATROCITIES

This Japanese soldier, after being shot through the heart, was mutilated by Russian soldiers. Among those who were sent to observe the Russian advance on the occasion of the second attack against Motionling Pass were Lieutenant Sernar Vanageanwa and five soldhers of the gain Regiment. They made contact with the Russians in the words near the old Kwanter Temple. Two of the soldiers, Fukusho Varsawa and Tokichi Nakasawa, were instantly killed by the Russian offe-fire. Subsequently the Russim line passed over the place where they left. Later the Japanese required this ground. When the bodies of Fukusho and Takishi were found their heads had been laid open by an axe or an intranching tool, and the brain matter was falling out. Touchi had been shot through the aurts and Fukusho through the heart, buth dying instantly. These builet wounds had bled frasly. There was no blood from the brain matter, thereby indicating that the blows had been struck after death



RESERVES COMING UP TO REIMPORCE THE FIGHTING LINE



JAPANESE MOVING THROUGH THE UNDERBRUSH IN OPEN ORDER



GUARDING THE REGIMENTAL FLAG.
In the event of a repulse, it is the duty of this trouper to save the colors from sapture by the ensury. This stelld trouper was so earnest in the performance of his duty then he did not look up when being photographed



DIVING WATER TO A WOUNDED BUSINESS.

There is no muccy like mater to the partied lips of the feverish wounded so the nationals. On the day of the bettle at Motioning Pass the best was intense and there was little shade to protect those stricken on the field



These big fellows had scoffed at the Japa, calling them "Makaki," or dwarfs; but, after meeting them in battle and fireing before them, they said they were like devils who never wearied of pursuit



SLIGHTLY WOUNDED SOLDIERS ON THE WAY TO THE REAR



THE FIELD HOSPITAL: A WOUNDED SOLDIER ON THE OPERATING TABLE



NITION TO THE JAPANESE SOLDIERS IN THE TRENCHES

of ammunition, and march as fast as the next. When Ivan Ivanovitch—he is the burst the sloppy transers the big blanket roll, and a burket for a paunikin—lice to take cover, and when he rises to advance it is the effect of a camel with all his equipment hampeons him. A hill is a ball under the Japanese gramast's feet. To

A hill is a ball under the Japanese grunness is teet. To the Russian it is a creation of pitfairs and surprises.

Watching the side of the roles accupied by the Russians we saw the Japanese showly taking position under cover of the furrow at the edge of a field of plowed ground. The flag was not with them. In the old days of shock tactics the troops of a unit guided on their colors. Modern armies may not have this any more than the heating of drums to implie them. To day the flag is useful only to fling to the breeze as a signal of the occupation of an enemy's position—a signal to the general and to the gunners. At other times, unlessyon want to draw fire, it is best tied up in its oliciot case. The color-bearer, who had shaken not his precious emblem a little below the creat of the ball when it had been taken, now rolled it up and started to follow the advance through the gully to the rolge beyond. Our little veterous in the trepch over our heads had cased firing. As we passed them in search of higher ground for our citadel of observation, they were sitting

coased firing. As we passed them in search of higher ground for our chadel of observation, they were sitting about as comfortably as they would on their mans at home, cating their rise, their dried fish, and their timed meat out of their paonikins. Their wounded had been carried away. Their rifles, which fay on the possest among the piles of empty cartridge cases, looked inno-

cent of the mortal stings, carrying two thousand five hundred yards, which each holds in its verom chamber. This trench is worth noting. Twice the Russian have had it and twice the Japanese have sent them back neck and crop. At the edge of the temple grove, where the road trices the slope, it commands the long valley of Toman as the sestern steps of the Capitol commans. Pennsylvania Avenue. But the trench was no value only on the Japanese side. For the Russians it looked into the edge of the woods. On both occasions the Japanese has only a picket and an output beyond its old temple. The trench was built for use when the reserves should use up to the assistance of the output. This time, as before, the Japanese parasit turbled much its iap and swept with their fire the enemy's flight become them. Our little men seemed well pleased with their morning's work. They had a good appetite for their wholesome meal.

Now, as I have written in my account of the action of July 4, the Peking Road, after leaving the pass of Motien proper, winds over the shelving folio (ii) it descends in front of the grove of the old temple to the valley of Toman, precisely the kind of valley which would be illustrated in a physical geography. It is a trough between bills. To the north of the trench—or the other side of the apron-like entrance to the valley—is a conical bill, which is a better place to see from than to fight from. Here we looked down upon the finesh of the morning's tray; here, at noon, we saw the Ressian saving what he could not of the wreck of the morning's basard.

On the road at our feet stood the abandoned limber. Beside it I now noticed a dead horse, which was exploratory. No living thing had yet approached that spot where the drivers and gonners had cut their armountion addit in order to save their piece. Portog on was the carcass of another dead borse—perhaps from the same team. While the bills tremed with human ants, that road was a brown, dusty, abandoned streak To appear on it was to be seen by thousands of riflemen The beaten highway in a mountainous rountry had become the one place that everybody avoided. It was the street (with spectators on either side) swept clean before the procession came along—only the passing herobers would have been pelied with something barder than rose petals.

On our right of the road, on the side of a high and gradual slope of plowed ground, were two Russian companies in retreat. They moved in two groups—their contracts those of tired men who want air on a hot day. They might have been a leg-weary party of excursionists leisurely climbing a height to get a view of a now who were already fervently wishing that they were lack at their hotel. They were not turning to fit they were simply getting away—getting away in flockwatched by their shepherds, the officers, in the days of long-range rifles and smokeless powder. They did not go fast in order to economize homan life; that would not have been brave. Also, that might have demaralized these grown-up children of the Czar, who would have kept on running each for himself. Their gras blanket rolls, their black breeches, made them us not marks as black ducks on a pond. While the Russian support was on the crest of the ridge above the retreating groups, on the first crest this way were the lapanese. You recognized their position still by the twinkle of the officers's words in the sunlight. That sword is the lapanese officer's weakness; he will carry it, he comes of a race of swordsmen. (Continued on page 21)



Colonel Baba of the 30th Regiment, and officers of his staff, watching his men in pursuit of the Russians. Both in the attack of July 2 and that of July 17, Colonel Baba's regiment was on guard at the Pasa

, Digitized by Gazque



THE WRECKED MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE AT ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

On August w, a terrific wind storm aways the central eastern part of the State of Minnesons, destroying forests, chartering houses, and killing cattle. At St. Paul the wind reached such a fury as to completely wrack a stender stant-ophetruction bridge spanning the Ministelphi River



HANS, THE GREAT HORSE PRODICY OF GERMANY

German accentrate of repute have declared that this remarkable animal is a marvel without precedent and a rational thinking creature. See Page 54



CHRISTENING THE U. S. BATTLESHIP "LOUISIANA"

This is the largest battleship affeat, and was successfully insurched at Newport News on August 27, Miss LaLands acting as the ship's sponsor



hung limply; others heat at them with their hands, and could not draw away again

ne Deep

st of Sea Monsters which rise up out

DLIVER

Etc. : Illustrated by F. M. DoMond

d ordered full speed
) great for the monThe third officer
which
could. Major Dunne
of the heastly creaother "fish-devils."
made of a curious,
full akin to root. It
me attractive force.

were at once sent ned. The Leopard of the thousand sea guess as they were! been attacked by if the crew, including the deck and belining-rods.

with fully. On the oil that several vilin attacked by the sinute carried off, several other Porjusted devastated.

PLYMOUTH EVILS! FROYED!

VADED!

ran night and day 1, and trains left c Midhands with thimble its proper sek ahead. It was were making their every town and uld not get in the

n to the coast to aphic communicar. to say that the he. Chatham, and died that all the yed, and some on id, and there was argo of refugeesthat the country these things from me. Office. They

the Strand, and cen people. The led with passen-because I had no reed restaurants. e girl. She had nots in town, and ether afterward, wenty-two. She so stopped. We life for two days s, and had sent in. The Council are the train serthe trains them could not walk

far. On the third day the man found a wheelbarrow and took her off in it. We never thought to ask their names.

On the 10th August we met a wild-eyed man running in the Mail. He would bardly stop to speak to us. He had come from Wimbledon, he said, and the air was thick with the seasderils there. A woman who came on a horse told him that they were breaking open every home systematically, and gathering up the people are caule. They select her father just as he had placed her on the horse. Rise and I decided to go inland on limit the next morning. We had found morney in seek of the supply houses and we thought that with that and a bag of provisions we could live on the road.

We slept at the Army and Navy Club that night as

We slept at the Army and Navy Club that night as we had done for two days previously. There were no old officers there, but they were hospitable, and placet two recome at our disposal. They'd never ron away from anything yet, they said, and they were too old to learn sense. Pour of them played bringe all day, while the fifth, in term, kept guard at the front door with a revolver to stop the three club servants who remained from flight.

Else woke me by banging at my door at about seven n'clock.

"They're coming," she cried. "They're coming-

"Run." I shooted. "Don't wait for me. Go up Shaftesbury Aveous. I'll catch you." When I and dressed, however, I found her warting

When I and dressed, however, I found her warring nutside the door, and when I represented her she smiled and tacked her arm to mine. "I thought we'd make a better dish together," the

said with a little laugh-and a little shudder.

The veterans were growling in the front hall become the cook had escaped out of a window. We advised them to fly, but they said they might as well be ester if they would get nothing decent to eat, and they were going to stop and have a final hand of bridge. So we left them.

We had intended going north, but there were black objects in the sky in that direction. So we made to Charing Cross. The moratog was exceedingly delt. It was probably raining, but I do not remember.

When we came to Training Square we found that the black things were converging upon it from every

When we came to Training Square we found that the black things were converging upon it from every point of the compass, and driving in the remaints of humanity from the outskirts of London. There were more left than I thought, perhaps five thousand in all A shricking mob was rushing up Whitehall, and another along Northumberland Avenue, and another down the Strand, and another down St. Martin's Lane. In the air behind each crowd and from every other direction came though of the sea-devils. The foremost were so near that we could bear their breathing-whiseh and distinguish a white line of teeth in their heads. We stood still and gazed helplessly at them.

We stood still and gazed helplessly at them.

"It is the end," Elsie said. "You—you have been good to me. Fred," She touched my shoulder softly with the side of her head. It is strange, the power of little things—an old phrase—a glance—the breath of a woman's hair. If she had not done that I should have stood rooted there till we were taken. As it was I caught her by the arm and pulled her along.

caught her by the arm and pulled her along.

The National Gallery, "I cried "They may want to preserve it as a memorial of our art—who knows—I chuckled a metallic chuckle." "Ron!"

We knew that a lower door was open, as we had been to there the day before. We reached it just as the fore-runners of the crowds tame to the Square. There was a dark shadow over the doorway—the shadow of an overlanging monster. Its wings were making a slow, flapping clatter as it descended, and the whire of its

breathing wheels was loud in our ears. Elsie gasped and staggered. I seized her in one arm and carried her to the door and fumbled at it. It was perhaps two seconds before I turned the handle the right way: It seemed hours. My teeth chattered, and my hands trembled so that I could scarcely fasten the door.

We wandered anniessly through the galleries and tried to talk about the pictures, but our words broke off in the middle. At last we stood still, holding one another's hands. Eiste's face was ashy white, and I felt cold and moist and sick.

We'd better hide in a cellar." I suggested "They

mightn't find us there."

Anything is better than waiting like this," she said idenly. "Let's look out and see what they are suddenly.

doing."

We found a room at the end of the water-colors, looking into the Square, and, standing in the corner behind a screen, peered round it. Sometimes when I am in the middle of a jest the scene comes mack to me and I am struck dumb. Sometimes Elsie will pause in

her laughter as she plays with her baby and put her face in her hands, and it is years ago now.

The crowd had huddled together in the Square and the empty basins of the fountains—a sea of white, upturned faces with the statues in between. A few-very few-were screaming. A few were laughing insanely Others were contorting their faces horrisly. Some na-Some nad fainted, but still kept their feet, wedged in by the crowd. Most of the women had their heads on men's shoulders.

Some held children in their arms.

A guard of the sea-devils had settled on the roadways round the Square. A countless multitude were possed in the air overhead. It was proved atterward that there were some twenty varieties, but they all looked of one devilish pattern-fishes about ninety feet long, with disproportionately large heads and disproportionately short, broad tails. They were covered with blackish-green scales that looked like armor. They had light-green phosphorescent eyes, about twice the biguess of a liner's porthole, and terrible mouths, ten or twelve feet wide, shaped like a shark's, and showing immense jagged teeth. Their scales crackled and rustled as they moved.

The front half of their badies was girt with a

framework of black-gray metal, since called marium. It extended along their backs toward the tail, like a skeleton deck. This deck carried three pairs of wings with marium ribs, and an inky-black membrane stretched betweenfront of the framework supported the breathing wheels, or artificial gills, as they are accepted to have been. These were composed of concentric circles of a substance new termed pelagium, which scientists say is neither metal nor nonmetal, but a new class of element. Each circle revolved upon that within it, so that the velocity of the outer circle was enormous. The outer-most layer was a soft leathery material which has been named philoson, from its extraordinary powers of drawing the exygen from the air. The few remains of this, however, were so charred by combustion that nothing definite can be said about it. The "fishing-line" was a thin flexible, marium rod, which operated from the front of the "deck" and was coiled there when not in use. It was about two bundred feet lung, and the thickness of a very stout clothesline.

How this machinery was controlled or how it had been made by those creatures, who had no members like our hands, capable of graduated pressure and contact, remains unknown. Most people, however, accept the conjecture of the carned Von Raben, that they manipulated matter by means of what he termed piscian magnction"—a force generated by the fishes them-selves and which they were able to graduate and control to the finest degree. The experiments up-on the scales of the monsters (which ended with his unfortunate death) proved that when electrically atimulated in a certain manner some portions of a scale would attract and others repel, and so work a wire or a thin plate of metal into various shapes—portions being held firmly, while the neighboring parts were driven away; so that each scale was virtually a many-fingered hand.

As we watched the monsters, the long fishing-risds came slowly forth, wavered in the air, dipped among the crowd, that ceased to sway as if fascinated. There was a shriek-shriek upon shriek. Men, women, and children were lifted up in the air as if they were bound to the fishing-lines, though there was no visible means of attachment. Some of them fixing limply, others best at it with their hands—and could not draw them away again. Then it carried them to the sharklike month.

Elsie buried her face under my jacket and we shrank behind the screen. The shricks grew fewer and fewer. Presently they ceased. Then a series of crashes began. I laid Elsie down (she had fainted) and peeped round the screen again. The long metallic lines were tearing out the windows and sides of the houses across the Square by adhering to them and pulling them outward and searching the premises. Now and then one brought out a man or a woman. They would fish for us, I

thought, next.

I lifted Elsie up and staggered away to the galleries. till I came to the end room of the Dutch-Flemish school. I pulled a big screen covered with small pictures close to the wall and sat huddled on the floor behind it, with her head on my knee. We were just under a man's portrait by Rembrandt, with a painting of a fish and poultry shop beside it. I have forgotten the name of the painter and I would not for worlds go there again to look. I listened with my car against the wall for the approach of a clinging line, but I heard nothing. Possibly they wished to preserve some speci-mens of our art, for throughout the country they did very little damage to churches, museums, or galleries.

A lean, half-starved cat came round the screen and mewed piteously. I screamed aloud at the sound. Then I held my breath, wondering it they had heard. A spider made its way slowly down a cobweb and dropped on the floor. I could near it drop, everything was so still. I shook Elsie to try and rouse her, to hear her voice. I half rose to letch some water to restore her, but sat down again. Her unconsciousness was so merciful! I stroked her face gently. She had been so cheerful and so contented and so kind. Poor little Elsie! There was a sound of distant thunder notside, and a flash of light invaded the darkness. I saw the cat standing there with its back arched. I called to it, "Pass, pass." There was another flash and rumhie. Elsie signed-turned her face a little closer against my hand-looked up.

'Are-we-dead?" she asked in an awed, halting isper. "Dead?" whisper.

I told her briefly what had happened. She was silent till another flash startled her.

"I thought they were monng," she whispered. "If they took us it would be over. I must look what they

are doing. I mast "
"Very well." I agreed dully. It did not much matter, I thought. Nothing mattered. I hited ber on her feet and half carried her to the stairs that led down to the Turner water-colors. There was a good view of the Square from there, and we stood some way back, a lew steps down the stairs.

It was thundering heavily now, and jugged streaks of lightning were narting across the yellowsky. The rain was pouring down in streams. The sea-devils were bellowing to one another—I could not tell whether in pleasure or fright. Some were marshaling the rest, and those on the ground were rising into the air. One stared in at our window as he passed, but he did not pause. His eyes limked like great green



We climbed by holding on in the metal framework

lamps. The bellowing grew houder and more orgent. and the rain became so heavy that one could scarrely see through it. Then a sea of light covered the place and a hurricane thundered. The windows shivered in fragments, and the wet air rusted to. Nelson's Calumn tottered-I was blinded and deafened for a few moments. When I could see again, the Column was down and the mousters were falling headlong on the Square and the houses. In a few seconds the place was heaped with their mangled remains. I thought I was mad or dreaming, because I heard on sound as they fell, but when I did not hear my own laugh, I knew that I was still deal. We stood staring at the ruinsstaring-staring!

'God has delivered us," Elsie said at last-her voice

sounded faint and a long way off. "God!"
"God!" I echoed—He had been only a name to me

before. We stood looking out of the window in silence for a long time. The yellow fog melted away and the sun came out and the sky was blue. Then Elsie borrowed my handkerchief and wiper bur eyes. "If only we could forget," she said. "If only we could forget."

We went back to the galleries. A dozen dead and mutilated monsters lay in them. The glass mods were broken where they tell in and most of them had crashed partially through the flooring. It shook as we walked over it, but we had been too frightened to fear any more. We found some biscuits and tinned meat and brandy and water in a room below, and ate and drank and washed. Then we slept for a couple of hours, till Elsie woke and woke me.

They are all dead everywhere," she said confidently. "Let us go."

She tidied her hair with a brosh and comb that she always carried, and put her hat straight before a glass. There was a pink how at her neck and she retied it carefully. I laughed suddenly-a jarring, unmirthful

laugh.
"I thought the whole world was altered." I said, "but you are still a woman."

She drew a slow, deep breath.
"I suppose it a toolish," she said, "but I don't like ou to see me look as it—as it I didn't care how I ooked to you.

I took her hand and we went out. We found every way blocked with the corpses of the sea-devils. After several attempts to find a passage through, we decided to climb over them. It was then that we learned that the scales were not armor, but tough hide, like that of a hippopotamus. We climbed by holding on to the metal framework, and finding faotholds in the crinkly hides. I mounted first and pulled Elsie after me, and

lowered her down before me.

The air was full of a fishy odor and we felt faint.

We thought at the time that this was due to the smell. but now I believe it was owing to the partial exhaus-tion of the oxygen of the air by the breathing wheels. A few that were not broken or hampered still revolved slowly, and one or two of the monsters were breathing slowly, and one or two of the monsters were breathing feebly. Their hides rose and fell a foot or so as we walked over them. Some of the "fishing-lines" were dangling in the air. One of them touched Elsie's dress, and I had to cut a piece out with my penknile to get her away. She pinned the skirt carefully together to hide the tent. The green eyes were all open and some blinked at us helplessly, malevolently. The journey across the Square was a waking nightmare of three books, from one till four. In Pail Mair East we had to climb over several more dead monsters that lay across the road. Dusene of the monsters were lying

the road. Dusene of the munsiers were lying in St. James's Square. So many had fallen on the War Office that it was crushed like an egg-sheil. The front of the club was broken out and none of our Iriends was left. The cards were scattered over the card table, and on the floor there were a couple of cigar-cases. One of them bore the silver monogram C. V. of General Vine, the courteous, bent old warrior who had

Vine, the courteous, bent old warrior who had invited us in as we wandered by.

We found food and drink in the basement and lay down and slept. We did not wake till early in the morning. I put on some clean clothes that were lying in a dressing-room, and Elsie found a new dress in a house in Pail Mail. Her hat did not match it, she said with a sigh. We took some money, in case there was still use We took some money, in case there was still use for money in any part of the world. Also we took a big bag of food. We could get water anywhere.

Then we wandered to St. James's Park. Dead moneters lay all over it. Their breathing wheels were all still now, and smoking as if they burned. The oxygen had doubtless act up combination when the creatures no longer assamilated it.

Buckingham Palace was a heap of bricks, and most of the houses down Buckingham Palace Read were ruins. We reached Victoria Station

without necting a soul. Elsie gripped my arm sundenly with both hands. "Suppose," she cried, "there is no one left but you and me!—It is the end of the world." "The end of the world." I school with a

There many be some one left," she said after a page of frenzied silence. "There muit. We will find them Come."

We went into the S. E. & C. Station. The road was amashed in and the whole station hadly damaged. There was a heap of luggage on the platterm and a guard's cap. A ditte further on there was a child's ball and doll. Else picked up the doll and kissed it. I did not have at her, but walked away down the long mit look at her, but walked away down the long

About fifty yards beyond the platform there stood a solitary engine and tenuer. I walked out to them and inspected them while I walked for Elsit. The boiler, I saw from the gaug-was full of water, and the jurnace was laid. The boller, I saw from the gauge. lighted it, and we stood on the platform till there was enough pressure to start. Then I turned the steam on cautiously and we went forward at six or eight mules an hour. Luckily the points were set to a clear road out of the station. We passed

slowly over the bridge (tire river was full of the bodies of the sea-devile) through Battersea, Clapham, and Briston. There was no sign of life anywhere, not even a dog, or a cat, or a bird. There were holes in the houses where the monsters had drawn out their

There is no one left." Elsie said. "No one-1 used to think people uninteresting, and now-and now-"We shall find them presently," I assured her, but I

We passed Herne Hill and came to the long-gardened houses of Dulwich. There was a tent and a table laid with an unfinished meal in one. In another a bicycle was turned upside down for cleaning. The cioth and brushes lay beside it. In another the grass was half mown. The lawn mower was there and a man's cap some way off. I pictured it falling from his head as he was carried away. The windows were broken and the walls riddled.

That is Thurlow Park Road," I said, "where the station is. I used to know a man that lived there."
"Call to him," she suggested. "The people are only

I stopped the train and shouted. Elsie cried out at the sound of my voice. We had spoken under our breath for the last two days. There was no answer, only a faint, mocking echo.

"Call again." she implored, "Call again!"
I shouted wildly; but there was only the echo in re-Then she called in her clear, high voice.

People! Dear people! The monsters are deaddead. We are friends—friends to every one in the world— They are all gone— And they lived and loved —Fred! We are all alone!" "Perhaps—" I began, but she looked at me, and the



The a do notate of a most of traples incoming, make some also for Enterty by Francis Homogram, Ellistratres of the Liminara Porolate Period. These some well agrees, one story must, as the Francis Hainberg HE WAS A PREODERT OCCURPENT ON THE BURN HOUSE BLANKETS, TUILS PRESENTED THE HOUSES, WHO WOULD IT



CONTRACT THE RESERVE OF MEMORY

STAMPEDE

ANS TO BUSH A CORRAL OF THE CAMP OF AN EMIGRANT TRAIN, SHOUTING WILDLY AND WAVING THEIR S AND GALLOP IN MAD FLIGHT ACROSS THE PRAIRIES, TO BE CAPTURED ULTIMATELY BY THE INDIANS

BY PREDERIC REMIRCION

be ground and buried her it up and put it on her:
"I said. "You are all 1

rily, and we went out to-nall mirror she glanced at

d. "and-you'll like me to

I told her. There was a a moist tremuleus light in

country and saw two birds, by rooks, but we watched as sweet and the sky was

ck to the town by way of in the houses, and a long the snalts and been broken. horses-made as depressed Manisone Road into the the right. We went as far in one. Then we turned nited a few shaps, and I but she would not have it, work now, also said. arther down the line," I

d," she mid. " Life will be tie different-his and will our will care how any one uld find a few people to futched my arm somicity heard the sound of a man's ity such forward. Then we another. It was a man's

warned her. "We do not they are. There is no law, e in a strain of nature," to me. "We must be care y be goed."

I shook my head. "In the state of method, white is solitary, many, broad, and pooling one takes what he wants and keeps must be car. She clung to me still more tightly. From what pered. "You won't let them take—as

I smiled grinily and drew a recover time any occu-l had taken it from a shop in rown some and below "Not while I live," I vowed perceig.

"Not wime a law, is mine."

"Yes," she said quietly, "I am yours."

That was our lave-gracking and our betreen.

We walked stealthily down the sweet. Legar, ander the houses, tell we came in view of the same in the same in

looked bringry and travel-work and ferregant tiergyman was preaching to them.

"The Lord," he said, "has cares much by help left as one another. The Lord has seed in past, but He gives us the fatore. The Lord has seed in sorrow, but He gives as work. Dear to work is to comfort and help one another legin.— And now to God the Father.—

We came out from the shades and soon of others for the benediction. When it was relegyman held our his hand to us.

"Dear friends," he asked. "share use I so it "Marry us," I said.

And we knelf down in the square and we there and then, and when we row and soined in the day's lathers, the others past legy away. We should not work as our withey vowed, and they sould make ready and river and down the river—on the rates and liver and down the river—on the rates and liver and legy through there are made and liver and down the river—on the rates and liver and down the river—on the rates and liver and liver and down the river—on the rates and liver and liver and down the river—on the rates and liver and liver and down the river—on the rates and liver and liver and down the river—on the rates and liver and liver and down the river—on the rates.

The day, though there are no less of the chandlals of men, and women, and thouse a contider a mining them), today in the case of the country—we have still a smile. For here have one another, and afterward there is from

SUCCESS

FLOWER

thind "inside" partnered the name of politics as it is being but states. The characters are denoun with great public, after her Kenteng the machine" in the Lexistance, told with both force and human. There are its stocked appeared in Colline's Picton Numbers for May, June, a colline's Picton Sumbers for May, June, a colline's view of published west month.

CAL DEFEAT

locan't. A few years ago he t view of the thing, but she tration as a woman of some, technical ability. It can not be a great deal of good in lives, and be has some to trintee of the State Univera litting recognition of herhat he wishes her to have, to effond John, but I den't se for the Beard of Trustees

ng there once in a while."

portance, returned Walle. hast man to create any dis-It as your plan to none of the State Supreme Court, to the tild of a row over that.

The base's the kind of a judges trust him, for the a costody of decisions and a that can be used advanta-There will be a great roar that nothing but the preTrumbuil's mouth shut. He still be have no be been aggreented when success depends as largely on tra"You have a great head, Wade, Carroll seemed at

Tringly.

To Helen R. Trumball Income a tracker of the same University and The Mather became Cork of the Same Supreme Court, but in both cases there was disable tion. The outery against Mather was long as full but Trumball's voice was not heard in middle and privately he was very bitter. As he was a larger, has a deeper interest in the mather than a way of the but in the larger of the mather than a way of the but into the larger. "Why don't you speak out | some one asked |

during the campaign

"What's the ang?" he replied weakly the action is made. Of course, I shall not against loss "Will you authorize me to make that tack puts "Not-o. It wouldn't do any good. He'll can be and the ticket, but he can't fail to be should."

In the case of Mrs. Trumball, there could be not said of the dissattemation of Carcell. He permitted has be nonmated as a motor of political try district the permitted has a stocessful dissembler, even when he are the of trying in dissemble, and he was in to seeme a labor man. In his effort to hope the last that he was a series as a second at labor man. In his effort to hope the last that he was a series as a second and the was in the same that the same tha

success, but Wate and earlie or

wase in the society of Letters be was branque about to the works of decounting, thinking that he thereby gave an amore-alon of independence and screened. him, and she was not discorably impressed by the their she saw. Torre was nothing personal in his theorems feeling of antagonous to see had beard him accordance another a affront to a some that serving on the board to set a roughly, "Well, what's doing in politics, anyward By nature and training he was opposed to the whole sless, behe had to be quiescent. True tees were elected for a term of sis years, a third of the re-board of nine being russes are each blennial election, and a precedent full been established for putting up one women and two men each time. Ours !! felt that this "tool processent as he termed it, reblied it in of some or the fruits of policies."



exents the principal," she asserted

plain that Mrs. Trumbull would have to be accepted in this instance. So Carroll remained passive although his resentment was not unonserved by those most in-

Wade, on the other hand, made the best of the situation. He also preferred men to women in politics, and he also feared that Mrs. Trumbuli would prove a very difficult proposition, but the office was politically unim-portant, and there was no reason to believe that any of his plans ever would depend upon her influence or vote. The custody and investment of the funds of the university involved some business favors that it was within the power of the board to grant or withhold, and there was a triffing amount of patronage connected with the business administration of the distitution, but for the practical politician there was little to be expected. So, when Wade discovered that John Trumbull was ambitious for his wife, he readily saw that greater advantage

lay in championing her cause than in opposing it. The nomination would be a popular one—so popular, in fact, that it would require considerable work to detent it, and the man responsible for detent would mour the enmity of many women, and of at least one man with influence. While Wade was opposed to woman in politics, he knew the advantage of having the champonship of the woman who passes her sentiments to her hushand with his breaklast coffee. She does not care much about voting, but whenever she teels deeply her views are very likely to be reflected by some one who does vote. Wade wanted to stand well in her estimation, and he wanted to stand well in the estimation of John Trumball. He saw the course events were taking some time before he had his conversation with Carroll, and he straightway made arrangements to be the first at the goal. In other words, having bearned how Mr. Trumbull felt about it before any definite plans were made, he hastened to suggest Mrs. Trumbull's candidacy. "To be a trustee of the State University."

he told Trumbull, "is an immer of which any woman may well be proud. There has been some incidental mention of your wife in that connection, but nothing definite as yet.

"I believe there has been some talk of a at the Woman's Club," admitted Trambull, beaming with gratification. "An indorsement by the Woman's Club

would be an excellent thing, returned Wade, but it isn't really necessary. Your wife is an

widely and favorably known as a result of her chariwidely and lavorably known as a result of her charttable work that she practically has the indorsement of
the whole public. If I have your assurance that she
will accept the nomination, I think that I can promise
you positively that it will be given to her. At any
rate, I shall be glad to interest myself actively in the
matter, for I am one of her sincere admirers."

With years of training Carroll would not have been

equal to this bit of oppomacy, and Wade had not deemed it necessary to tell him about it when explaining why the nomination would have to be made. There were other and better ways of inducing Carroll to take the right view of the matter. But Wade had made his point; he had earned the gratifude of a valimble man simply by niaking the best of an unsatularitary attaction, and he followed this up by making a favorable impression upon the valuable man's wife. It was a comparatively small matter, there were other number tions in which both he and Carroll had a much deeper interest; but Wade had gained many advantages by giving attention to the minor details at a campaign re far as outward bearing went, he was a gentleman. The exigencies of practical politics might lead him to do a great many ingentlemently things, but he knew how to be deterential and courteous, and he sawred himself to the utmost to be "elever" to Mrs. Trambull in the little intercourse he had with her during and after the campaign. He made helpful suggestions he exited himself to be obliging, he was the bost to some gratulate her on her nomination and the first to send per definite news of her election, he adjourned a committee meeting when he learned that she was waiting

to see him, he arranged for an informal conference with other members of the Board of Trustees.
"I have heard such disagreeable things about him." she told her husband, "that it is a delightful surprise to find him so much of a gentleman. He is rotally un-

like that uncouth Carroll.

But Mrs. Trumbull could be gracious without being She abowed her appreciation of courtesies extended without being blind to the duties of her position. She had been elected to office to use fice own judgment. and she would not accept any one's assurance that "it's She wanted to know for herself the reason for this or that action; sue had to be convinced, and she was not easy to convince. Those who had dealings with the board found her as coldly practical as a man and she had the vantage of being able to give her whole time to her duties, while the men had other interests to claim the greater share of their attention. They did not think they were careless, but they were, for they did not seek to remedy the unbusinesslike conditions that they found to exist. Why should they No mine was complaining, and it was much easier to accept things as they were.

To attempt any radical change would be a thankless task, calling for time and labor on the part of some individual member of the board, and there was no feel ing of individual responsibility. An impersonal heard was responsible. An impersonal board can tollow the methods of other impersonal boards when an individual would not dare to do so. And some members of this board had been slightly inoculated with the

germ of politics. But Mrs. Trumbull cared nothing at all about politics, and she did care about investigating everything that was to be investigated. The university trusteeship was no minor consideration with her, it was all

important. She worried the men.
"I would like to know more about the finances of the institution," she announced one day,

We have the treasurer's report," explained one of the other trustees.

The treasurer is a private banker," she returned. He is supposed to have in his possession valuable negotiable securities belonging to the university. Has be gut them?"

Why, of course.

I'd like to see them." Some of the other trustees

looked disgusted and weary.

"As near as I can make out," Mrs. Trumbull went on, "the anditing of the treasurer's reports has been no more than a formality for several years. We are informed that he has made certain investments, that he holds various securities, but what proof is there of it?"

Interest and dividends have been paid promptly." "Well I'd like to see something that represents the principal," she asserted.
"I have no doubt," said Trestes Arkinson sarcas-



"Are you representing Mr. Hacking?" Aim asked

tically, "that if Mrs. Trumbuli will go to Mr. Hackley at his Collago bank he will be pleased to give her all the evidence necessary to resource her. But I am willing to rely on his business reputation, facked by his found as treasurer

Mrs. Trumball backed to see whether she had the support of any other trustee, but one only was nodding gravety and thoughtfully, and even he did not speak. "Very well," she said at last. I shall object to as-

cepting the treasurer's report until this board knows of its own knowledge that the securities are where they are supposed to be, and I shall make public the reasons

There was a mild sensation when a runner of what had happened at the university reashed Chicago. Ac-tion on the treasurer a report had been deferred for two weeks, and an offert was made to book the matter op temperarily, but a bint was given to some of those in-terested. Wade only laughed, but Carroll swore. Carroll received his first intormation from Treasurer Hackley and Treasurer Hackley was very emited. "It will best the bank," he said. "What" syied Carroll "haven't you got those

"Not all of them," replied Hackley, "but I'll have them willnin sixty days. I used them to secure a claim that was making trouble for me-just in fide over, you know It's been a pretty bard time for the small banks and I had some lower, but I'm coming out all right new. Just keep her away for marty days. You can do it.

"Not the me" retorted Carroll. "You don't eath me in any banking scandals. It's risky enough for me

"You're on my hand, Carroll," suggested Hackley,
"I'd like to break your neck)" reared Carroll.

"I gave you a little stock for your good offices in that and some other matters," persisted Hackley. "If I go up now, you're caught two water—as a stockholder n the bank and as one of my bondsmen. You'd tietter

see what you can do."

Carroll said many hursh things, but he went to the bank with Hackley and investigated the situation. He doln't know much about banking, but there seemed to be a fair chance for Hackley to pull through, and Car-roll promised to see what could be done. A little delay, be told houself, might exable him to get rol of his interest in the bank, and possibly would give him a chance to get off the bond. But it would not do for tim to appear in the matter personally.

Carroll went to Wade first, for he fully appreciated the fact that Wade was the strategist and p ingenious resource/elness processary in such a situation. He stated frankly that he wanted the proposed investigation postponed. Wade did not ask why; he could make a good guess, and it occurred to him that his time had come to speak out plainty. He knew inferentially that what was asked of him was not honest but he could easily consule what was left of his conscience with the thought that it might save the bank and the bank's depositors Besides, he was ready to sacrifice something in playing for a big stake.

"There are three ways that it might be done, but name of them is sare," he said. "What are they?" asked Carroll. "I can think of

only one. Wade waited a moment, and then asked, "What do I get out of it, Carroll?"

"You know you can count on me for anything," re-

plied Carroll "I know that I can count on you for anything that

you can't dodge," retorted Wade. "I haven't torgotien how you tried to turn me down in that Craig matter "Ancient history," asserted Carroll "What do you

"I want to be United States Senator," said Wade de-liberately: "You know that."

"I've seen some indications of it." admitted Carroll. "A fellow who's watching politics gets to know things without being told. But that's for the next Legislature

to settle." "No, it isn't," returned Wade. "It's for you and me to settle right now. I've got things pretty well framed up, Carroli-better than you know-and I think I can make it. But I want you to take off your coat and work for me; I want your men in the next Legislature to be my men.

Carroll scowled and hesitated, for certain of his per-

Carroll seewled and hesitated, for certain of his personal plans were affected.

"I'm pretty iriendly to the man who wants
to succeed himself," he said finally.

"No.you're not, "retorted Wade decisively
"You're pretty friendly to Ben Carroll, and
you don't want to commit yourself until you
see where you can make the best deal. You
think it's a little early to the yourself op.
Carroll, but you're got to do it."

The two men looked at each other as if
each would ponetrate the inmost thoughts

each would penetrate the inmost thoughts of the other. Perhaps they did. At any rate, the moment of silence seemed to clear the situation

"Fix this thing up," said Carroll, "and I il be with you. What are the three ways." "First, get a majority of the board on your side." explained Wade. "Most of the members are satisfied and do not want to be bothered, but the entired way to settle a disagreeable matter is to agree with Mrs. Trumbuil. Still, if one of them suggested a specific date for an annual examination of the finances of the institution, it may not be difficult to compromise on that basis, and difficult to compromise on that basis, and the date could be put far enough ahead to suit your purpose. Second, discourage Mrs. Trumbull. If she should drop the matter me one cles would prove it. Third, get Hack ley not in the way before any demand run be made on him. The third is a last resort, for it would create disagreeable comment, but it would be temperarily effective. The accurates and accounts are in his personal custody and not in the custody of the bank." and not in the custody of the bank.

"I don't like that plan," said Carroll, for he feared that, although there was no ampicion as yet. Hackley's absence might create one. Besides, Hackley's presence might be necessary to adjust matters at his book. "Now would you discourage Mrs. Trambut!"

Sim is more interested in her charities than in any thing else, said Wate. Then he added significantly,
"A county board member was complaining the other
day of the number of waits the Home for Women inbeen delivering to the county. The Home for Women
has a children's ward that is overcrowded, but the the Home for Women seems to be a favorite place for these who wish to desert liables. Why should the county take them? Mrs. Trumball would do almost anything rather than have her pet incitation and the liables suffer."

"That ought to bring her to time if also understood it," admitted Carrell, "and she could be made to me derstand it through her inteband. Highe could no rethat. And she can't expect us to be clever to her it she makes trouble for us. But-well, I'd rather do it some other way.

"I'm selvence pothing," said Wads. "H's an agly situation for you, and I'm telling you what can be done. The better way, of course, is to work it through the Beard of Trustees, for I can belp you personally in that

As a regult of the details Wade the gave various things happened. Carriel had an ur an tactory talk urth Trastee Athenson.

"It's fundishness, of ownerse," said Atkinson, "but she has made such a rampos about it that I don't care to

Lake the lead in any plan to postpone an investigation, but you can count on my rate."

Highir, acting under Carroll's instructions, had even less success with Trustee jorvis, the man who had given Mrs. Trumboll slight encouragement by the grac- and tunughtful way he had listened to her at the previous

meeting of the board, "Mrs. Trumbull asked me," said Jarvis, "if I would be satisfied with such methods in my own business, and I had to admit that I would not. In view of the reconstances I have decided that I will vote for an it. mediate and thorough auditing by the full board. is a good idea to make it an annual affair, but I shall be

with Mrs. Trumbull in her present demand. Highie also went to see Mr. Trumbull, but the latter

seemed to be only amused.

"It you think my wife is acting nader my advice." be said, "you are relataken. I have given her certain information in relation to business methods, when she has asked for it, but that is all. She is ronning this thing heredf, and she's a pretty smart woman. I may say that I admire her myself," and Mr. Trumbull charkled pleasantly. It was a good joke to frim but

"Good Lord" cried Carroll, "is one woman better and stronger than three men? Docsn't our experience count for anything? Are we to be crowded off the political earth by a bunch of perturbats that doesn't know a ward meeting from a charity board? Well, it's up to

So Wade went to see his country legislative friend Azro Craig, who happened to be very close to Trustee

Breen. But Craig had become suspicious.
"You're all right. Jack." he said, "but you got your singers in too many jees. Why don't you let folks look after their own business?"

Wade made a feeble explanation to the effect that Mrs. Trumbull was unreasonable and that she would in't see why this matter should t. If the dignity of my mascaline demands it, I will let the matter provided Mr. Mackley gives a new mesliately.

ction failed quickly from Wade's of this statement, and he heatily

natter with the bond nough," replied Mrs. Trumbull tod when the fitnds and securities far less than they are now. And h, either. No bank or trust comto collect on it. The only surety ning is Carroll, and he's no tricky now about that bond: I asked my itons, and then I had it looked up. here will be any touble about the



bidding he your as the representative of the county."

ade. You might suggest it at the next structure, and no doubt it will be really is other matter is dropped. oil turned suddenly on Wade.

presenting Mv. Hackley?" she saked.
"I he answered. "I merely thought that experience in public matters might be of

said, "and I am grateful to you for your tight I don't understand the reason for But this thing is aure. Mr. Hackley will she a new and larger bond at the nest meet outers, or I shall arick to my original deal see that he is notified of my raterilous tave the bond rendy. I don't like some thing at all, My Wade bone you," replied Wade promptly. "It big thing out of a teiffe in which you are both nor discommittedly wrome."

ight but diplomatically wrong

Wade knew enough to say no more than a would do no good, and he had no work to say Trumball's friendship. But he told Caroli and 2 bie that three experienced politicates and farm near to defeat by one comparatively in second

I'd rather tackle six men than our now.

"Make it twenty men." growled Carroll. The labour took at it. On that hourd there are six me by a women. One of the women takes the bills to and the six men can't hold her. There are the remen right here, and they can't bald be fluences have been at work to awing a Legshe's dragging the whole bunch like
paper. No use wante to do what so to yo be
one is going to do it—except the other to be
We ought to have got after the other

We tried all the men that

"Well, it's too hate oney "ex"How about the world."

"How about the waite"
"That's first," replied Caty,
have enough to worry her justice that she may be action to the Hackley

In truth Mps Trumber to hands full the next day be finished breakfest she had a left from the Home for Women formed that the county has accept a wall that had doorstsp the proceding with "What do you supplied his "It looks to me like a be displicated by a replied "I leave been rather anaccommodating you!"

"Are they many crosses to read the replication of the start of the points." In truth Mos. Trumbuls by the a-

"Are they mean emotight to the on a the babies" she calma. "They may take the view that they is

letting the late of the baloon person in

he suggested.
"Oh, they stell she exted with head over "Well, it is described arthy thing to do, and I was a med as s migrute.

"Don's," he advised taughting he is aggressive resource fulness as a series both amosement and produce to him in both advice was always as had agreed

he insisted upon taking a facetions core of but her problems. "Go after those " be a lost of but I'd hate to be the President of the County but

Mrs. Trumbol) went straight to use II was a where the learned that the possessionary to deliver wate those of the state to take this one. Then are expansed by you members of the learned she went to the power and was informed that the podder and the county would be longer to the product of them and the county would be longer to the podder. The pulies were thursepon armitted from at the They were wifting to send for them at a county would take there.

There were many indicated sound at the ference that tollowed had note say wrote table that Mrs. Trumbull the quadrant of the Bond Directors of the Home ton Women for one fed and of personal responsibility.





CHANCE? : By Robert Bridges

minds. It all puets are mad, this is a case of a like. Mr. Chesterton believes that poetry is antidote for the stress of commercialism; that can be truly great and well-balanced in prac-its without developing his poetic side. There a great deal of truth in this. The conception froad across a continent, a tonnel through the steel trust or a bank of banks is essentially a the imagination. No post's dream was ever psy-turvy than the building of skyscrapers from downward. The engineer who first thought of in a poet. The invalid engineer Roebling who in a poet. The invalid engineer Ruchling who with Brooklyn Bridge after its completion and acid. "It is just as I imagined it would luck!" blind Herreshull with his boats are of the staff is. Andrew Carnegie once said, "All my life I sen a dreamer of dreams, a builder of air eastles," added slyly, "I have seen more of them realized and steel than most people." It was the poet rew who made him buy the sid castle at Dunce and its grounds (out of which he had been as a boy) and present it to the form for a public. Who can tell what a word course of reserve in Who can tell what a good course of poetry in night have accomplished for Mr. Schwab or Mr. It takes imagination to spend money discreetly end it at all.

rouble with poetry in the past decade is that it has n poetry. The audience is not at fault. So long og men dream dreams and old men see visions, ill be an appreciation of real poetic feeling. The it is the end of all progress. But the strong important we minde have been diverted into other channels. under the sea or through the air, to talk through space, to see through floor and bloom to darkness, to harden Nugaras to not and pictures more—these bave been the copoets of our generation. The Hough Hall out in the "Arabian Nights" has a more of the yet they say this is a prosent age. If is see ners and across little tables and the sales true. The spirit of achievement is the month ination and hope. These rounded to plan, and drawn, as I came even to be staggers then sould failure as access to souling face.

While this is the prejuling stirl to like have the poets been giving it. They ing it the inside and not be shown to men who know that great things can be sing songs of fittle fallures, to those looking for the best in other men best to universal deprayity; to the builders at large and a they have whited about the increasing por tire in

they have whined about the various of the poets are not read in a because spirited and weak passimilate and to the first harpe on the willings of a most over their harpe on the willings of a most over their has never been any afficulty verses of Riley and Pueld to the great set they are using great poets, they are to we will the area on great poets, they are to the comes who stall one would cant, moving, upiliting spirit the second to be possible to all the protections of the second to the bratters be explained as great many the bratters be explained. the heaters he wants, and a great study that we have

giad to get rid ut.



A MUTUAL MISTAKE

LITTLE WILLIE told his mother that a lion was no the front porch, but when an investigation was made, it was found to be the Newtoundland dog which

had been newly sheared.
"Now, Willie," said his mother, "you have told a very naughty story, and you must go up to your room and pray for forgiveness and remain there until the Lord does forgive you."

Willie promptly obeyed, but he was gone only a few

minutes before he came tripping back
"Did the Lord forgive you?" asked his mother.
"Yee," was the reply, "and He said He didn't blame me much either, cause when He first saw it He sorter thought it was a lion himself."

A SOURCE OF BEAUTY

Mabel: "Where does Madge get her good looks from, her father or her mather?"

Edythe: "From her father. He keeps a doug store."

ADE ON COINS

A FRIEND of George Ade, of "Pables in Slang" fame, tells of an amosing recisionce made by Mr. Ade when he was combetting an Answers to Correspondents" column of a country newspaper in lowal trappears that some submitted had written to Mr. Ade inquiring with reference to the value of a certain coin. Mr. Ade's answer was as follows:

"The editor of this column has no knowledge of the value of coins."

value of coins.

MODERN SHORT STORIES

By TOM MASSON

OUR OLD PRIEND THE SEA STORY

WE were deep in muck, gloom, and fog somewhere off Gloucester, with the son below mucking from inky green to abainthe, and our trim little craft was bucking down to it. digging her way down into the neas, and anon pointing skyward. We had of course the hatches bettered down, all the accessible and repeals clewed up, a new coat of far on the rigging, the belayin' pins set and all the lights out; for, space of being in track of the liners, we couldn't afford by give away

the Company's business in the offing.
Sandy McRamagate was at the hellum, and as the seas broke over him plotuce-quely he equinted at me

from his weather eye. "I'm thinking," said Samly, "that I smell the sand

dunes to looward."
We have the lead and sounded for eight fathoms, and then the lookout, who was sitting in an easy-chair on the end of the jibboom, sung out liver was a vessel on the port bow, bearing three points down and laboring

"Ken you her odor?" asked Sandy, while I waited in



"How's you gettin' on wid youah 'cirametic, Lou's" "I done tearned to add up de bughes, but de liezers bedder me."

breathless suspense, knowing that no fish had come into port for over two weeks, and realizing that if we were the first one in it meant a fortune to the Company and glory enough for all. While, if we were beat, some one else would have smuggius of com-slithered up in their

tempots afore the weather broke again.
"It's Raftery's smell," says the lookoot: and then we know the worst, for the Matilda Prati Smith of Giondester was our scoperior in more ways than one, and Raftery was mean enough for anything.
"Wine's adooin", Sandy" I says; but Sandy made no reply for some time, for he was ever a man of few

Then I saw a look of determination come into his lace, and I knew that Raftery would never heat us in. "Here, mon," said Sandy. "take your trick at the

wheel, while I go ashore for a tug."

I gazed at him in amazement. But his face was ever importurbable. "A tug." I shouted sweeping away the fog atween us so that he could hear.

"Man alive, but you can't switt in such a seaway. Think of the ground swells that's an and the ulithering

gale blowin'.

But Sandy only smiled. "The Company ne'er would forge me," he said, "and there be no help for it, but I must go ashore and get a tug, and then, mon, we'll he towed into port under Raftery's nose."

And before I had the kern sense to stop him, he was



Fite forking was setting in an everythan in the end of the physics

overboard, silishins and souwester, broading the heavy seas-off toward Gloucester where the Company's clerks sat before warm fires.

And an I took the belov an' waited with Raltery loaming up two points to loosand, and not keeping her up in the eye of the gale laboring and pounding as she

The night wore on apace, and the hall came down, with receiving all around us. I thought of the still cargo of fish beneath my fact, and if I ever prayed, I done so that night, with the scent of the said dunes mingling with Raftery's.

Toward morning the say broke somewhat, and thinks I, Sandy must have missed his footing and failed

somehow to make his way into the harbor. And I thought of the trim wife and childer waiting for him in the little for cottage just beyond the meetin'-

And then I looked up and saw a fight bobbing through the mist, and it was but a moment more afore the rug was alongside, with Sandy throwing us the haweer. Then he jumped abourd, and as we steamed thou chose by Raftery, emotionless as my temperament is and stiff as my arms were; what with boldin' the wheel tourteen hours. I clasped Sandy to my breast. "You were a long time a sea, Sandy." I said, with

the but rears a-freezin' to my eyes.

"Annel," said Samly, "you ken, mon, I had to stop several times to light me pripe."

And that's how the Commons's borne was saved of Gloocester on that dark night in February.

MAN AND WOMAN

By W. D. NESBIT

MAN tells his fishing tales; and he is prome to let his fancies stray, Until he almost makes us see The mammoth ones that got away.

And woman, reminiscent, too, Will often shake her pretty head, And tell of how they came to woo-The countless men she did not wed.

A TERRIBLE REVENGE

ORPHEUS was boasting that he could make the rocks sing to his music

Perhaps," retorted Æolos, "but I'll bet you can't make the formare draw!

Smarting under the insult, the god of music invented the cornet-player by way of retaliation.

MORE HASTE

Briggs: "I see that while young Fiddleback was eloping with Miss Redbud her sather overtook them." Griggs: "Didn't be use his automobile?" Briggs: "Oh, yes. But the old man could walk laster."

THE MOON ROUTE

REPRESENTATIVE John Sharp Williams, leader of the minority in the House, tells of a civil service examination in a Southern town for the purpose of selecting a mail courier.

Among the applicants was a rather confident young darky of considerable education. At first his progress was excellent, but the candidate was nonplused when

the question was put to bim.

"State the distance from the earth to the moon."

You'll please excuse me, gentlemen." remarked
the negro, as he put on his hat and made for the door,

"I don't want the job if you're goin to put me on that runty!"

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS

Propert. Von say there will be considerable outting to this operation?

Patter! "Yes," Patter fraw up a set of plans and fornish me with an estimate."

A SURE THING

A CROWD standing around one of the bookmakers of Overland Park, Denvey, one day during the races, was given an opportunity to have a little joke on that self-important person, who was interrupted in his talk to the men by a wall-dresent man who forced his way to him and said sumething excitedly.

The bookmaker beat on the railing before him and called for attention. "Gentlement" he shouled, "I have been associate say that a probable containing Stochas been lost by or stolen from a gentleman here who says he will give a reward of Stochas for it."

"\$71" yelled some mag on the outskirts of the

srowd.

laughter of his audience

"Soul" came from some one clee instagely.

In a moment the enthusiastic hols for the just purse somed its owner in retreat to the grand-tand and the bookmaker to say things which were drowned in the

SUBTLE ATTRACTION

"PARDON me, leddy," said the masked man as he stepped from the shadows of the alley. "I had intended robbing you, but something made of me tells me to spare you. I fear it is my hilberto unused conscience, but, on the other hand, you possess a peculiarly sympathetic influence over me. In consideration of my not malesting you, would you kindly tell me who you are?"

"Oh, thank you, sir," answered the maiden. "I am Imagene Stokenster. My father is lied of the billed-hay trust, my uncle is light of the pickle trust, my brother Henry is head of the egg trust, and all my col-atives are ruling officers in different combinations. I



History comptimit repeats itself

ely for

I am ootpad. to me

you see," he continued, "I have just had shem barred." He indicated the rear door. "That harred." He indicated the rear door. "That door," he said calmily, "is double locked and the key is in my pocket. Woman, I've got you just where I want you." The woman wraing her hands fiercely as sor heard the whistle of an approaching train. "You wilain!" she writed. But the man only smiled. "Villain or no villain." he replied, "you'll stay until Monday morning anyway. I've git friends coming out to spend Sunday with me, and I don't bring you all the way from that servant's agency for nothing."

te saids of diy in the

fundly into

stance, the

the historic in the calm

IDLE THOUGHTS OF AN IDLE THINKER

POVERTY is the father of economy, and economy is the mother of wealth, but wealth some forgets its grandfather. To the eyes of the world the fellow who

facts is nebody and the one who suc-

cerds has a poll.

Hardabip is a much nurse, but she raises stordy children.

Contentment is the bird we see but

A single man un-ticipates, a married man reflects. Two many people

take respiration for inspiration.

A man's honer and a woman's love arralways allowe par on the stock exchange.

of life. Don't expect too

but I expect too much and you won't be disappointed. Some cost people try to live like a double sugle. When a women cays she wouldn't

erry the best man alive abe speaks the reach-she souldn't get him.

"To-mortow" in the reef that has cost the life of many a business

If every wicome's face was her for-tune there would be a run on the veil market. Wild outs are not

sown is straight

really bean it? she out American girls have over automobiles of great to allow another example of man and it shall be graned.

Institute might take your part, but extention will a support of the might take your part, but extention only goes to show another example of man hong displaced by machinery. Justice might take your part, but rejective takes your all.

Two many from in the fire cat up much ex-

DADWAR ROW A good many self-made from look as if they

The most remarkable thing about a trust is that it does not treet.

Don't take a polite asknowledgment for an encore.
The man who jumps at conclusions usually and excitement); "No, indeed, and it. Just this me all about rooted. Did the Japa whop the a, and what are the terms of each! Does Japan get Korea outle get Russia! And where out in! Why don't you asswer in how much interest I have falls with them

Currenty of times hides behind the mask

Everything comes to him who waits, except the waiter.
When you are arguing with a food just remember the foot is doing the same thing.

PROVING HIS RIGHTS

A PROVISION is the will of Stephen Gurard.

A founder of the college in Philadelphia than

bears his name, stipulated that no dergymen should be allowed to enter that institution. "One day," says Senator Pentose, "the late State Senator Sessions of New York was

about to enter the building when he was stooped by the watchman at the entrance.

"Now, as Mr. Sendons was an extremely cierical-looking man, always wearing an im-margiate white tie, his appearance was such as to impress the watchman with the idea that the visitor came within the prescribed.

class. So be said to Senator Sensoras: You can't enter this building, so.'

"The heli I can't!" entiatmed the New York statesman, kicking open the door with

his foot.
""()h, beg pardon, sir," replied the watch-man, "Step right in, sir;""

WEATHER PERMITTING

Bookkeeper: "My grandmother is dead, sir," flood of Form: "Um! When is the function" "it's called at p.p."

JIMMY JOY'S NEW BUBBLE : By Dorothy Ficken

ILLUSTRATED DRAMATIC CRITICISM

"The leading lade played Juliet with remarkable

force, but was very poorly supported

carms with a summed sigh.

"don't let's stay there

for away. Let's go right for, after all, there is no

My dear, slid you know that

"I can't answer all your ques-

otheria. Kerea, and a few other

you think that perfumes have a deal to do with making one feel

den't knew. When I proposed to a were sailing in a naphtha brunch."

are my prisoner!" It was a beauti-

s day in the suburbs. one stirred musically the leaves of the the view like large green ruga.

DESPERATE EXPEDIENT

the "You mean thing."

NOT ALWAYS

TAR NEWS

THERE was a boy named Jimmie Joy. Who had a nice new bubble: It ran away one summer day. And caused no end of troub

ave glarened in between the shadows, iside was calm and peaceful. But in it of a trim house a desperate and deseil man faced a defenceless woman not no use," he muttered, "you can not me." He pointed to the windows. "As

"I've not the art to run this eart," Said Jim, "the way I coght to, For well I know it is not so An auto ought to auto."



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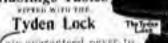
NEW YORK PERSONS MAN BURNES

A STW MARY PERSONS ASSED BURGES INCOMESSED AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE WAY AND ADMINISTRATION OF T

PLEASE REMEMBER OF MAN POST OFFICE PROPERTY. Figure 2. The second of the se

Katematon Store Co., Mire., Katematon, High. the other to any been by Kathenaner and C. Agerbery, in to the Edition of this Pickery.

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AND THE JAPANESE KEPT THE PASS

Continued from page to

An occasional Russian dropping showed An inclusional fluescan dropping showed that these past companies were under fire. Therefore naturally the thing for them to do seemed to be to take advantage of a diagonal gulbs which cut the slope. This they did finally, still on a mass, still pludding numbalantly on still being brave—and stupid. An intelligent force under the same conditions would have accambled up the hill in half the time as units, which would have instantly and automatically com-together under the cover of the other side of the erest. But the Russian must be kent in the flock. Elasticity he has not. He thinks for himself no more than the horses that draw the guns. Yes, the difference between Nippon Denji and Ivan Ivanovnich is that of more than height and weight; it sums the difference between the Middle Ages and common intelligence.

Ages and cusmon intelligence.

The ridge which the Eustiana occupied was high, running out into the valley, with a precipitous descent like a promoniory into a sound. On the other side the valley widened into a small plain, and here the mad was occupied—with the procession of defeat. The habit of the Eustian crakes him take to the highway and to head above. Such to the highway and to level places. Such is his platesman a instinct that he will inseep is he plansman a chalmen that he will trimp under fire over even ground rather than advance under enver over the rough. When fire rakes the even ground, for a while he will march back—heavely and shouly back—rather than try the other way.

On this little plain we saw the Russians doing the kind of thing which is impressive at the Russian grand moneyers. The rather than the residence of the resi

at the Russian grand manerates. The ra-vine at the other side of the video was the natural funnel of reveat for all the sear tened and leaten coloris on the north (right) wire the tened and heaten roboris on the north (right) of the valley. Into this, authorise inoustal staggers coming in the valley road from Touran disappeared. Out of it rame in close order a hattalion formed from the legion ranks. Stretched across a cornifeld on the left of the road, in the broad eart of the valley, was a batters of gains which had taken no advantage of the natural cover of the ground. The Russians seem to like a position where they can be awer and eart not see. They must still be infatuated by the history that the sheet "book" of them will frighten the Japanese.

The ginners were back under the shade at a grove of trees with their books. A bot.

of a grove of trees with their burses. A bat-talism of fresh reserves, amoing out of the grove, deployed into skirming loss and supcort for the guns with Loropean drill-ground intervals. Back of them the valley is closed by the slopes rising to the heights of Vantus Pass, which the failure of the source ing made again the Bussian fine of defence. Reyend is there is no other equally misable ground for a stord outil we reach I lee Yang.

From the white pageds treet on the first rise above the village of Toman at the end of the valley, the Russian General was the end of the valley, the Russian General was the notion of July 4. The conduct of his troops was very brave, he reports. Two battalions advanced in close order and were repulsed out pursued by from companies. If the General is there must be may say that his retreat at this point is interply and that his retreat at this point is interply and that his receives maneuremt beautifully. He may seen apply this to the company which now advances at the base of the promoutery. The idea, prosumally in to creep up and catch more of the Japanese infantry on the flank. They "creep up" in loss on the river hel, which althoughes their dark unitories. for just such silhouettes their stark uniforms. For just such supposes tactical augustic is prepared. The man the sound, the accriminable company is each a thinking unit, yet connected with delicate muckly reasonable nerves to the whole. It a social can not cover this or that sport, a social joins it. If a section is not enough a company committee opposition of the purpose grasped the oppositionity was readvaled. By the tremme of that line von home the purpose the fire came. And the fire was too hot. The line closed up like a camera. Then individually returned and parked up the

Meanwhile we had keped to see that Rusat a fast root more than 1 to hill where we at was not more than 1 to parts some a fair mark. Proofily the fact led to the Contral calling us back: and when the con et al. calls you have to go, ever though the drama is at the democration. As we drew away the guns were still without their gun-ners, and the retreat along the road com-

Having seen what we could no use finish of the fight, we now farrel toward the ground, where the strongle had taken place while we waited at beadquarters and while we code we waited at beadquartees and while we role to the front. To the east the new temple of Kwantei stood out boldly on the slope. This was erected in the guls of the old temple of Kwantei (in the guls of the old temple of Kwantei (in the grove nearer the enemy) because the power of the mountain deity was supposed to have prevented the Japanese from crossing the pass in the war of 'us-'ot. They went by another read this morning the temple was for a solunte in the middle of the Russian line. Three shells were landed in its brick walls, but the hig blue and white power were out hit shells were landed in its brick walls, but the big blue and white rower were all hit-which, according to Chinese logic, may jus-tife a third sametnary in their boson. The pass itself was hidden by other shopes, but our point of view bay firectly in line with it and the Peking Road. Why the Rus-sians should now strive in two assaults to

rnower Motien, which they alrandoned three weeks ago, is a strategic repetery which may possibly be explained by the fact that in the precepts of this war it was characteristically Russian. If Kompathin is withfraw ing to Mukden, we threaten his line of re-treat; if he means to make a stand as Lian-Yang, we threaten his line of communications

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his ever-precious railroad. We hold the ascent; thenceforth it is downhill for Kuroki. To recover Motien would be a decisive blow against us. Kuropatkin's attempt was vital, and made under every august of success that superstitious Russia of the Mid-die Ages could command,

die Ages could command,

The 17th of July is the Sabbath, which blesses every undertaking to the mixel of the Greek Church. It is also the anniversary of the taking of Shipka Pass, the event of the Russe-Turkish War which most appeals to the Shwonic imagination. Twenty-seven years later the gallant success against another; the landmark of Russian courage in the Near East was to have its counterpart in the Near East was to have its counterpart in the Far Rust. This Sabbath was also a Saint's Day, bespeaking the power of the Church against the beathen of the little islands. Moreover, for the first time regular Russian troops from Europe proper were put in the field against Kurnki's fight-seasoned, march-scosumed veterans.

in the field against Kuruki's ugur-seasons, march-seasoned verterans.

It was a task to the taste of the hero of Shipka, and Kurmutkin first won place as Skoheleff's adjutant. In order to show his men what but marksmen the Turks were. Skoheleff med to wath along the parapet of the Romian trendicts before Plevon. He was the beautified of the days of shock tactics; he was the one for daylight surprises in mass and as swift marches as here-worship and he was the one for daylight surprises in mass and as swift marches as hern-worship and priestly incliement enabl bring cot of the Moulike. He could live high on six days in the week and charge splendidly on the seventh. Europatkin has carried the traditions of his old chief into the days of amokaless proder. Well may the Commander-in-thief himself, wonder why, when he tild as Skoheleif did, his legious instead of playing the flag on the heights, were driven latek in insult and confusion.

The famous pass, as I have sald, is morely a cell with by traffic in the long range of bills at the summit of the divide. These hills rather than Moton—a name—form the structure quarties which Europatkin tried

The famous pass, as I have said, is merely a cut worn by traffic in the long range of bills at the aimon's of the divide. These bills rather than Morten—a name—form the stronger pushfon which Kuropatkin tried to wrest from Kuroki. His plass was no course the front at Morten while a bodgement was made no the flank of Gebatow, seven notes away. Behind Gebatow is an other rose. The Rossian advance was made in the darkness by two orest columns; one by the Poking Road toward Motion, and the utility by the road leading to Gebatow. The rotal force consisted of seven regiments, or in all about 25,000 mans. The Japanese were first apprised of the recoverent of the Gebatow column two hours later. A single Japanese column to the certain of the battle, which is a first and late, the crist of the battle, which is a Japanese column later and company held its ground later to he know that his ammunishment is paleced, occurred, first and late, the crist of the battle, which and you got the single Robers; in o Kital's Own; one sillening of weak regionests with regionesies and volumezers or regular. There is on approximate level of oursease with regionesies and reserves are shown by berly feelings show of confidence—a children, and they like to fire at a column in close order.

Nature as well as the searous fras account as the Belage, take the centred and historical asperies of the pass itself, and course in their vices of the pass itself land courses on theirs. Down broke into a thick fog. At an arising the pass the first passes that the sound of prote gazas. The Japanese tha

lost none of its supiency with the improved deadliners and preclaim of artiflery. Besides those in front, on the Russian right came the sound of more gans. The Japanese division on the saide had sent out a demonstration on the flank. The gamese and see little, but the thunders they invoked were a nighty warning. On the Russian left at Gebatase that Japanese regiment had gripped its hill with a steady outpour of lead, and Russian numbers could not be bridged. Thus the centre slowe was in its place, mumbed with the fear that it was thanked. The position desired by the Russians had been reversed at the ontset; the Japanese centre was containing the Russian sentre, while the Russian flanks were present back on the fencer. Church and ansiversary and cover of right and mist would not available when his steel was pour.

ind cover of right and mist would not available when his steel was pour.

As the mist cleared the Japanese gamera saw in the valleys into which the two roads had poured their reserves black masses for their target. Destruction was so simple on bursting a bomb in a room full of mea. Strapped rathed until the very road was closged with the dead and wounded. No bussian come stoke in reservers tones. Russian guns spoke in reasoning tones above the confusion. If the Russian arti-



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he was frequently con-stings, may a Endough "I decided a standard took him to Kanasa Kur he When we got there he was a new when he would are he would and are

"When I reached my americ arms at sald toymulately that we count and are Grape-Nucs, and, Milliand I had been good the food, we got some and he is days gave him just he record to Note and mile. He are extract a quickly we were such as along the re-Gratic-Note timels and by a more abort time he Latteout half on her m Cause Strong and wife.

"Trut showed me personne man knowing and, when later on my get and a range for me Graye Fills and the me strong, is althy budy to a last bone, will one from the limits processed a seal THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE buy to now, but its Much link southern like that before the funcil that to be the food. Grape-Sists pure bod i in buch strength when he was so went he post keep any other lood on In Name given by Postum C. Land 1828

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lery came up at the gallop more frequently there would be less need of the hospital

lery came up as less need of the hospital there would be less need of the hospital wagons coming up at the gallop.

An attack with seven divisions without support from futteries! What can this indicate, unless Japanese formidability has driven the Russians to timidity in risking their guns, less they should lose them as firey did at Hamitan! This slangther-pen, where we blow could be returned, was a terrible incoming their pensions. no blow could be returned, was a terrible in-troduction of the flower of Kuropatkin's army to "The Real Makaki," as you would write the title for a magazine article Without gues to support them flanked by more than the demonstration from the oth more than the desconstrains from the other division—by the force of the brigade building the pass is brigade never for a moment in doubt of its abilities; that had crawled ever the high ascents to the south which evidently had not appealed to the Russians as a quantity in the game—the Russian line that had intrenched in the front fell back upon a scene of memore in place of a reserve.

upon a scene of memage in place of a reserve.

From that comment the attack became a chase. The Japanese force pursued twice its numbers over the ridges. Reaching a summit. Nippon Denji bugged it closely, posting in a steady fire upon the flering figures, under the right of his rifle barrel. When the Russians answered it was always is volleys, usually spiteful and ragged. To fire at will (which is the only killing way, except when demoralization of a column caucht within the range is singlet) seems to be without the pale of the Russian private's sense of indisobrably and intelligence. He must fire as he marches—in a flock. (No doubt, in wrond maneovres his sollers are unite "beautiful" as the admiring princes make say. He aims in the general direction of the enemy, with the result that he fires jure the sky. When a line of Russian riflence on one ridge are protecting the return of their brethrep below from a line of Japanese riflences on the next ridge, they disturb the Japanese comparatively limbe. And when all the pursued are either hir or under cover on the other side of the Russian ridge, they far own system of tactics. Bake the ridges and thus charge them is the may—the way that is any men upon it has back to Tomas.

Following the road tack after leaving the

Vollowing the road tack after leaving the content half. I have a dead Russian lying by the same built where I had seen use on the aft. He was of the same regiment as the other, and the coincidence was starting " From the valley where the sheephare of the i From the valley where the alreghter of the reserves from the abeli five had onesyred we were warned away by our chaperon of the staff. Our receives lay over that taken by the Russian advance line which faced the pass.) Prisoners were still being picked upon the underbrush. Our Russian who had been found prestrate had been examined in value for any wound. Yet it may with difficulty that he was gut to walking. Apparently he had been warred still by his hapshow of fire. When another one conded man was asked how he bacomed to be taken prosumer asked how he happened to be taken prisoner he replied. "I wanted to he." When a con-

he replied "I wanted to be." When a contempranus comment was translated to himhe said: "I have no interest in this war. I
don't propose in he sacrificed." Coming
from Moscow, he may have read Tolono.

The Riverans had come up in heavy
marching order just as they did on the 4th.
The field was scattered with pieces of enumment. To a private who fightened his load
the discarded blanket or interaching tanmight mean the difference between suppose
in the Rossian lines or giving to Tokoo as a
prisoner. In one knapaach was a Jewish
fest. I wondered if the owner of the text,
throking of Rishmett, took any particular test. I womlered if the owner of the test thinking of Kishmell, took any particular interest in Risman sources in Marcharia. Among the pile of spoil at broadle headquarters, now so familiar a night with their army mere three drums. Jewish tests and dresse! A polyadin army of enforced loyalty against a homogeneous people with a common breash of patriotism! Drims in the advance line of a marning attack, at a period when next in the set of not being seen is that of not bring heard!

In the temple were some of the Bussians who had been wounded by shell-fire. Their grouns reingled in a low agonizing charge. Among them were men too stimmed to know that death was near; own who were ambling that death was near, own who were unifing to think that their wounds were light and they might smake eigenettes and live. A grant, him eyed, hims barred fellow, while a grouned, togged at the contileve of a neighbor, who looked at him in the peached scowl of pure leute humanity not yet whered out of the Middle Ages. The neighbor, indeed, had a face of such hard ownershindeed, had a face of such hard countelli-pince as to make comprehensible the out-rage proved in this day's fighting against the soldiers of that Crar who was the author of The Hague Peace Conference. Hitherto, we have heard of Russian outrages; were ut them unnamable here. I had been show to repeat these reports. Mutilation of the budies of a brave alvertary by soldiers of a supposed civilized pation seems incredible. supposed civilized nation seems incredible.

Among those who were sent to observe the

Among those who were sent to discret the Russian advance was Lieutenant Sessai Yamasian advance was Lieutenant Sessai Yamasia and fire soldiers of the path Register. They made contact with the Russian in the woods by the old temple. Two of the soldiers, Fukusho Yawawa and Tukichi Nakasawa, were killed. The Russian line pussed over the place where they fell. Afternant the Jamasia recovered this ground. ward the Japanese recovered this ground. When the bodies of Fukusho and Tokishi were found, their heads—' and all that follows represents surgical investigation and affoliavits—had been laid open by an axe or an intremching tool, with the brain matter falling out. Tokichi had been that through the aorta and died instantly. Fishushe had been shot through the brart and died in-stantly. Both these huller wounds had bled

The Inputese buried over one dead; and then tal Russian Cassalties were estimated at a sea. To Inputese total was tgs.



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freely. There was no blood from the brain matter, plainly indicating that the blows on the head had been struck after death. In other words, wanton, butcher-like brurality had wreaked its vengence on the bodies. Now I must accept the namentionable outrages (which were supposed to be each sively Turkish and Abyasinian) as also true.

The General in charge of the Jupanese di-vision which had done this splended morning a work.—Nishi, who listens and listens and gives vision which had done this splendid morning a work.—Nishi, who listens and listens and gives less worded orders—upon our return to the new temple, we found seated on a grassy slape smoking a cigarette. He had not even got up a perspiration on this had day. His strenusity is delegated, and that is the art of command. Some infantry reserves nearby were fanning themselves. To a Russian who had not tasted their fire these "Makaki" might have seemed quite effeminate. The fans which the little men use to cool themselves on the march are presents from the Emperor. On them is inscribed, in the handwriting of the Commander in Chief of the Army, Marquis Oyama, the words: "Do your lest for your country." On a hot day a fan may bent up a breeze to from of a saddler's none which will cave him from succumbing. The general whom we see in paintings—the general of the old days of shock to-ries—used to swing his sword and charge. The brigade commander, Okasawa, was at this time watching the fight from the conteal hill. Across the space of the valley was the white tower, where no doubt the Kunstan general is command lecked on. And by the work of the armies that lay between them you may know their two. Our Japanese generals know their

command looked on. And by the work of the armies that lay between them you may know the two. Our Japanese generals know their ground and their men; and instead of becoming intent on any one piece they follow the game as a whole. They make generalship as simple as a good approach from the green. Not until you see the sweaty effort of weated energy on the part of a laid player in you realize the skill of the good one. Let dashing heroes who place themselves with their point take note; let general sufficiency machine is not ready sue for peace priore war begins

where machine is not ready me for peace before war begins

Could the Russian general have sees the amiling Nishs, that undemonstrative head and front of efficiency (whose work on this day was to make him the first divisions commander in the war to be congravulated by the Emperor), it would have been the last blow to his humiliation. Well might the Russian complaint

"Oh! If he did not make such easy work at jt."

10 m

Hans, the Horse that Thinks

Hans, the Horse that Thinks

WHEN report first spread that a norm, "Hans" by name, was exhibiting such mental powers as hitherto have been monopolized by markind, the army was assidawn as a "line weather" or "silly measure" yare. Here was venched for, however, by German arientists of ponderous dignity and reputation, and the public became seriously interested. It was cost of the question that German accounts about a spring a hoas of his wort and sign their names to it, and it is acqually impressible to amagize this remarkable spatis. Hans "giving a norse laugh" in how of such condentials as have made him famous the world coler.

Professor Mondius, director of the Zoological Massons of Berlin, one of the foremost authorizes in this field of investigation, has prepared as exhaustive treative for the "Kahand Zollog," in which he alternate the Hans is a rational being whose medical processes include the especies "to distinguish clearly impressings reserved by the even and sars, to keep chain personnelly in his memory, and to express them exactly." In other words this functioned profiley is not merely a "trained horse," whose fricks are taught life, as a dog is trained to repeat meeting by motives of fear or hope of reward.

Thus was, indeed, no more than a remarkably latefligent trained horse, suith he began to improve upon the simple feats in which he

Into was, indeed, no more than a remare-ably involved trained horse, until he began to improve upon the simple feats in which he was drilled, and displayed initiative which could be explained only on the ground of reasoning and computation. Berlin scientific circles began to investigate Hans, and in a few weeks he was the smeature of the bour. few weeks he was the monation of the bout. He showed shiftly to perform simple some in arithmetic, expressing the answers by shamping a hoof on the ground. Before a committee of indeputable veracity, he rounted up to one handred, developed an eye for colors by watching their without musicke, and proved that he had an var for music by showing some of energy disapproval over disapproved. signs of angry disapproval over discreta. The committee found that Haus would spell words of one syllable, and that he added to his vocabulary with as much speed as that shown by an average child in the primary grades. To brief, Huns seed his mind and ats memory to learn his lessons, and then "put two and two together."

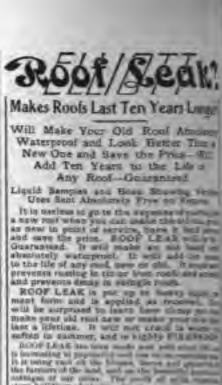
Professor Mosbins capped these autumbly the primary by declaring that he asked

Professor Meebins capped these automisting phenomena by declaring that he asked the forse how many sevenths, added to five sevenths, would make a whole number. The horse shamped his faw two. This was no mere coincidence, for Professor and Herr Director Moebins gave Hous other sums in fractions to do, and received narrect answers. The interested scientists of Berlin make no attempt to explain these events. They say that in this horse there is amounting beyond all precedent and transcensing explanation.

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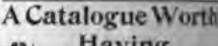
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A l.t. Lying animals demand a constant supply of nurodenous flood. The amount of nuroden required by a man a variously estimated - probably it lies be-tween one-third and one-tail of an one-perday, this distrigen must be supplied to man and other animals in the farm of process. compounds which make up the greater part of the first weight of animal tissues. These proceeds come directly or indirectly from plants. The chemical compounds concarning the nitrogen daily thrown our from the aniand bests undergo various changes in the soil autil, in the form of mitrates, the nicrogen is again available for the use of plants. One the shief fearing for fertiliting the soil of of the object reasons for fertilizing the soil is to supply the nitrogen becomeny for the growth of crops. With the exception of the order of plants to which closer peak, and brags holing, no plants are able to use the nitrogen of the arrise a food material. The group of plants has this power of gracing the atmospheric nitrogen by norths of the as-sumation of columns of certain bacteria with their troops. Thus is about the only way in which the available supply of mitrograms compounds, which is constantly circulation. compounds, which is constantly circulation run plants to anomals and from according to the to plants again, can be increased; the great back of Chile sellipoint barding been derived from the decay of the remains of living

trong the decay of the remains of living organisms.

Of late years several investigators have been working on the problem of changing the hort mirrogen of the atmosphere into compounds available for pions notrition by minam of the sweets suggests. It has been known for wome time that the observe space in passing through the no category the substance of a little atmospheric introger. Some of the latent work has always that the very high temperatures supposed to be much outly for the process are really not needed, and that for the process are really not merched, and that maximum yields of the oxider of strongen may be obtained by the section of an electrospark of small length at a moderate temperature, e.g. 130° F.

I it is possible that radium may prove capable at changing yellow diamends in a purer color

HEN diamonds are exposed to the WHEN diamento are regions they plan phonomer in a marked manner. If the action of the radium in sufficiently strong, a blackwine of the diamond takes place. Exblackening of the diamond takes place. Ex-periment has shown that the blackening is superflem), and that it may be removed by polishing with diamond dust. The thack-enating is graphibe, another of the forms of

Sir William Crooker exposed one of two small yellow "off color" diamonds to the action of radium brounds with it was digitally action of radium brounds made it was action of railing broader areal is was disputly as a control. On dissolving off the graphite, with the moidring mature mathematically with the moidring mature mathematical and transparent, but tostead to being total or it was pole blue green. The color clusted in the main body of the generalized partial color clusters in the main body of the generalized partial influence that have had a more discovered influence that the resource of the second colors. profound influence than that expense the maperfield formation of granties. The positive forther emphasized by the fact that the familians mixture, and after tering kept twenty has days in a glass take, was found to be a found to be a found. to be afringly subsection. A practical sugdefine the relief of a fellow diamond to a line-green stone.

If the role priores to be permanent, the petential value of a fellow diamond will be greatly increased.

O The application of water power to the prothat then ut market in the Verman quarters

NK of the Landing industries of Vermont in the quarrying of marble. From south wastern Vermont onne marble of one edition from all the officer sources in America confibracia. Examinutions of the region have shown that the supply of marries is practically no shousarding and the varieties is practically in shoustern, and the varieties found supply every demand. One corpora-tion in this tegron thrus our about severity thousand tous of Partie very pair, ranging from rough blocks for building corpores to fousball monomies and works of art. In the August number of "Casser's Mag corporation," In A. Willied describes the maximery the August number of "Casses" May mee."

Mr. D. A. Whit of describes the maximery used in turning out the great product. From an engineering point of view great interest, attackes nother power used, and its applications in critical out the marble obsels and in the fluct work of polishing and finishing.

The power is obtained almost entirely from

the Crew Creek, which has a fail of the rect in six miles. Part of the power tout the source is used direct, and part to converted upto electricity and carried to the carriors plants. Blasting is used but very tittle, the markle is cut out from the degree is by means markle is cut out from the deposits by means of special markinery driven by electrony, compressed air, and steam. When the rough blocks obtained in this way are to be worked up into finished articles, machinery is stul-used and most of the polishing, and even the sculpturing is done by power-driven toolinstead of the aid hand my tements.

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I do not expect to convince you by my advertising along that I am better equipped to make a quick rash sale of your property than any other real-estate man, but I de expect to convince you that it will be to your advantage to write to me and tell me your requirements, so that I will have an apportantly to ex-plain to you my business methods and submit a definite plan for converting your property into each. The statements in the average advertisement are somewhat exaggerated; in many advertisements, greatly exaggerated; but in some, course. I cannot expect you to believe that my ads. belong to the last-named class without giving you some tangible evidence. That is why I want you to send me a de-

scription of your property, so that I can tell you in a plain, straightforward manner just how I would handle it, how much commission I would charge you, and why I could, in all probability, sell it more quickly than any other real-estate broker. I don't want you to simply take my word for ampling. I want to give you pattern proof of my ability before any agreement whatever is made between us. Fill out the upper blank on this page and mail it to me to-day. Remember, that while you are filling out one of these blunks, it is quite probable that sunsbudy will be filling out one of the kondreds of thousands of other blunks that appear in this and other limiting publications, to currespond exactly with your requirements.

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SLAVES OF SUCCESS

V.-A Strategical Delear

Mantenand from page 14).

She could not get rio of the dea of "retafla-nous," although she could not see just what influences were at work. She thought sea gnew, but she could not trace the eronection. She was full of determination, however, she positively would not be defeated by any such inding track. When Mrs. Translate was tull of determination the was capable of wirk-ingly original and effective action, and the other owner language much the tears rolled down their cheeks when she outlined par-plan. plan

plan.
The County Board had a marked that afterward is large when word was brought on that once to drive wished to so the President. Would they come in? Not force were a number of them, but they would employ to the short force when the force is a support to would employ to the short. He went followed by various turnous members, and tonul a group of women in the barriers, and tonul a group of women in the barriers, and tonul a group of women in the barriers, and tonul a group of women in the barriers and tonul a property concealed a nurse with a barrier.

non-ture on the corridor, but he did nor sea that how eleverly concessed a sures with a harv.

"Have you relieved to accept any more foundlings from the Hame for Wasney" asked Mrs. Transbull.

"Yes," he reported.

"Well, the remarky institutions are already party full."

"That it is the only of the consty to take constructed uncastly.

"The magnetic uncastly.

"Theorem thy that may be true," he admitted, "but I by not see why we should take them from work an institution as a product of the only that may be true," he admitted, "but I by not see why we should take them from work an institution as produced for the approach of the only that these pointed "by the approach but there are see can pressibly provide for any to the times are a many boundings but there are see can pressibly provide for "Wall," he said "a the county won't take them. I have a said "a the county won't take them. I should be will not a said to the bady from the mars may packed a test the presshed of the true to the said to the bady from the mars may packed a to the presshed of the true to the said the marked of the true to the army land."

The county have a last, but does the bady from the true to give a last, but does not be the marked of the true to the county," she said the marked what may have a last, but of erry woman had her bands to give a last, but of erry woman had her bands to give a last, but of Frumpell.

"The county have," had the Trumpell, "The county have," had the Trumpell, "The county have," and the marked her may be such the said the shift heavy and the shift heavy and the shift had the said the structure of the with language or ory. "Take its entry last it now, and the county will said for the last the said the shift heavy will said the Trumpell."

The party will be crimber to the future" demarked Mrs. Trumpell.

"The party will the trumpell."

The many and the entity will send for the plant of the pl

Then it was that Higher entered with the

When it comes to strategy, commented Wade, "give one is woman every lines. You're peated, Carroll."

"How about you!" demanded Currell.
"How about you!" demanded Currell.
"Ho, my skirts are clear of scatchal." resided Wade. "I'm not to the bank." But he new lot was here, in another way.
Then Hackley pulled houself together and spoke almost fercely.
"You've got to see me tarough, Carrell!" to said. "You've got to see me tarough, Carrell!" to be hack and you're and to be hack. The little was not been but the bank and you're and the house was bound. You it he hit politically and feare.

on said. "You're to the bank and you're on my bond. You'll be hit politically and finan-cially if I go down. It isn't much at an in-erost that you got it without the pay-ment of a cent of cash. A new bond is our of the question just now. I have got to redeem the neourities, and yow have got to redeem from for me."

bem for me,"

"Have D" fumed Curroll.
"I think you have," put in Wade.
"Then I can resign with signify," added lackley, "You've got the cash or can raise t, Carroll, and you know on what I re'y to

"A speculation!" interrupted Carmil "In neiles

"But you've got to take the risk," inter-upted Wade, "Hackley is quite right about that,"

Carroll gave Wade an angry how, but he correndered to the low/table and the details Woman in politics is an expensive hunnry,

is growled when the matter had been ac-Angred. "She is," admitted Wade; for had not

Vade lost a grip on some votes just when thought he was sure of them?









AN OPPORTUNITY FOR IT

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